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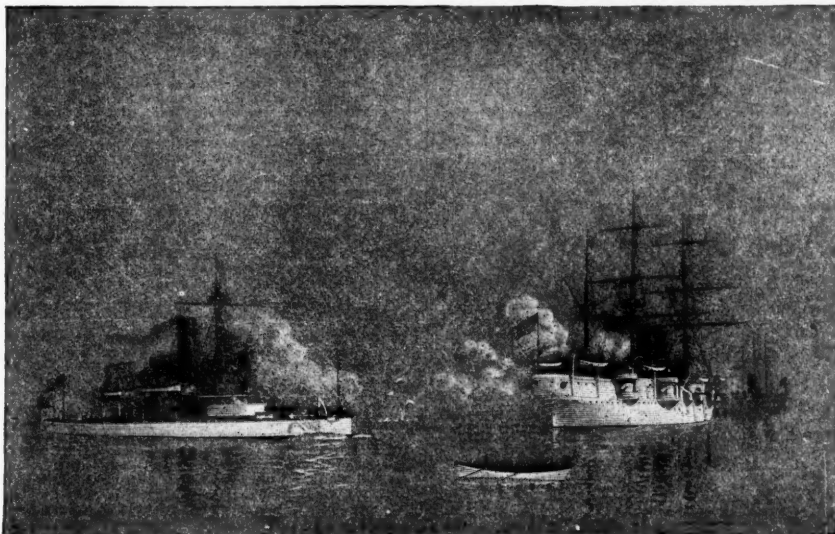
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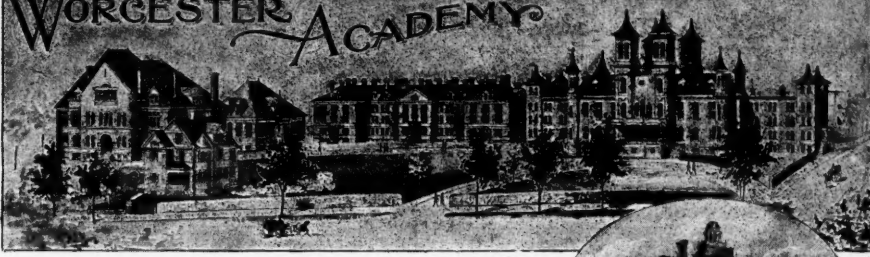
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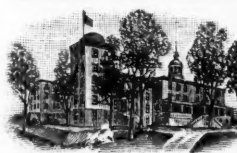
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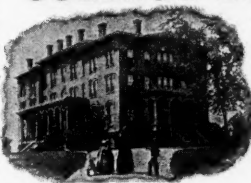
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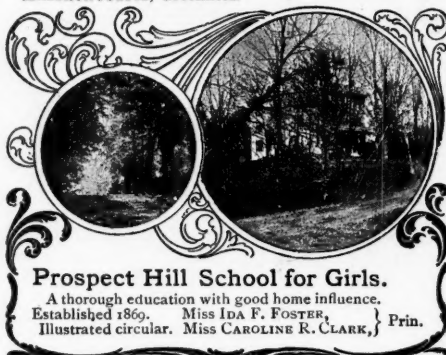
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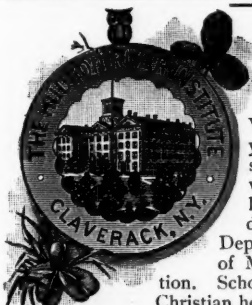
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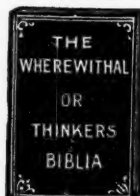
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Curiously enough, when the crisis came and Spain declared that to her pride our "ultimatum" could mean only war, the Atlantic fleet was at once largely patronized. For, evidently, many travelers who had been waiting the result of the negotiations then bought their tickets—so much more taunting is uncertainty than even actual hostilities. The withdrawal of the vessels referred to gave the survivors plenty of business for a time, but the spurt does not seem to have lasted. Thousands of tourists who would otherwise have gone to Europe some weeks ago are still in this country—whether from the illogical but potent feminine feeling that the conflict adds the final "thing too much" to the terrors of the deep,

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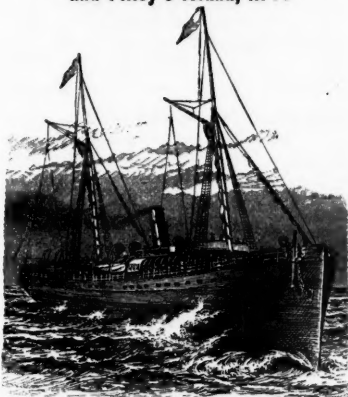
Is the region traversed by the **Intercolonial Railway**, and it would be hard to find on the American continent such a cluster of attractive summer resorts as it reaches. Seacoast and the finest of surf bathing; the marvelous scenery of Nova Scotia, of the beautiful Baie des Chaleurs, and of the New Brunswick and Lower St. Lawrence regions; and a land where hunters for big and little game, as well as those after salmon, trout, and all the other fresh and salt water fish, may verify the most incredible stories of the game which used to swarm in the Eastern States three centuries ago. Restigouche and Metapedia are names to make the sportsman's eyes flash. These are but the most charming of its attractions. And withal comfortable trains supplied with every modern convenience whirl over this all-rail route from Quebec to St. John and Halifax.

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or from an ardent curiosity to keep in touch with the progress of the struggle, or from a sheer patriotism that forbids a flight to foreign shores at such a time of stress, it would be difficult to say. Certain it is that many railroads and hotel proprietors are confidently counting upon this body of stay-at-homes as a factor in a successful season.

At home, too, the situation has undergone many changes from week to week. The first symptom here was a most depressing lack of interest on the part of the general public in the thousands of seaside resorts which usually claim so large a proportion of those who flee from the city's torridity. From Bar Harbor to St. Augustine there was weeping and lamentation, with almost the sole exception of Old Point. Here the presence of the flying squadron produced an altogether extraordinary crowd. Wives, mothers, and sweethearts as the sands of the sea made the whole place assume an air of prosperity and gayety. It was a flimsy edifice, however, and crumbled like a house of cards as soon as the ships were ordered to sea and the attraction was withdrawn. It is easy to jest about the situation of the luckless proprietors who took time by the forelock and engaged their seaside hotels and boarding-houses before the dogs of war had even begun to growl, but it looks at present as if the prosperous season upon which the inland resorts are entering will mean very serious loss to a host of their competitors on the coast. On the various islands, some of which are so popular year after year, there is an absolute stagnation. It is reported that along the Jersey coast cottages have vainly sought occupancy at a quarter their customary rental; and unless a sudden and speedy change in the outlook brings relief the "resort" portion of the Atlantic coast will long remember 1898.

It seemed for a time that this had occurred. When the account of Admiral Dewey's dashing feat was followed by the "news" that the Cape Verde squadron had returned to Cadiz, it looked as if confidence would be restored. The newspapers printed long accounts telling why the retrograde

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Will accomplish a great deal in the way of luxury, and its possibilities along the lines of comfort and decoration have rarely been more strikingly exemplified than in a pair of new trains, the "**PIONEER LIMITED**," running daily between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. The railroad company has "laid itself out" on these twin trains, which are fitted up more like some millionaire's show house than like public conveyances.

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The sleepers, too, are wonderfully different from the stuffy, dirty-brown places of torture in which most travelers have at some time been confined. Finished in pad oak or vermilion wood, and shading off in color from a delicate old blue in the carpets to a cheerful robins'-egg hue, picked out in gilt, in the ceiling, the whole is at once harmonious and restful.

In the compartment dining and chair cars, too, each with its special woods and colors, no trouble or expense has been spared to make these temporary dwelling-places true works of art. Haviland china and silverware of fascinating antique design are parts of a table service which few private houses could equal.

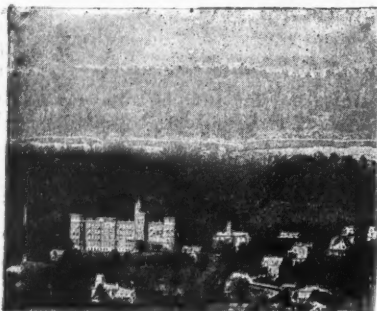
The day coaches are provided with large toilet-rooms, and these apartments in the sleepers are furnished with every device ingenuity could suggest, even down to an electric arrangement for heating the ladies' curling-tongs!

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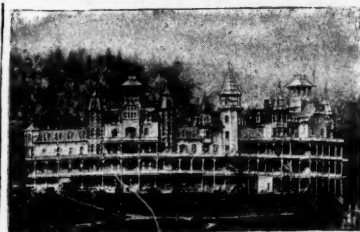
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movement had been made and dilating upon its significance; the customs of international law as regards bombardments and the elaborate strategic reasons against such a proceeding on the enemy's part combined to create the belief that surf-bathing this season might, after all, be feasible. And then, presto! another about-face. The Spaniards had not gone to Cadiz; and, moreover, incoming steamers brought tales (perhaps apocryphal) of Spanish cruisers and destroyers lurking about our coast; and the "scare" was again in evidence. As these lines are written an action is expected at any time in the West Indies. Should Admiral Sampson administer to the enemy as crushing a defeat as that which was his lot under the guns of Cavité, it seems probable that the seashore may still claim a portion of its staunch adherents. The trade papers profess to believe that the hotel proprietors will "come out all right," since they say the rents will be far more reasonable and "the enormous sums expended by the Government for raising, equipping, and sustaining the army will very quickly reach the people. Money will be comparatively easy, and the summer hotels everywhere will have a prosperous, if not phenomenal, season."

In any case, however, the Catskills, Adirondacks, Berkshires, White Mountains, and all the New England and New York summering places away from the ocean will undoubtedly be the refuge of an unusually large army this season. There is no lack of choice even with the seacoast left out of the question. The Shawangunk region of New York, almost rivaling the Adirondacks in wildness, in its iron and chalybeate springs, and in its boating and fishing, offers many attractions at Ellenville, Liberty, Neversink, and Guymond Springs; the many classic spots along the Hudson, from Yonkers to Saratoga Springs, are perennial in their inducements, Lake Mohonk being, perhaps, one of the most widely patronized spots in this vicinity; in the Catskills the tourist finds beauty and variety of mountain scenery with unusual accessibility: Cats-



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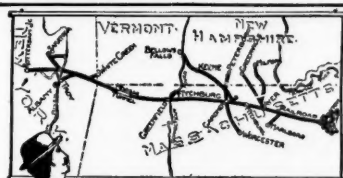
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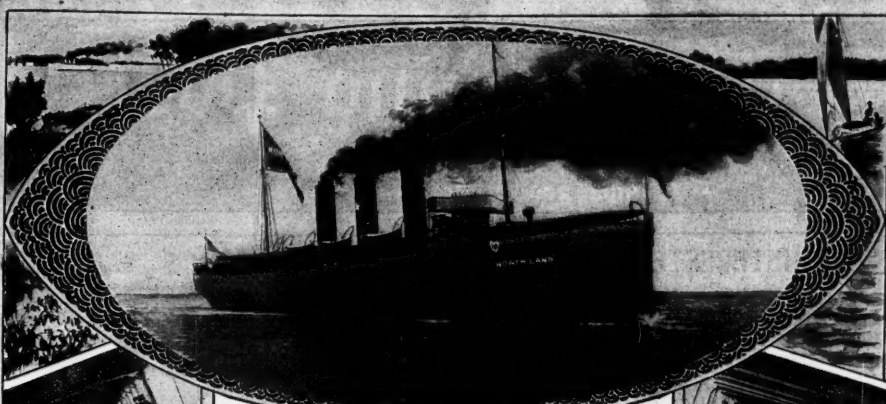
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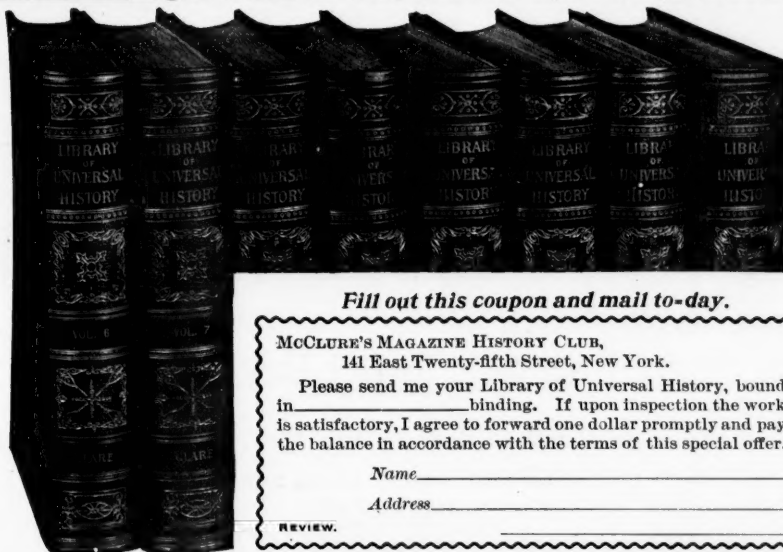
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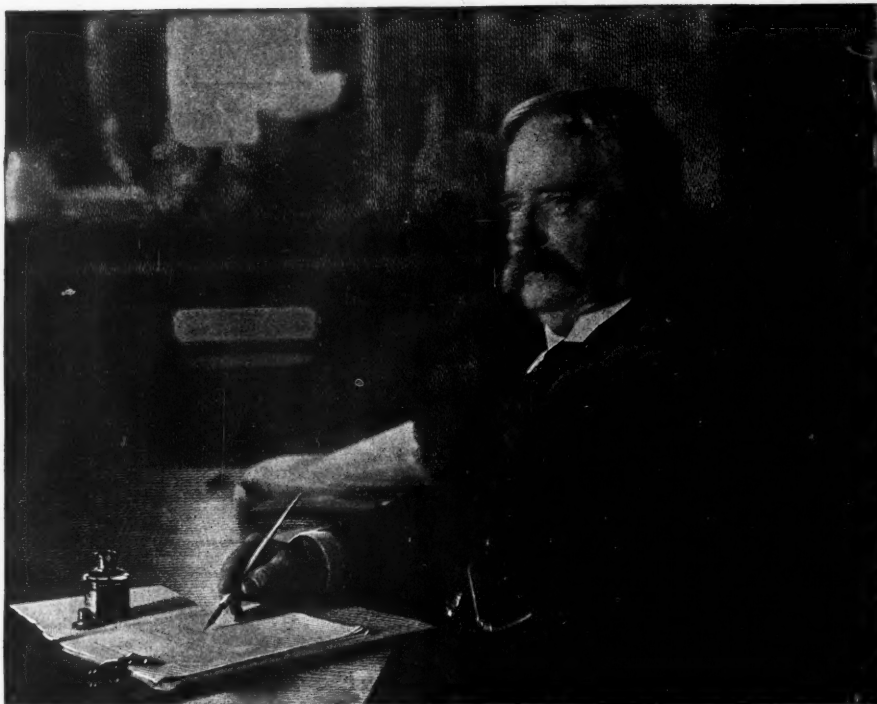
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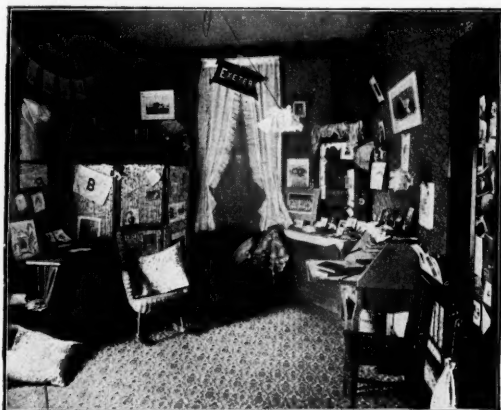
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LASELL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

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BY A MEMBER OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS EDITORIAL STAFF.



A PEEP AT A STUDENT'S BEDROOM.

TEN miles from Boston is the town of Auburndale, set in the midst of what is probably the most beautiful and wholesome residential district in this country. The most noticeable building in Auburndale is a very spacious mansion on a hill which commands a sweeping view of many miles to the north and east. The building is the home of the Lasell Seminary, but it has none of those forbidding earmarks that are apt to characterize the "institution." Were there not so very many rooms, indicated by the number of windows, and a porch so very expansive, one might easily surmise that it was the estate of some family of ample fortune. It is set in its commanding position on the hill among fine old New England elms and wide expanses of grassy lawn. It has no aggressive-looking newness or pretension, yet every detail of lawn and building betokens care and neatness. When one ascends the steps and passes over the wide veranda into a great hospitable-looking hall, this homelike quality is still further accentuated. It seems to the writer to be as unlike most other boarding-schools as possible in this respect. Too often, when this quality is claimed for a boarding-

school, it means not only lack of pretension, but also slipshod methods and carelessness. It requires a genius for management and a rare degree of common sense to invest a great seminary, with appliances and accommodations for one hundred and fifty students, with this engaging atmosphere. But this Mr. C. C. Bragdon, the principal, really seems to have done. Lasell was founded in 1851 by Prof. Edward Lasell, of Williams College, with the aim of making it in reality a school for girls of the very first rank. For over twenty years Mr. Bragdon has been continuing the work of the founder in this spirit.

The pleasant impression produced by a first glimpse of the school is deepened as one walks through the wide, light halls to inspect the schoolrooms, the libraries, the gymnasium, and the sleeping apartments. It is evident that a certain something which can only be described as "good sense" has been expended in the planning and conduct of the school. This is apparent to a sensitive observer even in the glimpses of the students as they are at play or at work and in their demeanor toward each other and toward



A CLASS IN MILITARY DRILL.

visitors. They seem to be governed by the good taste which is shown in their surroundings. Their dress, a matter supervised to a certain degree by the faculty, is tasteful and not over-gorgeous, and

their manner open, their voices happy—in short, they are what any gentleman would wish his daughters to be in his own home.

These results have been the conscious aim of Mr. Bragdon, who has devoted much of his own time to teaching, especially during the early part of his work at Lasell. His success has come because he is one of those rare people born with a genius for teaching—a native talent which has been supplemented by a broad experience in educational work. He has striven to model his courses of instruction and the school life of the students on lines which shall lead them to be best fitted for home duties, which are the essential aim of every well-bred American girl. The schools in cooking, in dressmaking, in millinery, and other allied domestic arts can, of course, help to achieve this end; but nothing can in any wise compare in importance as a preparation for a happy and useful life to the general physical and moral conditions under which the students live at this plastic period. If these conditions are sound and wholesome, more than half the battle, so far as education can fight it, is won.

Certainly the first requisite in the education of a young woman is physical welfare, and this factor seems to be dealt with at Lasell in a very unusually intelligent manner. The building is in a very excellent location, and all its surroundings and equipments help to make the residence of the students there a period for the storing of health for the years of responsibility to come. The large bedrooms are little like the dormitory pens which one has generally associated with boarding-schools, and are so disposed in the building as to allow the entrance of sunlight into each and every one of them. A competent nurse resides at the school with no object but to look after the health of the students, regulate their exercises, and provide care and medical attendance for them when they are ill. If these methods of prevention still allow cases of illness, there are quiet rooms completely isolated from the rest of the house which serve as a hospital. The gymnasium has been exceedingly well equipped, with the direction and advice of no less an authority than Dr. D. A. Sargent, of Harvard College, Cambridge. Charles River gives a constant

temptation to the exercise of boating, and there are fine tennis courts on the grounds. Military drill twice a week has proved a potent remedy for stooping shoulders and ungraceful walking. The mention of Dr. Sargent suggests another value which the location of the school has—the proximity to Boston. While it enjoys the privacy and open air of the country suburbs, the nearness of Boston, with forty trains each way every day on the Boston & Albany Railroad, not to speak of the easy communication by trolley, gives Lasell practically all the advantages of the intellectual life and opportunities of a city which is so peculiarly able to supply these. For instance, the Shake-



THE STUDENTS GIVE A LAWN PARTY.

speare class is conducted by Prof. William J. Rolfe, and Prof. John Fiske is one of the lecturers. In fact, in addition to the fifteen resident members of the faculty there are no less than sixteen instructors that are obtained from Boston; in other words, there are over thirty teachers for a total of one hundred and fifty students. The inspiration of the best culture is seen reflected in the work of the two flourishing literary societies, the "S. D." and "Lasellia," whose functions stimulate social relations among the students in a pleasant and wholesome way.

A COURSE IN LIBERAL ARTS.

A glance at the formal curriculum is sufficient to show how far from the stereotyped classical and scientific courses lie these paths to useful knowledge. The preparatory year in the liberal arts course is occupied with algebra, English, Greek history, and drawing, with a choice of

either Latin or German. In the freshman year the drawing is omitted, the history becomes that of Rome, and the scholar selects two subjects from a list comprising Latin, Greek, French, German, botany, music, and painting. The sophomores take up geometry, mediæval and modern history, and English, and can select two studies from almost the same list as the last, physics being in the place of botany. The juniors and seniors drop the mathematics, add literature, art and architecture, and the evidences of Christianity, and include in their elective studies, besides the ancient and modern languages, chemistry, music, painting, astronomy, physiology, and psychology. Thus is offered a very wide and complete drill in the modern languages, history, literature, and natural science; this, on a foundation of Latin, being the most practical and really useful instruction in a majority of cases. The spirit of thoroughness referred to has prescribed that a student shall take either music or drawing, and not both unless she can extend the usual time.

MUSICAL COURSES.

For those who wish to devote themselves to music or art, however, there are special courses with advantages that cannot be surpassed at many



THE HALLS END IN COZY NOOKS LIKE THIS.

of the great musical conservatories and art leagues. The piano-playing course is divided into five grades, beginning with the rudiments and the major scales and working straight through to the intricacies of harmony, the theory of music and composition. Graduates of this course, as well as those who have completed the elaborate programme for cultivation of the voice, are ready at once for the second year of the Boston College of Music. Nor is the musical instruction confined to this; a vocalion, a pedal piano,

and a fine church organ give abundant chance for practice to those who prefer the organ to the piano, or the violin, mandolin, guitar, harp, or cornet can be studied in place of either.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

The same thing is true of the art study. An examination of the work produced in the spacious and attractive studio would surprise one of those skeptical persons who sniff at the art culture of girls' schools and colleges. The classes in drawing, painting, and modeling have every advan-



A HALF OF THE STUDIO.

tage: able teachers, good models, a collection of twenty-six hundred paintings, engravings, and photographs, and an art gallery where score upon score of representative examples of both ancient and modern artists afford a constant source of inspiration. Four lessons a week are given in this department.

OTHER BRANCHES OF STUDY.

In the languages, history, and mathematics Lasell presents much the usual college courses, but in every case the subject is vitalized by fresh treatment and an emphasis on those phases which connect it with other departments of knowledge. The English method is one upon which especial stress is laid, and, judged by results, it can safely be pronounced unusually effective. All grades study English. Compositions are made interesting, correct speaking is inculcated in and out of class, and the girls are sedulously trained in that rarest of accomplishments, a correct and fluent use of their mother tongue. In literature the text-book idea has been largely discarded in favor of an introduction to the great writers through their own works. Of course it is necessary to train the critical faculties and to direct the appreciation, but surely never was there a more thoroughly sound idea than this of getting back to

the original sources. In natural science the tendency is still to the sources, and a completely equipped laboratory provides the fullest opportunity for investigation and observation.

SOME UNUSUAL STUDIES.

Law is an unknown land to most women, yet the widening sphere of woman's activity brings her into many situations whose responsibilities she cannot discharge intelligently unless she has grasped those legal principles which most frequently crop up in every-day life. At Lasell lectures by an able lawyer cover as much ground in legal lore as seems necessary for the average person. For similar reasons bookkeeping takes its place in the list of accomplishments, and the future housekeeper, as well as the business woman, will find the ability to keep books of accounts an assistance well worth the time spent on it. Phonography, typewriting, telegraphy, and photography may also be studied, so that the young woman has many different chances to qualify herself as a wage-earner, if that be necessary, or to add to her resources some entirely fascinating pursuits.

TRAINING FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Were it only for this one thing Lasell would deserve the gratitude and enthusiastic coöperation of all intelligent men and women—the attention paid to developing and instructing what might be called the “arts and sciences of the home.” As a witty writer on the “Unquiet Sex” has pointed out, supposing that the next generation should have a Carlyle in store for us, there could hardly be a nobler aim for the most ambitious woman than to present the philosopher to the world free of dyspepsia. There's no denying the fact that college women as a class are open to criticism in their housekeeping, and the practical and theoretical instruction in everything

appertaining to the daily home life is by no means the least valuable of the gifts that Lasell showers upon its students. Such experts as Miss Parloa, Mrs. Daniell, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Oakes, and Miss Barrows here teach what good cooking is in a thoroughly fitted-up lecture-room with all the appliances of a first-class kitchen. A knowledge of the principles of hygiene and sanitation, the science of foods and the domestic economics, often means the difference between health and invalidism, between comfort and death, on a small income. The whole range of domesticities is covered here: dress cutting and fitting, mending, house-furnishing and management, marketing and bread-making—all the homely accomplishments which were imparted unscientifically to every girl in the days before women's colleges were, are elevated to the rank of sciences and investigated in detail. This is a well-rounded curriculum indeed.

A glance at the catalogue shows that Dr. Charles Parkhurst and several other of the most notable men of the country are directors of Lasell or have assisted in the achievement of these results. Mr. Bragdon's immediate and acting associate in the work is Dr. Charles W. Gallagher, a man of broad scholarship and excellent training, who was formerly president of Lawrence University and more recently president of Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

Nothing can be quite as satisfactory in the attempt to form an estimate of the quality of the work done at Lasell as a visit to that institution. This article will, however, serve to indicate the lines on which Lasell has chiefly developed its strength. For more specific information concerning the courses, the cost of tuition, etc., those who are interested may consult the comprehensive illustrated catalogue which will be gladly mailed on application by letter to Mr. C. C. Bragdon, Auburndale, Mass.



THE BOAT-HOUSE ON THE CHARLES RIVER.

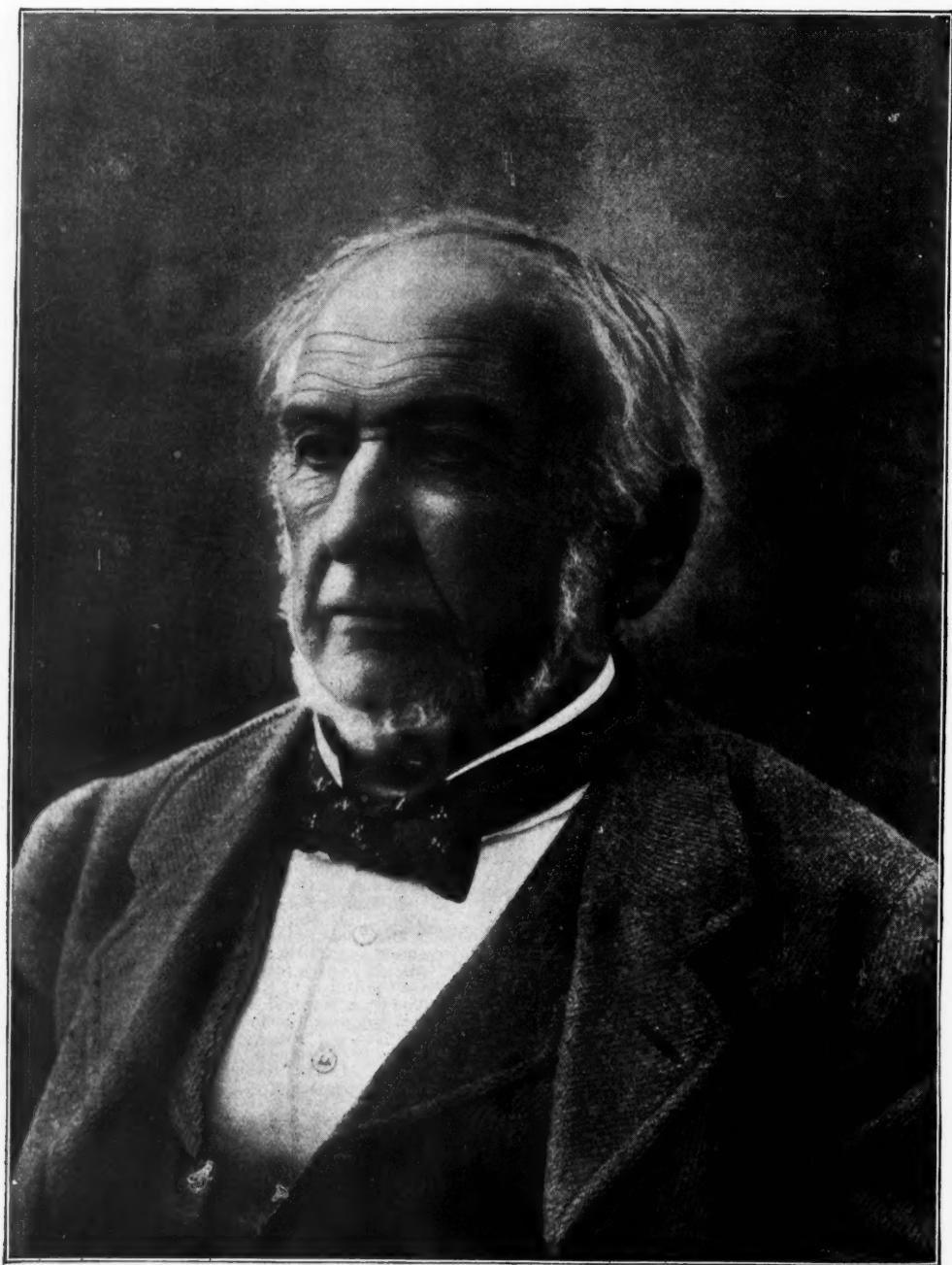
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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THE LATE WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

From a new photograph by Numa Blanc Fils, Cannes (France).

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

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No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Our War
in Two
Hemispheres.*

Very few people in the United States, in Spain, or anywhere else, in the discussion that preceded the actual outbreak of the war, had for a moment supposed that armed intervention for the pacification of Cuba would begin with a campaign for the conquest of the Philippine Islands, which lie in the Pacific Ocean between Hong Kong and New Guinea. We Americans adapt ourselves to new conditions rather readily; but even yet the average man is somewhat mystified by the Philippine campaign. It had been the declared purpose of our Government to extend a helping hand on strictly humanitarian grounds to the starving *reconcentrados* in Cuba. This of course involved incidentally the carrying on of a war with Spain. We began the war by establishing a so-called "pacific blockade" of Havana and a part of the northern Cuban coast. All this was managed in a calm, leisurely fashion, with the result of shutting off outside food supplies not only from the *reconcentrados*, but from all other elements of the Cuban population. Thus we were, with the best of intentions, making it certain that we should have little future expense or trouble in caring for the *reconcentrados*—inasmuch as the vast majority of them would probably be dead before July. Ever since last December the Spanish policy has been to play one game after another upon Uncle Sam to prevent the invasion of Cuba before the beginning of the rainy season. We were better prepared, relatively, last winter for dealing swiftly with the Cuban situation than we are now. We have seemed at various times within the past five weeks to be on the point of really beginning our armed intervention in the island of Cuba, but as often as we have planned prompt invasion we have shuddered on the brink and drawn back. It is not likely that we shall attempt to carry out our plans on any conclusive scale until next fall. In any case, the Spaniards have succeeded perfectly in their policy of keeping the Cuban gates closed against us until their chief ally, the deadly rainy season, had duly arrived.

*Spain's
Elusive
Naval
Tactics.*

Even though a second-rate power and frightfully distracted by conditions at home, the Spaniards thus far have been more than a match for us, not only in diplomacy, but also in their naval strategy, which consists of dodging, under cover of misleading reports. At the time when our Government last December was fully apprised of those conditions in Cuba which made intervention our duty, the Spanish navy was not ready for action, and we could probably have dealt a prompt and effective blow. We waited, however, until nearly the opening of May, and allowed the Spaniards to get their ships in readiness. The maneuvering of their fleet and its marvelous success in veiling its movements in mystery wholly baffled our Government for many days in May. A powerful armored squadron under Admiral Cervera proceeded early in April from the Canary Islands and other Spanish waters to the Cape Verde Islands, which belong to Portugal, and there rendezvoused for a good many days. At length Portugal dared no longer flagrantly to disregard the obligations of neutrality, and the Spanish fleet was requested to sail away from St. Vincent, the great harbor and coaling station of the Cape Verde Islands. On April 29 the fleet actually sailed. It took a westward course. Although our Government seems to have had no plans for scouting upon its movements, the newspapers were enterprising enough to have it followed for a number of hours. As last seen, it was still moving toward the West Indies. Whereupon the newspapers were filled with great accounts of the tremendous battle that was about to occur. The vicinity of Porto Rico was selected by the strategists of the press, and the date arranged for this fight was about May 9. Rear-Admiral Sampson was ordered by the authorities at Washington to intercept the Spanish fleet and to capture or destroy it. Nobody seemed to have the slightest doubt as to the outcome. The momentous date arrived, however, and the great fight failed to come off as per schedule. Nothing had been

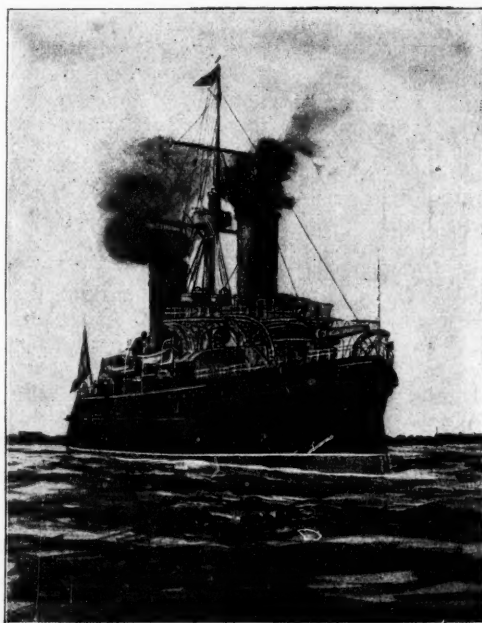


ADMIRAL PASCUAL CERVERA Y TOPETE.

seen or heard of the Spanish fleet. Several days more elapsed, and nobody was able to answer the question that everybody was asking as to the whereabouts of Admiral Cervera. The New England coast became panic-stricken, because it was reported that Cervera's ships had been sighted off Nova Scotia and were heading for Portland, Maine. Key West became acutely anxious because it was reported that Cervera had sailed southward and was going to attack Florida. The authorities at Washington, however, had a totally different theory. They were said to be convinced that Cervera had taken his fleet across to the coast of Brazil in order to intercept our battleship the *Oregon*, which, as our readers will remember, had in March left San Francisco to join our fleet in West Indian waters. For some

days, therefore, the newspapers followed the lead of the Washington strategists, and all attention was concentrated upon the whereabouts of the *Oregon*. There was some slight anxiety expressed; but, upon the whole, there was a cheerful consensus of American opinion to the effect that the *Oregon*, single-handed, could vanquish any number of Spanish warships, no matter how powerful, by virtue of innate American superiority. News from Brazil was breathlessly awaited.

That Remarkable News from Cadiz. All this was changed, however, by the surprising announcement on May 10 that Admiral Cervera's entire squadron had turned up in the great seaport of Cadiz, on the coast of Spain. As the newspapers agreed in putting it, in enormous head-lines, the Spanish fleet had "turned tail." Cervera had been afraid, after all, to cross the Atlantic, and had been skulking about, avoiding the frequented lanes of ocean commerce, so that nobody might tell tales of his cowardice; and at length, being hungry, thirsty, and in need of fuel, he had been compelled to swallow his pride, face his shame, and to go home to Cadiz. This report was accepted without a particle of skepticism by the newspapers and confirmed by the Government's advices. Our alert ambassador at the court of St. James, Mr. Hay, cabled his assurances to the State Department at Washington



CRUISER "CRISTOBAL COLON," OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

that he had unquestioned private information from Cadiz to the effect that Admiral Cervera's big ironclads were lying in plain sight in the harbor. Cadiz, it should be remembered, is a large town, and the commerce of the world was passing freely in and out of the port, while travelers of all nations, including correspondents of the press, were coming and going at their pleasure. It would not appear to have been a much more difficult matter to verify the report that Admiral Cervera was at Cadiz than to test the accuracy of a rumor to the effect that the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor had disappeared beneath the waves, or that St. Paul's Cathedral in London had been blown up and totally destroyed by dynamite. Nevertheless, our enterprising newspapers and our authorities at Washington rested for several days—namely, from May 10 to May 13—upon the undoubted theory that Admiral Cervera, with his big armored cruisers, the *Vizcaya*, *Maria Teresa*, *Cristobal Colon*, and *Almirante Oquendo*, was recuperating in the Cadiz harbor.

Cadiz News and Our Military Programme. On the strength of this assurance that the Spanish fleet had wholly deserted Cuba, Porto Rico, and the western side of the Atlantic Ocean, it became the accepted opinion at Washington that Spain had virtually given up the war, and that the best thing to do was to proceed at once to occupy Cuba with a large force of men. A few days previously the plan had been to begin occupation with a small advance guard—a few regiments of regular troops, with perhaps a cowboy regiment or two of volunteers—these troops to coöperate with General Gomez and the Cuban insurgents, to whom also it was intended to send a large quantity of repeating rifles, ammunition, and other supplies. Now, however, there was a total change in the whole programme. Great preparations had been made to receive the larger part of the volunteer troops at Chickamauga, with no intention to use them for immediate service in Cuba. But Chickamauga was abandoned, and urgent instructions were given to muster in the volunteers and send them to Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans, and other points on the seaboard, for immediate transportation to Cuba. This order was given on May 10. It had been supposed that General Wesley Merritt would be the leader of the forces in Cuba, but it was now announced that for some reason he would stay at home, and General Miles himself would go to Cuba as general in chief. It was expected at once to throw twenty thousand troops into the island, and a concerted land and naval attack was to be made at the earliest possible moment upon Havana. The utmost speed was en-

joined by the Washington authorities upon the States in the preparation of their quotas of volunteers for active service. All this was done upon the theory that Admiral Cervera's squadron of armored cruisers was lying at anchor in the harbor of Cadiz, as widely advertised by Spain.

This item of news, however, turned out to be fraudulent. When Admiral Cervera left the Cape Verde Islands on April 29 he took a westerly course, because he had a westerly destination. He had not, after



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REAR-ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

all, "turned tail." His squadron did not, in fact, enter the harbor of Cadiz on May 10. Our enterprising representatives abroad were mistaken when they assured our Government at Washington that Cervera's fleet had returned home and was lying in the shadow of the fortification guns of the Spanish coast. On May 12, after a sail of fourteen days from the Cape Verde Islands, Admiral Cervera's fleet touched at the French island of Martinique, in the Lesser Antilles, otherwise known as the Caribbees or Windward Islands, which form the eastern fringe that incloses the

Caribbean Sea. Martinique has good cable connections, and Admiral Cervera was at once in communication with Madrid, and also presumably with the very active Spanish agency that Señor Polo had been maintaining across our border in Canada after his retirement from service as Spanish minister at Washington. Admiral Cervera's dispatches that had been received and held for him by the Spanish consul at Fort de France, the Martinique port, duly informed him of the fact that Admiral Sampson had called for him at Porto Rico, and had incidentally shelled the fortifications at San Juan on that very same morning of May 12. He had the advantage of knowing exactly the condition of the Cuban blockade, the whereabouts of Sampson's heavy but exceedingly slow squadron, and also the whereabouts of Schley's swift but unarmored and light-armed collection of cruisers.

*Cervera
in the
Caribbean.*

We were better served with news from Martinique than we had been from Cadiz. Nevertheless, the Martinique news had not come with a swiftness that made the wires hot. It was reported to Washington by Captain Cotton, of the *Harvard*. This cruiser of our auxiliary navy, having been on scout duty, had injured her machinery and was lying at a Martinique port for a few days making repairs. Captain Cotton's cablegram was delayed twenty-four hours before it was transmitted. Meanwhile, the Spanish fleet had taken on a supply of provisions, a certain amount of coal, and, above all, a full complement of advices, and had departed, again moving westward. This was on the night of May 12. The authorities at Washington thereupon abandoned their great plans for the invasion of Cuba, and once more Chickamauga was declared to be the general rendezvous for volunteers. Nobody had the slightest idea where the Spanish fleet was going or what it was intending to attempt. But Admiral Cervera on May 14 again gratified our American curiosity by touching at the Dutch island of Curaçao, which is about 600 miles further west than Martinique and about three degrees further south. Curaçao is about 50 miles from the coast of Venezuela and 490 miles due south of San Domingo. At Curaçao Admiral Cervera seems to have secured once more an

ample supply of information and a moderate quantity of coal and provisions. It was reported that he had proceeded due west, having disappeared from Curaçao on May 15.

Rear-Admiral Sampson had left the Cuban blockade in charge of Commodore Watson and had on May 4 set sail for Porto Rico, where it was thought that he might meet the Spanish fleet. His powerful squadron consisted of the two magnificent battleships, *Iowa* and *Indiana*, the two huge monitors *Terror* and *Amphitrite*, and the cruisers *New York*, *Detroit*, and *Montgomery*. For bombardment or for actual fighting this fleet was of a most formidable character; but for cruising or for maneuvering it was painfully handicapped by the fact that the monitors are as slow as canal-boat mules in dog-days. Obviously the speed of a squadron is precisely that of its slowest member; and the monitors average about four knots an hour unless towed by faster ships. It is easy, unless one studies the maps, to get the impression that Cuba's sister island, Porto Rico, lies near at hand, and that to sail with a fleet from off the Havana blockade to San Juan, Porto Rico, is something like taking the New York South Ferry from the Battery to Staten Island—a matter of a pleasant thirty-minute sail. As a mere matter of statistics, however, it is almost 1,000 miles from Havana to San Juan, Porto Rico, as the bird flies, and ships do not sail those seas on mathematically straight lines. The sailing course is considerably longer. Sampson's voyage from our coast to Porto Rico, therefore, was fully equal to one-third the distance from New York to the coast of Ireland. He arrived in the vicinity



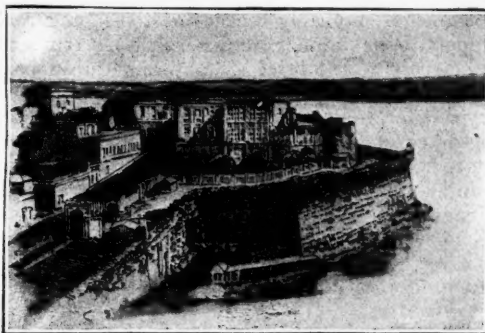
MAP TO ILLUSTRATE LAST MONTH'S NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

on May 11, after eight days of sailing, and was able to get his news readily enough by means of swift scout yachts and torpedo-boats, which had access to the cable office at St. Thomas.

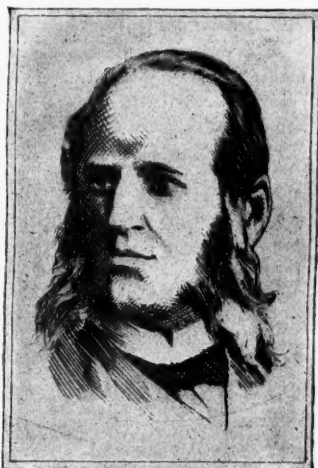
Thus he was informed of the report that Admiral Cervera and the Spanish fleet had returned to Cadiz. In the exercise of his discretion he bombarded the fortifications of the port of San Juan on Thursday morning, May 12. His object seems to have been to make use of the opportunity, while in the neighborhood, to dismount the batteries and render it less easy for the Spanish fleet at some later day to find safe refuge in the Porto Rican harbor. After three or four hours of vigorous cannonading, in which the American ships suffered no particular damage, while a good deal of harm seems to have been inflicted upon the fortifications of San Juan, the American fleet withdrew from the harbor. The San Juan batteries are on uncommonly high ground, which gave the Spaniards a great advantage of position; but they made very ill use of the excellent opportunity that Sampson gave them. It is said that the admirable gunnery of our ships was rendered difficult by the fact that

they were not supplied with smokeless powder, such as all European navies adopted several years ago. The immense clouds of dense smoke produced by the firing of heavy guns with ordinary powder may obviously nullify the remarkable skill of our American gunners. Admiral Sampson's bombardment of the Porto Rican fortifications was simply his manner of saying farewell. Having been informed that the Spanish fleet was hugging the coast of Spain, and that our Government at Washington had decided immediately to send a great army into Cuba, it became Admiral Sampson's duty to return to Havana, in order to take part in the operations which were to reduce that stronghold.

Bombardment of San Juan.



GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PALACE, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.



ALEJANDRO CHURRUCA,
Vice-Admiral of the Spanish squadron
now in the Atlantic.

Naval Plans as Affected by News of Cervera's Presence.

He was returning, therefore, along the north coast of San Domingo, when, on May 14, the torpedo-boat *Porter* ran into the harbor of Porto Plata for the news. It quickly returned to Admiral Sampson's flagship with the startling information that the Spanish fleet was not, after all, at Cadiz, but had turned up at Martinique. Since the slowest vessel in the Spanish fleet was easily able to make eighteen or twenty knots an hour, it was obviously impossible for Admiral Sampson to adopt the plan of pursuit. Until further information concerning the Spanish movements was received, there seemed nothing for the heavy American squadron to do but to continue its westerly course, and then occupy the Windward Passage, between Haiti and Cuba, in order to intercept the Spanish fleet in case it should attempt to reach the north coast of Cuba by that route. Admiral Schley's flying squadron, meanwhile, had been sent southward on May 13, from Hampton Roads, Virginia, and its policy seemed to be to block the channel between the west end of Cuba and the projecting point of the Yucatan peninsula. With the two principal American squadrons stationed the one at the far eastern end of Cuba and the other at the far western end, there would have seemed to the ordinary student of the map to be nothing to prevent Admiral Cervera from doing precisely the things he would naturally desire to do. His first object was supposed to be to land various munitions of war for General Blanco and the Spanish army in Cuba. For this purpose no port could be more convenient than Cienfuegos, on the south coast, joined by rail with Havana. Having delivered his supplies, Cervera would readily obtain at least a limited amount of coal, and all this could be done before either Schley's or Sampson's fleet could get anywhere near him. On the 20th it was generally reported that Cervera had gone to Santiago de Cuba, instead of to

Cienfuegos, probably because of too short a coal supply to make the more distant port. It would seem easy after a brief stay at this Cuban port to evade Sampson and to sail, by one course or by another, to Porto Rico, where he might perhaps spend several days in recuperating and in taking on a full supply of coal—unless, indeed, Sampson had left his monitors off the entrance to San Juan. It is supposed that the defenses of Porto Rico were not by any means permanently destroyed on May 12, and in any case it might take Sampson the better part of a week to return.

*Spanish Dodg-
ing and
American Delay.*

Within that time Cervera could presumably have made the sort of mysterious disappearance to which we were treated after his departure from the Cape Verde Islands. So long as his whereabouts were uncertain the American army of occupation would remain safe and comfortable at Chickamauga, and there would seem to be no reason why Cervera's baffling tactics should exhaust themselves in the course of two or three weeks. At least it would seem easy enough for him to keep the American army from entering Cuba before the very height of the rainy season, which of course would mean the delay of military operations until next fall. Meanwhile the Spaniards, whose position looked so hopeless that to make war against them seemed like attacking a man on his deathbed, had been reviving wonderfully in their spirits. A very weak power can make a formidable defensive fight, if only it has had plenty of notice and its adversary carefully avoids all precipitancy. Cuba is still in the hands of the Spaniards, and we had not, up to the time of sending this number to press, late in May, seemed to be able even to land guns and supplies for the insurgents in any appreciable quantity. The blame is not President McKinley's. It belongs to Congress and to the country. Possibly Cervera may have been trapped, and Cuba invaded, before this number is printed. On the 23d, when these sentences were written, the country was in a state of eager expectancy.

*Dewey's
Victory at
Manila.*

The redeeming incident in the war thus far has been Admiral Dewey's brilliant success at Manila. Dewey, it will be remembered, had since January been in command of our Asiatic squadron, and when the war clouds began to gather he assembled such forces as he was able to command at Hong Kong. He is said to have spent a year or two in personal study and preparation for the very thing that it fell to his lot to do on May day. His principal ship was the first-class protected cruiser *Olympia*. His other vessels were the cruisers *Raleigh*, *Balti-*

more, and *Boston*, the gunboats *Concord* and *Petrel*, and the dispatch boat *McCulloch*, with colliers bought by him at Hong Kong. He was instructed, on the outbreak of the war, to proceed at once to the Philippines and either to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. The Spanish naval forces were in command of Admiral Montojo. His principal vessels were the *Reina Christina*, *Castilla*, and *Don Antonio de Ulloa*. His other ships were considerable in number, but most of them were old-fashioned, and their armament was lacking in modern rifled guns. Admiral Dewey sailed from Hong Kong April 26; and very early on Sunday morning, May 1, daylight found him with his whole fleet safely inside Manila harbor. Admiral Montojo, instead of meeting him outside, had taken his ships well under the shelter of the shore batteries at Cavité, which protected the mouth of the harbor. The engagement began at 5 o'clock. The American vessels rapidly destroyed the Spanish squadron,



ADMIRAL PATRICIO MONTOJO Y PASARON.



CAPT. CHARLES V. GRIDLEY.

(Who commanded the *Olympia* in Dewey's fleet.)

and soon silenced the Cavite forts. It will suffice here to allude in this summary way to the engagement in view of the fact that a more ample account of it appears in our character sketch of Admiral Dewey, printed in this number. Mr. Winston Churchill, who writes the character sketch, is himself a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis, and better qualified, therefore, than a layman to describe the fight. The Spaniards fought with desperate bravery, and apparently with something of the fatalism of Turkish soldiers; but recklessness is no substitute for coolness and skill. The Spanish tactics were bad, while Admiral Dewey's tactics were superb. His conduct throughout was admirable in the highest degree. The news of his brilliant victory came first in the grudging and rather ambiguous dispatches that the Spaniards themselves sent to Madrid. Before we had received a definite account, Commodore Dewey had cut the cable line. Some days later full reports were received by way

of Hong Kong, whither they had been sent by Dewey's dispatch boat, the *McCulloch*. He had completely annihilated the Spanish fleet and had taken possession of Cavite. The Spanish loss had been about three hundred killed and more than twice as many wounded. The Americans had not lost a single man, and their ships had incurred nothing more than trifling damage.

Dewey's Need of Troops. Dewey had not taken possession of the town of Manila, which still remained in the control of the Spanish governor-general. He reported that he could bombard and occupy Manila at any moment, but that it would be useless to do this until troops had been sent as an occupying force and we were prepared to assume control and jurisdiction. To have bombarded Manila would have been to provoke anarchy. Dewey could only, therefore, report what he had done and ask that an expedition be immediately sent out to establish American authority on land. There had never been any doubt about Commodore Dewey's naval superiority over Admiral Montojo. Otherwise the battleship *Oregon* would not have been withdrawn from the Pacific, but would have been sent to reinforce our Asiatic squadron. It was also of course perfectly understood at Washington that Admiral Dewey's little fleet could not spare any men to take possession of a great country like the Philippines and administer the government. Plans began, therefore, to be discussed, just as soon as war became certain, for the dispatch of a land force to cooperate with the Asiatic squadron. No active steps of any kind, however, were taken until after the news of Dewey's victory had been fully confirmed. Meanwhile it was evident that conditions in the Philippines might go from bad to worse, and that if the United States were not very energetic in following up its victory by sending forces to maintain order, there might be very much more than a nominal excuse afforded to the great powers to land men at Manila and take our obligations and our opportunity off our hands. For all the European powers, almost without exception, had sent warships to Manila from their China squadrons long before we were prepared to start the first ship for Dewey's reinforcement.

Our Philippine Expedition.

Fully three weeks had elapsed after Dewey's victory before troops for his support were actually embarked; and the more nearly we approached the dates set for the sailing of troop-ships, the more strikingly apparent became the fact that we were entering upon a very difficult undertaking. The number of men to be sent was gradually in-



Photo. by Steffens, Chicago.

MAJOR-GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A.
(Appointed Military Governor of the Philippines.)

creased. At first it was to be five thousand, then ten, and at length fifteen. On about May 16 it was reported that as many as thirty thousand might be needed. About that time also it was officially announced that Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East and stationed at New York, would be put in command of the expedition. A day or two later, however, General Merritt was quoted in all the newspapers as engaged in an argument with the authorities at Washington over the question how many regular troops he should have. If, it was said, the allotted one thousand regulars were not increased to five thousand he would stay at home and let somebody else have the glory of taking undrilled volunteers from our Northwestern States into the tropical jungles of Malaysia. More regulars were willingly accorded him, and the week beginning May 22 was destined to see several thousand of our men embarked for Manila.

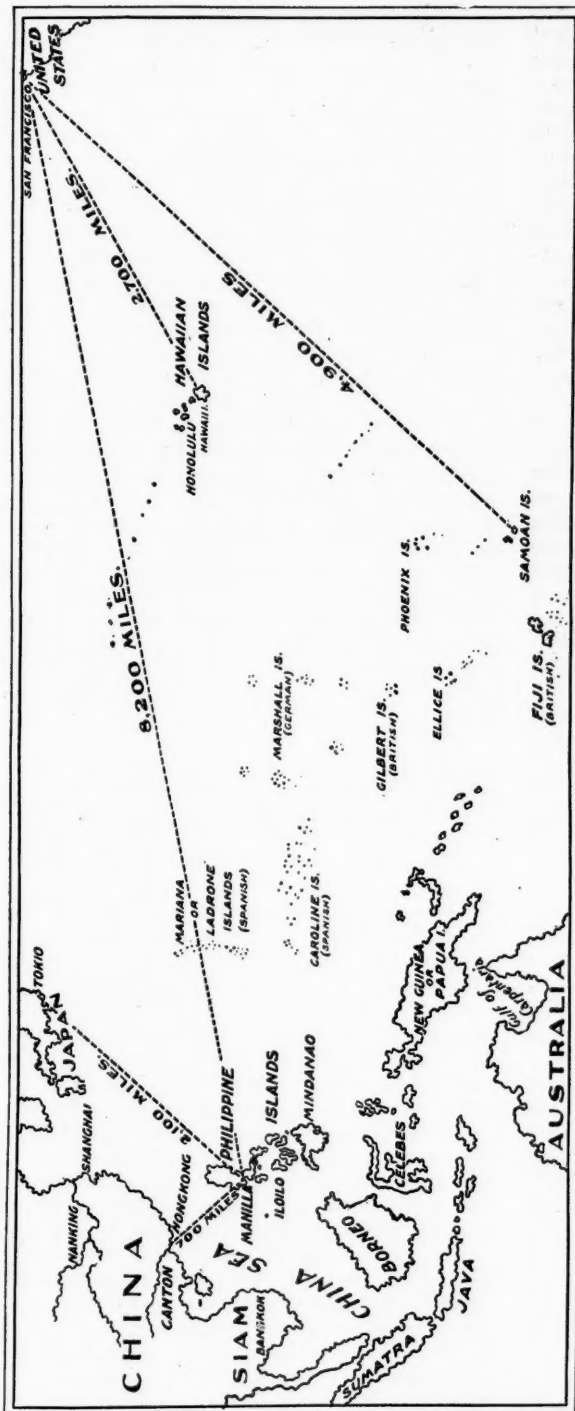
Spanish
Relief
for Manila.

Meanwhile, the Spaniards themselves were recruiting an expedition at Cadiz to carry relief and reinforcements to their captain-general in the Philippines. Their plans were commented upon with much disdain in the United States, and it was at first said by

all the newspapers and by all the strategists at Washington that the idea of a Spanish expedition to the Philippines was too hopeless even to be contemplated. It was not, however, nearly so hopeless as these gentlemen supposed. The Spanish preparations were going forward apparently with more briskness and businesslike energy than our own preparations for reinforcing Dewey. Spain was proposing to send, with ten thousand men, the warships *Vitoria*, *Numancia*, *Lepanto*, and *Alfonso XIII*. Indeed, there was some prospect that the whole situation in the Philippines might be changed by European intervention. For it must be remembered that all of the European powers have their consular establishments and their commercial interests in the Philippine Islands; and, furthermore—since we have taken it upon ourselves to proceed thither, destroying the Spanish fleet and attacking the Spanish sovereignty—we have incurred the highest kind of obligations for the protection of all foreign residents and interests. The destruction of the Spanish fleet of course encouraged the revolutionists who had been making Spain so much trouble for a year or two, and the revolutionary movement promptly broke out again. It is therefore not impossible that the European powers may be compelled to take an active hand in Philippine affairs a good while before we shall have appeared upon the scene with our Northwestern volunteers. The European powers and Japan were strongly represented in the harbor of Manila early in May; while all appearances in the latter part of May indicated that our projected military expedition would not actually reach Manila in full strength until some time in July. The European warships, it would seem, could hardly do otherwise than support the only civil authority actually existing in the islands—namely, that of the Spanish governor-general. If, therefore, supplies and relief should have arrived from Spain for the governor-general, it is not at all impossible that the European powers might decide that Dewey is not to be permitted to destroy the Spanish expedition. Might it not have been wise to order Dewey's whole fleet to Honolulu or San Francisco, immediately after the victory of May 1? The climate is going to be bad for our Western boys.

"First, Catch
Your Hare."

In view of the fact that we have in no sense as yet conquered or taken possession of the Philippines, the elaborated discussion carried on, throughout the month of May, over what we should do with our so-called "new possessions" on the borders of the China Sea was, to say the least, needlessly anticipatory. The Spaniards have a very considerable army of well-sea-



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE AMERICA'S NEW INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

soned peninsular troops in the Philippines, besides which they have a still larger native army, officered by Spaniards, quite on the plan of England's native regiments in India. The islands produce abundant food supplies; and to have destroyed Montojo's fleet is by no means to have secured possession of the country. It is, of course, reasonably probable that our expedition, when there in full force, will have no serious difficulty in effecting an occupation. The town of Manila is the commanding point in the islands; and Admiral Dewey can at any time bombard it and enable American troops to take possession. This, however, is upon the assumption that the fleets of the European powers, which are already on the ground in much greater force than Dewey's fleet, will permit us to do as we please. If we had acted instantly, there would have been no prospect of outside interference. Our apparent unreadiness to follow up Dewey's victory in a decisive manner, rendered it at least very possible that we should never, even temporarily, obtain jurisdiction over the Philippine Islands. We must then first catch our hare—after which there will be time to dispose of it. Meanwhile, Dewey's victory has been valuable in this, that it has made our Pacific coast reasonably secure against any Spanish attacks during the present war.

*Novelty of Our
Philippine
Adventure.*

Whether or not we are destined to have any decisive part in answering the question what shall be the political future of the Philippines, that particular group of islands has at the present moment a very legitimate claim upon our interest. A few weeks ago the great majority of the people of the United States knew nothing about the Philippines except in the vaguest possible way. Our recent interest in Cuban affairs had stimulated somewhat our disposition to find out about the other Spanish colonies; but otherwise the Philippines have been quite as remotely connected with our public life as the Celebes or Borneo. Within the past month, however, not only the Pacific coast, but all the States and Territories west of the Missouri River have become acutely aware of the existence of the Philippine Islands, for

the simple reason that their young men were volunteering for service in the army of the United States, and were notified that they might expect within a very few days to be placed on transport ships bound for Manila. And on May 18 even a Pennsylvania regiment was ordered to join the excursion. An expedition of this sort would create the most intense interest even in a European country, where colonial extensions and military adventures in distant regions are not so novel. The French some years ago were profoundly stirred by their Tonquin expedition, and more recently by their Madagascar campaign. Italy entered with much excitement and considerable enthusiasm upon the Abyssinian campaign which ended so disastrously two years ago, and to which the present unhappy condition of affairs in Italy may in no small part be traced. Our English friends generally have one or more of these expeditions on their hands, and they are always wild with enthusiasm over every success at arms, whether on the Nile, on the Indian frontier, or elsewhere. With us, however, the dispatch of such an expedition as the one that has been preparing to go to Manila is all the more absorbing an affair for the reason that it is absolutely without any precedent in our national history. It is true that we pushed the Mexican War all the way to the City of Mexico, and that in an earlier day we carried on a picturesque little naval war against the Barbary pirates in the Mediterranean. But our Mexican campaign was a continuous land march, and an easier affair than we should have found it at that same period to send an army through the hostile Indian country to the Yellowstone Valley; while the Mediterranean exploit was a purely naval affair.

*More Light
on Spanish
Character.*

We have thought the Philippines interesting enough to devote a good deal of space to them this month, and our Western readers in particular will hardly fail to concur in our view of the subject. We present elsewhere two articles, both written in New York late in May, one by Mr. Charles Johnston, who prepared our recent character sketch of the new Russian war minister, Kuropátkin, and who, although now resident in New York, was for a long time in the British civil service in India, and is especially conversant with conditions and affairs in all parts of the far East. The other article is by Mr. Joseph Mannix, a Minneapolis newspaper writer, who has within a few days reached New York, returning by way of the Suez Canal from a very interesting sojourn of a year or two in Japan, China, and the regions adjacent to the China Sea. He was for a considerable time in the Philippines, where he made a study of the

revolution against the Spanish authorities, and had various interesting experiences of his own. Mr. Mannix throws some very instructive side lights upon the nature of Spanish colonial administration, and also upon Spanish war-making as exemplified in the recent campaign against the Philippine insurgents. Nothing could better illustrate the cruelty of the Spanish character than the account Mr. Mannix gives of the delight taken by the Spanish ladies of Manila in attending, as gala performances, the diabolical execution scenes that have been a regular feature of the Spanish dealing with insurgents. The Inquisition and the national institution of bull-fighting have left their indelible imprint upon the Spanish character. The hideousness of Spain's conduct in Cuba could be borne no longer by the people of the United States when the facts became clearly understood; but the Philippines were so far distant that we had known practically nothing about the maltreatment of the gentle, good-tempered Malay races whom the Spaniards have robbed and tortured for so many years with impunity. The kindly characteristics of those races are amply shown by Mr. Mannix and Mr. Johnston. They are not people well adapted, as for example the Japanese are, to play their own independent part in our modern life. For security and well-being they need simply a just and enlightened administration.

*Our Task
and Duty
at Manila.*

It must be remembered that whereas in Cuba there is not the slightest surviving remnant of any native race, it is wholly otherwise in the Philippines, where practically the population is made up of the native Malaysian tribes, except for a large infusion of people of Chinese stock. The Spaniards resident in the Philippines, including their white descendants, could probably all be carried off in one or two large passenger steamships. This estimate, of course, does not include the regiments of Spanish troops sent out to quell the rebellion, but only the colonial population. In considering the future of the Philippines, therefore, we need make no account of the Spanish population, nor yet of any other European element, although we must make large account of the Chinese. It is not a region where the white races flourish, and the people to be considered are the natives. While we did not enter upon the present war with Spain primarily for the sake of the rescue of the long-suffering Philipinos, we shall have done an exceedingly creditable thing if we drive the Spaniards permanently out of those islands and help to install a decent *régime*. Germany and the other European powers that have begun to express themselves as rather deeply concerned about the question, have

in point of fact no rights that we need to consider. We shall be justified in postponing altogether the question of the permanent future of the Philippines until we have actually conquered them and erected in them an efficient temporary administration. There should be no haste whatever on our part to disavow the intention to hold the Philippines for all time. We are engaged in open warfare with Spain, and are under no obligation to settle the results of the war with the European powers. England's military occupation of Egypt, although always declared to be of a temporary nature and to involve no purpose of annexation, has been fraught with the highest benefit to the Egyptian people. Our occupation of the Philippines should, to some extent at least, be modeled upon England's beneficent services in the land of the Nile. President McKinley, in good conscience, both in his message to Congress and in his ultimatum to Spain, made it plain that the purpose of the United States toward Cuba was to secure the establishment of just, responsible, and modern administration. Now that it has fallen to our providential lot to drive the cruel Spaniards out of the Philippines as well as out of the West Indies, President McKinley will undoubtedly take the true position that it is our task to provide a just system of administration for the natives and a wholly unwonted freedom for the world's commerce in the Philippines.

*As to
Annex-
ation.*

We need not trouble our minds with either the metaphysical or the practical aspects of the relation of this military occupation of the Philippines to our constitutional system. It will not hurt the Constitution of the United States in the smallest degree if we shall enter without hesitation upon the duty of improving the condition of the Philippines. As for making those islands a part of our national domain, in the sense in which Alaska has been added to the United States, that is a very different affair. If the question of annexing the Philippines were one which had to be answered immediately with a yes or a no, there could be only one answer, and that a most emphatic negative. But the question does not require immediate answer. The President of the United States has already determined upon a military occupation. That, of necessity, must mean, throughout the Philippines, an American administration to succeed the administration now carried on under the Spanish governor-general, who is at once a civil and a military authority. The completion of our conquest and the establishment of a military rule, under General Wesley Merritt, must require some little time, no matter how successful the expedition may be.

*We Shall
Have to
Stay Awhile.*

In the nature of the case, an American government thus established in the Philippines cannot be speedily withdrawn, because it would have to control the situation until something should be agreed upon to take its place. When one pauses for a moment to remember that the powers of Europe have really been in earnest about trying to establish an administration for the island of Crete, and yet—after constant efforts extending over more than two years—they have not been able to give effect to their plans, it is easy to understand that an American administration once installed in the Philippines will not be readily replaced by anything else, even though we might be exceedingly thankful to have some kind of international relief from our self-imposed but undesirable task. In the very nature of the case, therefore, we are likely—unless the Spaniards, either unaided or with European assistance, should defeat our expedition—to hold the Philippines, not for a few weeks, but for several years. It is not in the least an agreeable undertaking to contemplate. The light-heartedness with which many people have rejoiced over the great naval victory in Manila harbor, and the flippancy with which they have spoken of the Philippines as a valuable prize certain to contribute to our joint and several prosperity, simply illustrate the sort of overweening self-confidence that will disappear in the sober light of the experiences that are surely in store for us in the near future.

*Our Sole
Justification
for the War.*

The war must be faced with courage and resolution, and ought to be pushed with desperate energy. But the country will learn before this war is ended to sympathize with the intense desire felt by President McKinley that the bitter cup might pass from his lips and that of the nation. There was, in fact, no honorable escape from the war; but for us it is a grievous and a fearful thing, not a jaunty and inspiring enterprise. Its sole justification, as matters now stand, must be found in great contributions to the moral and material progress of the world. We must see that Cuba and Porto Rico are delivered from the incubus of mediævalism, and it must be our task to leave our beneficial impress permanently upon the fate of the Philippines. What American missionaries had done for the Micronesians will indicate the possibility of American usefulness to the kindred inhabitants of the Philippines. Our article on America and Spain in the Caroline group, contributed at our request by the Rev. Dr. Strong, of Boston, and found in another part of this number, is important and timely in the highest sense. We believe it will convince all of our

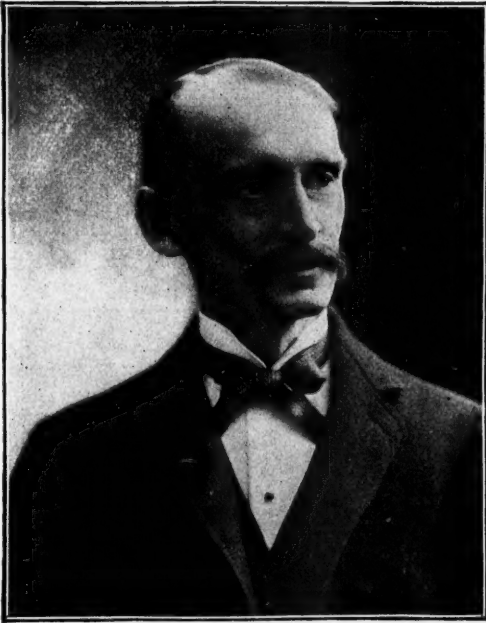
readers that while giving good government to the Philippines, it is also our imperative duty to turn the Spaniards out of the Caroline Islands and to restore and guarantee the happy conditions which had been produced by many years of noble American effort before the Spaniards laid their blighting hand upon that island group.

Hawaii in the Present Crisis. Whatever slurs may have been cast upon the missionaries and the "sons of missionaries" in the Hawaiian Islands, we beg to assert that this country has produced no group of men of whom we have better reason to be proud than the men who are to-day controlling and administering the Hawaiian republic. The Sandwich Islands have been added to Christendom and civilization by American efforts. Whether we annex those islands or not, their peculiarly intimate connection with the United States must have been made a permanent fact as a result of the present war. They have long needed us for the sake of a stable domestic equilibrium. We now perceive that we need them as a strategic outpost. The gentlemen who have been so bitterly opposed to Hawaiian annexation are now facing what seems to them the more dreadful bogie of Philippine annexation. We would modestly suggest to them that inasmuch as compromises are the necessary rule of practical statesmanship, they might do well to abandon their opposition so far as the Hawaiian group and the Caroline group are concerned—both groups having actually been transformed from savagery to civilization by American effort. Their antagonism to Hawaii has been so violent, and in some respects so unreasonable, that it has not only overreached itself, but has really provoked a reaction of public opinion under which we may be led a great deal too far in the opposite direction of annexing everything we can lay hands upon. The predominant opinion of thoughtful men now seems to be that we want to hold the Hawaiian Islands as a permanent possession, but that we want to get out of the Philippines as soon as we can safely and honorably withdraw.

A Ship Canal as a Consequence of the War. The energy awakened by our early wars against England gave us the Erie canal, the national pike, and the development of Western river navigation. The Civil War gave us our great trans-continental railroads. The present war with Spain must, if its logic is heeded, give us a trans-isthmian ship canal. The Pacific is to be the theater of great events and of a rapidly expanding commerce in the years to come. We need the Nicaragua Canal in order to give our Eastern seaboard a fair opportunity in the Oriental trade. We need

it also for our trade with our own Pacific coast and with the western coast of South America. It is now evident, moreover, that we need the Nicaragua Canal as a defense measure. The naval situation in the West Indies last month showed how much might possibly have depended upon the prompt arrival of the *Oregon*, which has required some ten weeks to proceed by way of Cape Horn from San Francisco to Key West. On the other hand, the naval situation in the Philippines showed how, under certain contingencies, it might have been necessary to send a relief expedition to Admiral Dewey from the Atlantic coast. The United States Government could readily afford to take the financial risk of the Nicaragua Canal purely on grounds of public defense. The canal would probably pay its own way out of the tolls upon commerce; but even if there were some annual deficiency to be met, it would be the most economical part of our annual naval bill. Thus far, the war has shown that we need a coaling station or two in the West Indies, that we need the Hawaiian Islands, and that we need the Nicaragua Canal as an out-and-out territorial possession of the United States. The canal ought to be built as a direct governmental undertaking, and ought to be cut through a strip of ground owned by the United States as absolutely as our Government owns the District of Columbia. No other plan will suffice.

Cabinet Changes. The exigencies of war have led to a partial reorganization of both the American and Spanish cabinets. We were able last month as we went to press barely to announce the retirement of Postmaster-General Gary and the appointment in his place of the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia. Mr. Gary's retirement was due to the fact that his health was not equal to the very severe strain to which the war crisis had subjected all of the President's advisers. Mr. Smith, who has long been known as the able editor of the *Philadelphia Press* and as one of our most brilliant political orators, was Minister to Russia during the administration of President Harrison. He possesses high general qualifications for membership in the President's official family. The Hon. John Sherman, when appointed Secretary of State fifteen months ago, had already begun to show signs of failing strength and vigor, after about half a century of uninterrupted and conspicuous public service. It was feared that his health would not be found by any means equal to the extremely important work that was in store for the chief of the Department of State. And these fears, unfortunately, were verified. The every-day management of the Department of State was assumed



HON. WILLIAM R. DAY, OF OHIO,
Secretary of State.

by the Assistant Secretary, Judge William R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, and special expert talent was freely employed to take charge of particular questions. In ordinary times the Department might perhaps have run on in this way for another year; but the outbreak of war brought a whole flood of new and difficult problems, and men in the full vigor of their strength were imperatively needed. Mr. Sherman accordingly withdrew, and it is scarcely probable that he will again figure actively in our public life. It is to be regretted that he had permitted himself, against his preference and better judgment, to leave his place in the Senate and enter the Cabinet. His eminent career will not be overlooked by future historians. His place in the Cabinet was promptly filled by the promotion of Judge Day, whose services in the Department had confirmed the President's good opinion of his Ohio neighbor and friend. It is to be added that almost every one in public life at Washington seems to share the President's confidence in the ability and sound judgment of the new Secretary.

In times of war the work of government is so enormously increased that the assistant secretaryships assume an importance many fold greater than, in times of peace. Judge Day's place as Assistant

Secretary of State was offered to Prof. John B. Moore, professor of international law in Columbia University, New York, who entered immediately upon his duties. Professor Moore had formerly served in the State Department, and his services were desired because of his authoritative grasp upon the theory and practice of such doctrines of international law as, for example, neutrality. In the Navy Department a great gap was left by the retirement of the Assistant Secretary, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's capacity for executive work is simply prodigious; and in that respect it is probably true that no other man connected with Mr. McKinley's administration has been his equal. Mr. Roosevelt believed when the war broke out that other men could do as well as he at Washington, and no amount of persuasion availed to alter his determination to join the army. He could, of course, have had almost any possible staff position, or could have had the colonelcy of a volunteer regiment. What he chose was to promote the formation of an exceedingly picturesque regiment of Western cowboys and rough riders, recruited from Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and that part of the country in general. Instead of taking the command himself, he expressed his preference for



HON. JOHN BASSETT MOORE, OF NEW YORK,
Assistant Secretary of State.

service under Dr. Leonard Wood, who, although a surgeon in the army, had made a marvelously brilliant record as an Indian fighter in the Apache country. The regiment was rapidly recruited, and on or about May 14 Mr. Roosevelt left Washington to join it at San Antonio, Texas, its point of rendezvous. A good many well-known young men from the East joined this regiment as privates. In every case they were skilled in horsemanship and had in other ways proved themselves fit for any kind of service. To the "rattling good fellows," brave and manly, who have gone into the make-up of regiments like Roosevelt's, and to the more than one hundred thousand young men who have—most of them at a considerable sacrifice—stepped forward into the ranks of the volunteer regiments already mustered into Uncle Sam's service, the heart of the country goes out with warm admiration and anxious solicitude. When these pages reach our readers some of these volunteer regiments will be on the high seas sailing toward the distant Philippines. Others will be in readiness for that long voyage, willing to face the perils that await their arrival. Possibly some of these regiments may have embarked for Cuba; while the great majority of them will probably have been concentrated at Chickamauga and other Southern points.

Roosevelt's Successor. Mr. Roosevelt's place as Assistant Secretary of the Navy was filled by the appointment of Mr. Charles H. Allen, of Lowell,



HON. CHARLES H. ALLEN,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mass. It is to be assumed that the new Assistant Secretary, whose name has not been known to the country, was selected by reason of exceptional qualifications for executive work. It had been rather expected that a retired naval officer might be given this appointment; but the Department is not without the constant presence of expert naval advisers of the highest qualifications. Captain Mahan, Admiral Sicard, and other eminent officers are now aiding the administration by serving on the Naval Strategy Board or otherwise.

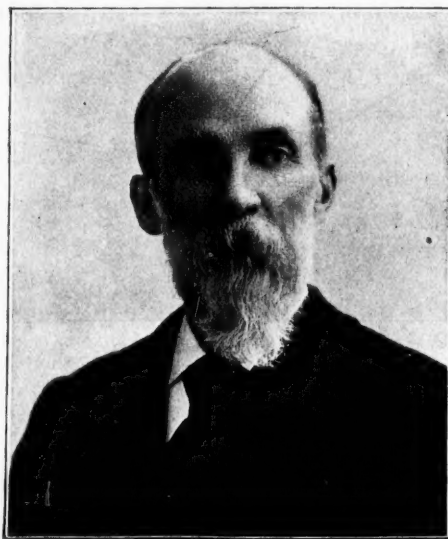


Photo by Bell.

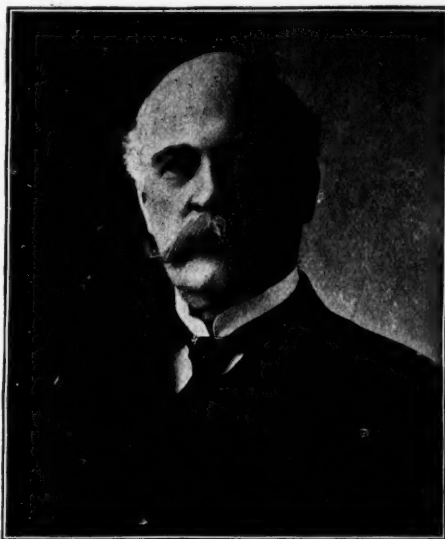
MAJ.-GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

Our New Major-Generals. One result of the declaration of war against Spain has been the rapid promotion of a large number of meritorious officers of the regular army. Prior to May 4 we had only three major-generals, namely, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Wesley Merritt, and Gen. John R. Brooke. On that date the President sent to the Senate the names of eleven additional major-generals. Seven of these were promotions from the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army. The officers thus promoted are Generals Joseph C. Breckenridge, John J. Coppinger, William M. Graham, Henry C. Merriam, Elwell S. Otis, William R. Shafter, and James F. Wade. The other nominations for the rank of major-general were made from civil life, the selections being Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. James H. Wilson, Gen. William J. Sewell, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler. General Sewell, who is the well-known Senator from New Jersey, and who served very prominently

in the Civil War, declined his appointment. All the other appointees were confirmed, and entered promptly upon their duties. Curiously enough the three new major-generals appointed from civil life are all of them graduates of West Point, while of the seven major-generals promoted from the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army, not one is a West Pointer. It so happens that these men, like Generals Miles, Merritt, and Brooke, learned their business in the severe school of the Civil War. They won their spurs as young volunteers, advanced rapidly, and, instead of retiring at the end of the war, remained permanently identified with the army.

*The Three
Civilian
Generals.*

As for the three men appointed from civil life, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia—recently our consul-general at Havana, and some years ago a Congressman and a Governor of his native State—stood first in his West Point class of 1856, and left the United States army in 1861 to enter the Confederate service, in which he rose rapidly and became a major-general. General Wheeler, at the time of his appointment last month, was serving his seventh term as a Congressman from Alabama. He graduated at West Point in 1859, and entered the Confederate army in 1861. Next to Stuart he was regarded as the most brilliant cavalry leader on the Confederate side; and he has now merely received in the army of the United States the rank he had reached in the Confederate army before the end of the Civil War. The whole country is unanimous in its praise of President McKinley for appointing these two eminent American citizens and great soldiers to high military rank in the present war. Gen. James H. Wilson, of Delaware, the other appointee from civil life, graduated at West Point in 1860. He was one of our greatest Northern cavalry leaders through the whole period of the Civil War, and though only a boy at the end of the strife, he had won the rank of major-general. The late Charles A. Dana, in a recent installment of his "Reminiscences of the Civil War," now appearing in *McClure's Magazine*, paid an exceedingly high tribute to Gen. James H. Wilson as one of the most talented and meritorious leaders in our entire forces. The promotion of the brigadier-generals left vacancies which gave opportunity for the advancement of a number of colonels to the rank of brigadier; thus the older officers of the regular army have to a great extent been moved up a peg or two all along the line. If the war should be protracted, it will of course give chances for the promotion of young officers of volunteers when their merits have been demonstrated in actual conflict.



MAJ.-GEN. JAMES H. WILSON.

*What Congress
has Been
Doing.*

Although the eyes of the country have not been fixed upon Congress for the past month, but have been trying under many discouragements to follow the movement of the fleets, it is true, nevertheless, that our representatives at Washington have been dealing with several matters of great importance. The subject of largest permanent moment was the favorable report by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs of the resolutions for the annexation of Hawaii. This seemed to render it practically certain that Hawaii would, within a few days, or at most a very few weeks, be part and parcel of the domain of Uncle Sam. Another measure of importance was the resolution which passed the House by a large affirmative vote, favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the direct popular election of senators. It remains to be seen whether the senators themselves will approve of this resolution. A very useless attempt to amend the Constitution by changing the date of the inauguration of the President was passed by the Senate. It is to be hoped that the House will not acquiesce.

*War
Financiering.*

A measure of great immediate importance with which Congress had to concern itself last month was the bill for the provision of war revenues. There has been little disposition on the part of the people at large to encourage members of the Senate in trying to take advantage of the country's necessities to force their own personal or partisan financial views. This is not the time for Repub-

licans to levy a tonnage tax, or in any manner to inject their protectionist preferences into a scheme of extraordinary taxation. Nor, on the other hand, is this the time for Democrats to block necessary legislation by insisting upon an income tax which it is perfectly certain that the Republican administration could not now accept. It is probable that when the revenue bill is completed and signed, it will enable the country to collect about sixty millions of dollars a year from additional taxes upon beer and tobacco, and perhaps thirty or forty millions more from various kinds of taxes which will be collected principally through the use of adhesive stamps, as in the Civil War period and the years immediately following. Thus we shall put stamps upon bank checks (except those for small amounts), upon telegrams, and upon various commercial papers. Many novel sources of revenue were proposed.

The Bond Question.

The Democrats in the Senate have strongly demanded the coinage of what they call the seignorage, by which they mean that quantity of silver (of about \$40,000,000 coinage value) owned by the treasury and not pledged for the redemption of outstanding silver certificates or treasury notes. The Democrats have also been in favor of the issue of a large amount of additional greenbacks or treasury notes, instead of interest-bearing bonds. Secretary Gage and the banking element have been disposed to advocate the issue of several hundred million dollars of long-time bonds. The newspapers of the country have quite predominantly favored the issue of bonds at 3 per cent., payable at an early date at the option of the government, and offered in amounts of very small denomination, either through the post offices of the entire country or through some other means for making it as easy as possible for the small investors everywhere to take up the bonds. As against the issue of treasury notes on the one hand, and long-term bonds to be handled by banking syndicates on the other, the reasonable compromise would seem to be the short-term bonds distributed in such a manner that the savings of the humblest citizen in every State and territory might find a ready opportunity to contribute a part of the government loan.

England and America in May.

The evidence of friendly feeling and good understanding between the United States and Great Britain has continued to be shown in many ways through the month of May. A few men in both countries have seized this particular juncture to say a great deal about the desirability of a formal alliance. This discussion has been so peculiarly inopportune



THE COMMON CRIER PROCLAIMING GREAT BRITAIN'S NEUTRALITY ON STEPS OF ROYAL EXCHANGE.

that one might have supposed that these gentlemen at heart desired to destroy the fruit before it was ripe. They have not assisted their respective governments in the pressing tasks of the moment, but have only added an element of embarrassment. It is the duty of Great Britain at this time to observe every obligation of strict neutrality; and it is highly important for British interests that Spain should be treated with perfect justice and fairness. Otherwise, powerful combinations of the great continental powers might needlessly be provoked against Great Britain, to the detriment of her beneficent empire. As for the United States, we need nothing from Great Britain except that which the British Government has shown itself perfectly ready to accord us—namely, just treatment, based upon the friendliness which has been steadily growing between the two governments, and which had already received its real tests in the settlement of disputes between these two powerful nations by peaceful arbitration. The friendship that exists between Great Britain and the United States must be considered as benevolent rather than hostile in its intentions toward the rest of the world, and as making more powerfully than anything else for the world's quiet and progress. The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's aggressive speech

at Birmingham, on May 13, was ill-timed and mischievous, in that it proclaimed the doctrine of an Anglo-American alliance in a tone of menace that provoked all Europe.

*The
Continent
and
America.*

There has been undue exaggeration of certain symptoms of unfriendliness in continental Europe toward the United States in the present contest. The European press does not very accurately reflect public opinion, although, of course, it doubtless interprets the views of certain classes and elements. The titled aristocracy of the European continent dislikes the United States, both because it dislikes republican institutions and also because our agricultural competition has destroyed the wealth of Europe's landed gentry. This to a considerable extent explains the tone of the newspapers that represent the so-called agrarian parties of Germany, Austria, and other parts of Europe. Furthermore, the powerful self-assertion of a great democracy like America against a monarchical country like Spain, where republicanism has more than once in the past raised its hand against the throne, is so clearly a menace to the security of the Spanish reigning dynasty that other monarchs naturally tremble, and all crowned heads lie the more uneasily on their pillows. Thus the formidable riots throughout Italy last month, while not due directly to the war between the United States and Spain, nevertheless were undoubtedly influenced by the tottering state of the Spanish throne. There is reason enough, therefore, for anti-American feeling on the part of certain classes in almost every European country. Even in England there are elements that are decidedly pro-Spanish in their sympathies.

*Why an
Alliance
is Not
in Order.*

The plain people, it is true, who constitute the bone and sinew of the British nation, are to-day, as they almost always have been, in sympathy with the United States. But it is also true to a very great extent that the intelligent citizenship of Germany is friendly to America. The Germans are in much closer relationship with American life than are the English. We have millions upon millions of people in this country who, if not born in Germany themselves, are descended from parents or grandparents of German birth. The naturalized Americans born in England, on the other hand, are a very limited number indeed. The plain people of Germany have nothing in common with the people of Spain, while they feel that America, where all of them have relatives, is their second home. France, it is true, has many traditional and intimate ties with the neighboring Spaniards; but neither the French people nor the French

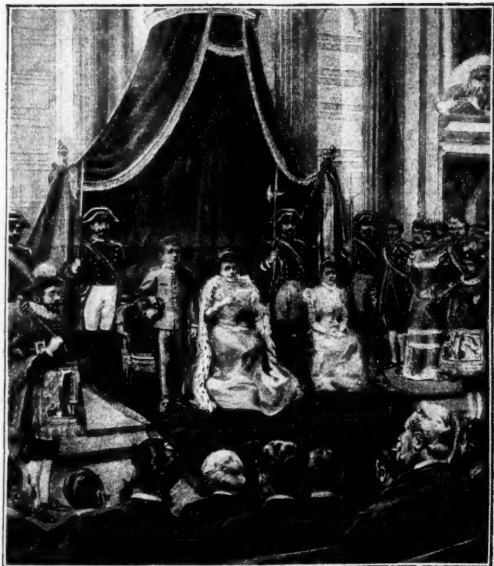
Government—especially the existing republican régime—would willingly abandon the tradition of friendliness toward the American republic. As for Russia, the maintenance of a thoroughly good understanding with the United States has for more than a generation been one of the fixed principles of her imperial policy. On our part, we have no possible occasion to develop any friction or ill-will in our relations with any of the great European powers. An offensive and defensive alliance with England at this time would revolutionize all the principles of our old-time policy. In order to play our particular part in the affairs of the world, it does not now seem either necessary or desirable that we should bind ourselves by any alliance whatsoever. The best kind of an immediate *entente* with England would be effected by the adoption of an arbitration treaty—not so much because the treaty is specifically needed as because of the testimony it would bear, before the whole world, of mutual confidence and esteem between the two most powerful and most highly developed of nations. It is perfectly true, undoubtedly, that the growth of the most friendly feeling between England and America will be mutually advantageous in a high degree. And it is to be encouraged in every reasonable manner. But such a relationship will not be improved by indiscreet and blustering talk which can only arouse the jealousy and ill-will of continental Europe. Because we are willing to love England the more, there is no present reason why we should love Germany, or France, or Russia any the less.

*Mr. Gladstone
as a Bond
of Sympathy.*

The real growth of a good understanding between England and the United States is best evidenced by such spontaneous expressions as the death of Mr. Gladstone, on May 19, called out from the whole American nation. For a long time Mr. Gladstone's name had in the United States been synonymous with the loftiest personal character and the highest moral purpose in statesmanship. He had never visited our country, and not many Americans had ever come under the glamor and spell of his noble oratory. Nor had the people of the United States ever to any appreciable extent read or studied his published writings. Further than that, the specific achievements of his long public career have never been matters of common information in the United States. Bismarck has been universally known throughout America for his splendid achievements. Gladstone, on the other hand, has been venerated and loved because he has always seemed to our serious-minded nation to represent righteousness and Christian principle applied as the true test of every public

question that presented itself. Bismarck was always for Germany, and with him the end justified the means. Mr. Gladstone was loyal to his own country, but his sympathies were world-wide; and he was more concerned that his country's policies should be right than that they should gain unlimited mastery. He was the supreme statesman of the modern era of democracy. He was the greatest parliamentary leader and debater that any country has yet produced. He was the foremost personality of our time. His intellectual and moral attainments, together with his great influence over his fellow-citizens, gave us the best possible evidence of the great qualities of the British race. For it must be a noble people that can appreciate and can faithfully follow a noble leader. Knowing that Mr. Gladstone's death was only a question of weeks, we had some time ago arranged for an obituary character sketch of the great statesman from the pen of Mr. W. T. Stead. In order to allow it ample space we have thought it best to hold it for our next number. The removal of so transcendent a figure as Mr. Gladstone is not merely a matter of the passing moment, to be hastily chronicled to-day and forgotten to-morrow.

Spanish Cabinet Changes. The resignation of the Spanish cabinet on May 15 did not mean in any sense the retirement of Sagasta, and was merely a device for dropping Moret, Admiral Bermejo, the naval minister, Gullon, the foreign minister, and one or two others. The Queen Regent immediately instructed Señor Sagasta to form a new cabinet. A majority of the prime minister's former colleagues were retained in his new ministry. Señor Gamazo is the most conspicuous public man among the new members, although he has the least important portfolio. The naval department is in the hands of Señor Aunon, who immediately entered upon his duties with immense vigor, and directed his fresh energies to the task of getting the Philippines relief expedition started ahead of our American expedition. In order to meet the wishes of Gamazo, Señor Sagasta and his new cabinet solemnly voted a disavowal and repudiation of the acts of Señor Sagasta and his old cabinet—a highly humorous and somewhat stultifying performance in view of the fact that most of the portfolios had not changed hands. Although Sagasta seems to have infused more vigor into his cabinet by the changes, it is not probable that he can keep the reins very long. All sorts of rumors of republican revolt and Carlist uprising have filled the air. If Sampson should crush Cervera's fleet, the Sagasta cabinet would, of course, go to pieces in a moment, and the dynasty would scarcely survive.



THE QUEEN REGENT AND KING ALFONSO XIII. BEFORE THE CORTES AT MADRID.

France—Her Republican Stability. On Sunday, May 8, there was an election throughout France for members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The notable thing in the general result is the smallness of the groups on the two extreme sides of the house. The Monarchists and the Socialists are, relatively speaking, only unimportant coteries in the new Chamber. The great mass of the members-elect are either moderate Republicans or else Radicals. And there does not seem to be any very vital distinction between the followers of Premier Meline and President Faure, who are conspicuous chiefs of the Moderate party, and the disciples of men like Brisson and Bourgeois, who are leaders of the more advanced party, known as Radicals. In the hands of either of these great groups the republic itself would be perfectly safe. The election would seem to foreshadow the indefinite continuance of the existing ministry under M. Meline—already in office an almost unprecedentedly long time for France. It is not easy to see that the recent agitation over the Dreyfus-Zola trials has had any important effect upon election results. The monarchical countries surrounding France were only a few months ago predicting the speedy downfall of the republic. But to-day the French and Swiss Republics are, apart from Russia, the most firmly established governmental organizations on the European continent. Republics are well-ballasted, while monarchies, being top-heavy, fear rough seas.

which had still remained in camp in Thessaly, were notified, through a joint note of the ambassadors of the six great powers, that they must begin to evacuate on May 25. The Greek indemnity was to be paid in four instalments, one on May 15, the next on May 25 (when the Turks were to begin the movement out), the third on June 10 (when the Turks were expected to be completely evacuated), and the fourth on July 10. We shall not be perfectly sure that the mandate of the powers will be carried out until the reluctant Turks have really gone away. The powers, of course, are providing the money, and are protecting themselves by a joint control of the Greek revenues. They deal thriftily with weak peoples.

*Kitchener,
Rhodes, and
the African
Trunk Railway.*

We told the story last month of the battle of Atbara on the Nile, fought on April 8, under the lead of General Sir H. Kitchener, the Sirdar of the Egyptian troops. The work of opening up the Soudan is so necessary, from the standpoint of civilization, that even Germany and France, for once, were disposed to congratulate the English upon the victory which has practically cleared the road to Khartoum. There will probably have to be another battle, however, at Omdurman. The advance, as we remarked last month, must await the rise of the Nile in order to give clear navigation to the gunboats. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose authority in South Africa is once more unquestioned, is meeting with ample support for his railroad project, and his only fear seems to be that Sir Herbert Kitchener, who is



WELL DONE, SIR HERBERT, AND ALL!
Atbara, April 8, 1898.—From *Punch*, London.

building a railroad as he advances, may get as far as Uganda before Mr. Rhodes reaches that point from the South. Unless the unexpected happens, we shall certainly in the very early future witness the completion of an English railroad from the delta of the Nile straight down through the entire length of Africa to Cape Town. The English will then practically own Africa.



CECIL RHODES LEADING THE FORCES OF PROGRESS.
From the *South African Review*.

*Prosperous
British
Finances.*

While our own Congress has been discussing the question of war taxes, and trying to put the country on the financial basis needed to carry on costly military and naval campaigns in two hemispheres, the British have been so successful in their revenue measures that Sir Michael Hicks Beach the chancellor of the exchequer, has been able slightly to reduce the income tax, while exempting small properties from the land tax, and reducing the legacy and succession taxes by 1 per cent. The tobacco tax also has been materially reduced. All these changes apply to the coming year. The income of the British Government last year was in round figures \$580,000,000, of which about \$18,000,000 was surplus. Nearly all of this surplus was set apart for the construction of some greatly needed public buildings. The departments of the British Government in the neighborhood of Westminster have not been adequately housed, and it has now been decided to build a series of splendid edifices for governmental purposes.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From April 23 to May 20, 1898.)

WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

April 23.—President McKinley issues his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers....Two Spanish schooners and a steamer are captured by the *Porter* and *Helena*, of the blockading fleet.

April 24.—Spain issues a decree declaring that a state of war exists with the United States....Three Spanish merchantmen are captured by the blockading fleet.

April 25.—The United States Congress declares that war exists with Spain....Secretary of State John Sherman resigns....The different States are called on for their quotas of troops.

April 26.—President McKinley, by proclamation, declares the intention of the United States to adhere to the anti-privateering agreement of the Declaration of Paris....England proclaims neutrality, deciding that war began April 21, when Spain gave Minister Woodford his passports....The Postmaster-General orders that no more mails be sent from the United States to Spain.

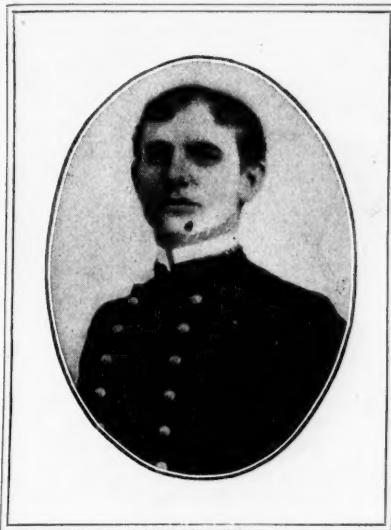
April 27.—The earthworks defending Matanzas, Cuba, are bombarded and silenced by the *New York*, *Puritan*, and *Cincinnati*, of Admiral Sampson's squadron; this is the first action of the war....Commodore Dewey's squadron sails from Mirs Bay for Manila.

April 28.—The following governments have declared neutrality: Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Colombia, Mexico, Russia, France, Corea, Argentine Republic, Japan, and Uruguay.

April 29.—Portugal announces neutrality, and the Spanish squadron comprising the cruisers *Maria Te-*

resa, *Almirante Oquendo*, *Viscaya*, and *Cristobal Colon*, and the torpedo-boat destroyers *Pluton*, *Terror*, and *Furor*, sails from Cape Verde Islands....The cruiser *New York* fires on Spanish cavalry near Port Cabañas, Cuba.

April 30.—The steamer *Paris*, to be employed as an auxiliary cruiser by the United States, reaches New



ENSIGN WORTH BAGLEY, U. S. N.

(First American officer killed in the war with Spain.)



RAMON DE CARRANZA Y REGUERA.

(The brave challenger of Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Sigbee.)

York in safety....The United States battleship *Oregon* is reported at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

May 1.—The United States naval squadron under command of Commodore Dewey steams into the harbor of Manila, and at daybreak engages the Spanish fleet, consisting of the *Reina Cristina*, *Castilla*, *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, *Isla de Luzon*, *Isla de Cuba*, *General Lezo*, *Marquis de Duero*, *Cano*, *Velasco*, *Isla de Mindanao*, and a transport. The American ships *Olympia*, *Baltimore*, *Raleigh*, *Petrel*, *Concord*, and *Boston* open heavy fire on the Spaniards, resulting in the destruction of all the Spanish ships and the silencing of the land batteries. On the American side six men are slightly wounded, no one killed. The Spanish loss is very heavy—two commanders and from 600 to 700 men killed or wounded.

May 2.—Commodore Dewey cuts the cable connecting Manila with Hong Kong, and destroys the fortifications at the entrance of Manila Bay, taking possession of the naval station at Cavite.

May 3.—The Spanish Cortes reassembles amid great excitement. In the Chamber of Deputies the government is called on to explain the defeat at Manila. Carlists and Republicans insult the government.

May 4.—The flagship *New York*, the battleships *Iowa* and *Indiana*, the monitor *Puritan*, the cruisers *Cincinnati*, *Detroit*, and *Marblehead*, and the torpedo-gunboat *Mayflower*, of Admiral Sampson's squad-



DON CARLOS, DUKE OF MADRID.
(Pretender to the Spanish throne.)

ron, sail from Key West after coaling for a long voyageThe *Oregon* and *Marietta* leave Rio de JaneiroPresident McKinley nominates from civil life James H. Wilson, of Delaware; Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, and Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, to be major-generals of volunteers; of the brigadier-generals in the regular army, the following are nominated to be major-generals: Joseph C. Breckinridge, Elwell S. Otis, John J. Coppinger, William R. Shafter, William M. Graham, James F. Wade, and Henry C. Merriam. A number of colonels and lieutenant-colonels are nominated to be brigadier-generalsOrders go out from Washington for the concentration of regular and volunteer troops at San Francisco and for the purchase of transports to go to Manila.

May 5.—Serious riots occur in Spain on account of the high price of food.

May 6.—The French steamer *Lafayette* is captured while attempting to run the Havana blockade, but is released by di-

rection of our State Department and escorted back to Havana.

May 7.—Riots continue throughout Spain....Commodore Dewey is promoted to acting rear admiral and is congratulated by the authorities at Washington on his brilliant victory in Manila Bay.

May 9.—President McKinley sends a message to Congress in commendation of Admiral Dewey.

May 10.—A report is persistently circulated that the Spanish fleet has returned from Cape Verde to Cadiz....The Spanish Cortes votes war credits.

May 11.—In an attack by Spanish gunboats and shore batteries on the American blockading vessels *Wilmington*, *Winslow* (torpedo-boat), and *Hudson* at Cardenas, Cuba, the *Winslow* is disabled, Ensign Worth Bagley and four sailors are killed, and Lieutenant Bernadou and two others are wounded; Ensign Bagley is the first officer killed in the war....The cable at Cienfuegos, Cuba, is cut by American sailors under fire; one man is killed....Orders are given that troops from States west of the Missouri River, aggregating eleven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and four batteries, shall proceed to San Francisco to be embarked for the Philippines.

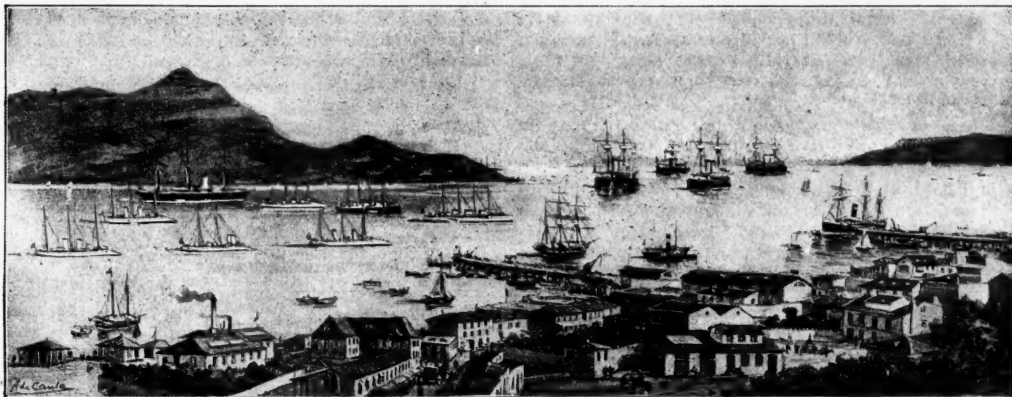
May 12.—Members of the First Infantry landed near Port Cabañas, Cuba, with supplies for the insurgents, have the first land skirmish of the war with Spanish troops....Part of Admiral Sampson's squadron bombards the batteries defending San Juan, Porto Rico, inflicting much damage and sustaining a loss of 2 men killed and 6 wounded....The Spanish squadron from Cape Verde is reported at Martinique.

May 13.—The flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, comprising the armored cruiser *Brooklyn*, the battleships *Massachusetts* and *Texas*, the dispatch boat *Scorpion*, and a collier, sails from Hampton Roads for the South, to be followed immediately by the cruisers *Minneapolis* and *St. Paul*.

May 14.—The Spanish fleet is reported at Curaçao, off the Venezuelan coast, while Admiral Sampson's squad-



MOB AT SEVILLE THROWING COAT OF ARMS OF AMERICAN CONSULATE INTO THE WATER.



ADMIRAL CERVERA'S SPANISH SQUADRON LYING AT CAPE VERDE BEFORE SAILING FOR WEST INDIES.

ron is off the northern coast of Haiti....Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, declines appointment as major-general of volunteers.

May 15.—The entire Spanish Cabinet resigns.

May 16.—A new military department of the Pacific is created, including the Philippines; General Merritt is assigned to the command.... Volunteer troops from different parts of the country occupy Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park.

May 19.—The Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera is reported at Santiago de Cuba.

May 20.—The United States War Department takes steps for the enlistment of six regiments of yellow-fever immunes in the South.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

April 23.—The House passes the bill for the reorganization of the army, by unanimous vote; Chairman

Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, introduces a war revenue bill.

April 25.—The Senate passes the naval appropriation and the army reorganization bills with amendments....Both houses, on President McKinley's recommendation, pass a bill recognizing the existence of a state of war with Spain.

April 26.—The Senate agrees to the conference report on the army reorganization bill....In the House, the war revenue bill is favorably reported from the Ways and Means Committee; the House decides the election contest from the Second Virginia District in favor of Richard A. Wise (Rep.), unseating William A. Young (Dem.).

April 27.—The House begins debate on the war revenue bill.

April 29.—The Senate debates the conference report on the naval appropriation bill. The House passes the war revenue bill by a vote of 181 to 131.

April 30.—The House rejects the conference report on the naval appropriation bill, and sends the bill back to the conference committee.

May 2.—The Senate votes the emergency appropriation of over \$35,000,000, asked for by the War Department, without debate....The House passes the war emergency bill, and debates the conference report on the naval appropriation bill, but rejects the conference report on the general Alaskan homestead bill.

May 4.—The Senate adopts a resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment regulating succession to the Presidency....The House agrees to the conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill.



MADRID—DEPARTURE OF SOLDIERS TO THE CANARY ISLANDS.

May 5.—The Senate passes a bill authorizing the President to supply munitions of war to the Cubans.... The House passes a bill providing for the arbitration of labor disputes between railroad companies and their employes and adopts the conference report on the Alaskan homestead bill.

May 6.—The Senate passes a bill authorizing an increase in the force of army surgeons, and adopts the postoffice appropriation bill.

May 9.—Both houses adopt resolutions of thanks to Admiral Dewey, and his officers and men for their gallantry at Manila, and pass a bill authorizing the President to appoint another rear admiral.... The House passes a bill authorizing the enlistment of yellow fever immunes.

May 10.—The Senate passes the postoffice appropriation bill, a resolution in favor of changing the date of inauguration day from March 4 to May 4, and four measures relating to the war.

May 11.—The Senate adopts the labor arbitration bill.... The House, by a vote of 184 to 11, passes a resolution for amending the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people.



MADRID—LIBRARY-MUSEUM.

(Meeting-place of the International Medical Congress.)

May 12.—The Senate passes the labor arbitration bill with only three dissenting votes; the war revenue bill is reported from the Finance Committee.... The House passes a bill for the organization of a volunteer naval auxiliary force and a coast signal corps.

May 16.—A war revenue bill is introduced in the Senate by Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa).

May 17.—The Senate considers the war revenue bill.

....The House passes an eight-hour bill for government employees and a bill for the appointment of a labor commission; the Committee on Foreign Affairs reports favorably on the annexation of Hawaii.

May 18.—The House passes the pension deficiency bill.

May 19.—The House agrees to the Senate amendments to the labor arbitration bill.

May 20.—The Senate adopts a resolution providing for a volunteer naval auxiliary force.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

April 26.—President McKinley nominates William R. Day, of Ohio, for Secretary of State, and John B. Moore, of New York, for Assistant Secretary of State.

May 4.—Alabama Populists nominate G. B. Deans for governor.

May 9.—President McKinley nominates Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

May 12.—The Louisiana Constitutional Convention closes its session and promulgates the new constitution.

May 16.—The Louisiana Legislature meets.

Chairman Executive Board of the International Hygienic Congress which met recently at Madrid.

May 17.—In Kansas a fusion of Silver Democrats and Populists is effected.

May 18.—The battleship *Alabama* is launched at Chester, Pa.

May 20.—Pennsylvania Prohibitionists nominate Dr. S. C. Swallow for governor.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

April 26.—The motion to impeach Count Badeni is carried in the Austrian Reichsrath.

April 27.—Serious bread riots occur at Bari, Italy.

April 29.—A preliminary treaty of peace between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is signed.... In the British House of Commons the government's Chinese policy is attacked by Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

May 2.—Bread riots occur at Naples, Ravenna, Ferrara, and at many other places in Italy; at the village of Bognia Cavallo three rioters are shot to death by the troops.... The government of Haiti admits Americans to equal taxation with the natives and to the same trade and labor privileges.

May 3.—The Italian government decides to call out the reserves of 1873 to suppress the bread riots in various parts of the country.... France suppresses the wheat

duties till July 1....The Brazilian congress is opened at Rio de Janeiro.

May 4.—The German Reichstag, by a vote of 177 to 83, adopts a bill for the revision of court-martial procedure.

May 6.—The German Reichstag closes its session.

May 7.—China pays the balance of the war indemnity to Japan.

May 8.—Elections to the French Chamber of Deputies result favorably for the Republicans....Hundreds of people are killed in the street-rioting at Milan, Italy.

May 9.—The men who attempted to assassinate King George of Greece, February 26, are executed.

May 10.—A state of siege is proclaimed in the province of Florence, Italy.

May 12.—The Swiss Government announces that bands of Italians will not be permitted to cross the boundary into Switzerland.

May 13.—It is officially announced that Queen Victoria has accepted the resignation of the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada.

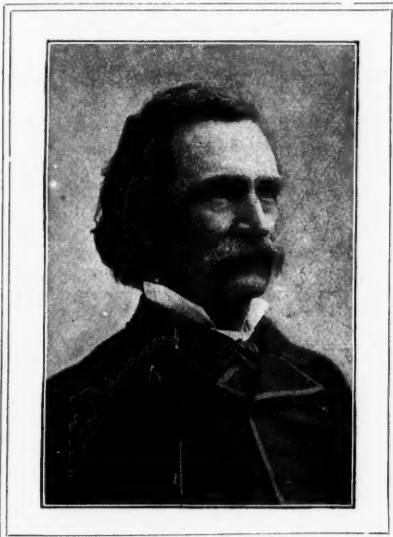


Photo by Bell.

THE LATE SENATOR EDWARD C. WALTHALL, OF MISSISSIPPI.

May 16.—The Queen Regent of Spain intrusts to Sagasta the forming of a new ministry.

May 18.—Señor Sagasta succeeds in forming a new Spanish Cabinet; Castillo declines the portfolio of foreign affairs. The other members of the Cabinet are: President of the Council of Ministers, Praxedes Sagasta; Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Correa; Minister of Marine, Señor Aunon; Minister of the Colonies, Romero Giron; Minister of Finance, Lopez Puigcerver; Minister of the Interior, F. R. Capdepon; Minister of Justice, C. Groizard, and Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Gamazo.

May 19.—The Venezuelan insurrection is regarded as practically ended by the defeat of General Hernandez.

May 20.—The British Parliament pays extraordinary honors to the memory of Mr. Gladstone.

OBITUARY.

April 23.—Prof. William Wirt Fay, of the United States Naval Academy, 66.

April 25.—Melville Atwood, a California geologist and microscopist, 86.

April 27.—Rev. Birdsey Grant Northrop, "father of village improvement societies," 81.

April 29.—Maxime Outray, former Minister of France to the United States, 76....Mrs. Mary Towne Burt, President W. C. T. U., State of New York, 56.

April 30.—Gen. Edward C. Mason, U. S. A., retired, 63.

May 1.—Philip Calderon, a distinguished painter, 65.Thomas C. Acton, well-known banker of New York City, 75.

May 2.—Gen. Charles Carroll Walcott, of Ohio, 60.

May 5.—Gen. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, 66.Prof. Joseph A. Lintner, New York State Entomologist, 76.

May 6.—Capt. Samuel Green, one of the most prominent of the old whaling captains of Connecticut, 83.

May 9.—Maj. Henry T. Stanton, a well-known Kentucky poet.

May 12.—Mgr. Komp, Archbishop of Freybourg.... Ensign Worth Bagley, U. S. N., first American officer killed in the war with Spain, 24.

May 13.—Bishop William Stevens Perry, of Iowa, 66.

May 15.—Eduard Remenyl, the violinist, 68.

May 17.—Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea.

May 19.—William Ewart Gladstone, 88.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

An occasion of unique interest will be the semi-centennial celebration of Iowa College at Grinnell, June 19-23. This college, one of the first institutions of higher education to be founded west of the Mississippi, has made a most worthy record, and at this jubilee commencement will graduate the largest class in its history—appropriately numbering just fifty young men and women. The story of the fifty years has been admirably told by Prof. J. Irving Manatt in an article summarized elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW.

Another vigorous Western institution, Drury College, at Springfield, Mo., will observe its twenty-fifth anniversary June 15.

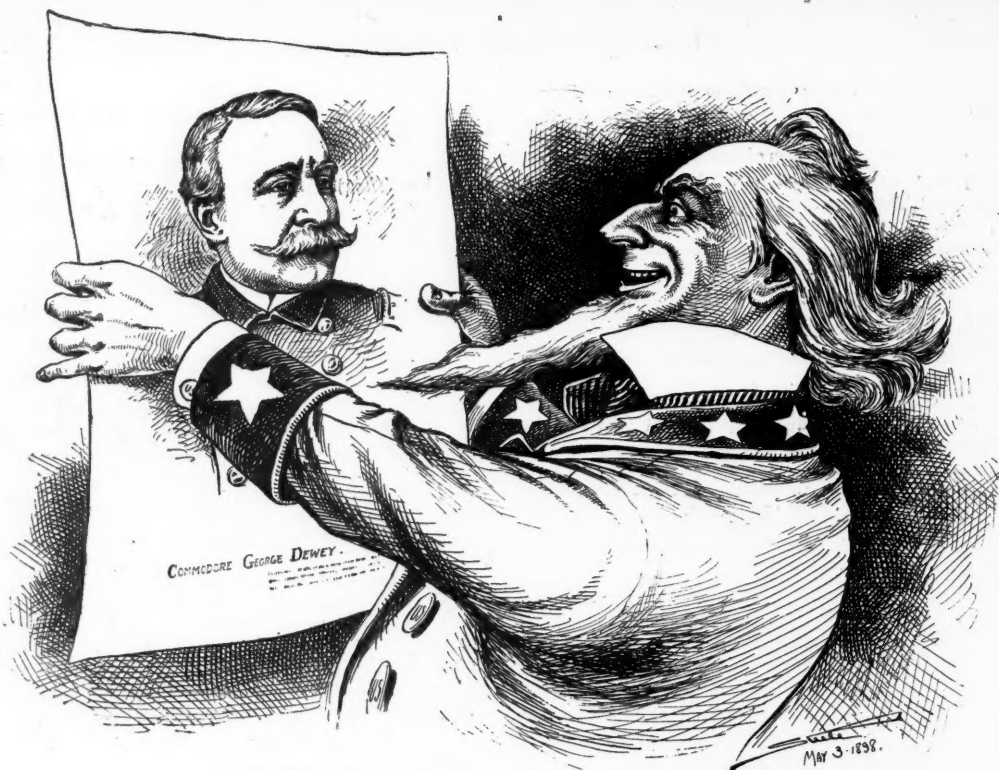
Among the more ancient seats of learning, Columbia University will hold its commencement June 8, Princeton June 15, and Yale and Harvard June 29. Between the 20th and 30th of the month the commencements of all the smaller New England colleges will take place.

The University Convocation of the State of New York will be held in the Capitol at Albany, June 27-29.

CONVENTIONS IN JUNE.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs will meet in biennial convention at Denver on the 22d, as announced in our last number.

During the month a number of scientific and professional bodies will meet in annual convention, such as the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at Niagara Falls on the 1st; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at Omaha on the 27th; the American Medical Association, at Denver during the week ending on the 11th; the American Institute of Homeopathy, at Omaha on the 24th, and the National Association of Elocutionists, at Cincinnati on the 27th.



UNCLE SAM: "I'll just frame this."—From the *Evening Post* (Denver).

CARTOON COMMENTS—CHIEFLY FOREIGN—ON OUR WAR.

OUR cartoon selections this month are taken almost wholly from the work of European satirists of the pencil. We have been at some pains to procure recent specimens of Spanish war caricature, and have devoted particular attention to *Kladderadatsch*, the famous comic political paper of Germany. Three interesting examples of Hungarian caricature, moreover, we have taken from the Budapest papers, and we have made incidental selections from French, Austrian, and Dutch, as well as from English papers. We have chosen to open this cartoon department, however, with two American drawings on the present page. The very expressive picture at the top of the page comes from

Denver, where Mr. Steele, of the *Evening Post* of that city, has begun to do cartoon work of an unusual excellence. Two months ago we used a cartoon of his with the result of its being copied throughout Europe. The drawing at the bottom of the page is from the initial number of the *Bee* of New York, a new comic weekly which made its first appearance on May 16. The cartoonist of the *Bee* is Mr. Corey, whose bold work has been a feature of the *New York Evening Journal*, and has in times past frequently appeared in our monthly cartoon department. If the *Bee* goes on as well as its first number promises, it will achieve a brilliant success. The six typical faces below need no labels.



THE MANILA INCIDENT REFLECTED IN THE FACES OF EUROPE.—From the *Bee* (New York).



A SPANISH IDEA OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.
An Ornamental Initial from the Cadiz Alégre.



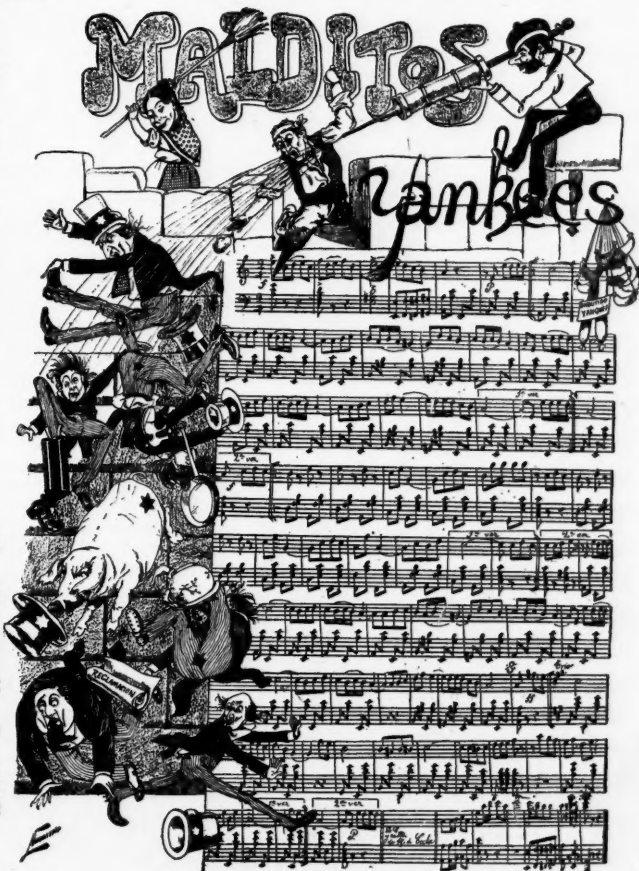
THIS IS TO SHOW YOU WHY THE YANKEES CALL OUR SPANISH
SOLDIERS "BUTCHERS."

From the Barcelona Comica (Barcelona, Spain).

Always and everywhere in the Spanish illustrated papers the hog is the emblem of our great American republic. The group of Spanish drawings on this page are quite self-explanatory. It is noticeably true that the Spanish press is now as hostile toward John Bull as toward Uncle Sam, a fact well illustrated by the first cartoon on this page. It must be confessed that the other hog cartoon at the top of the page is, from the Spanish point of view, rather clever, though characteristically vile. The combination of caricature and piano music that we have reduced from the *Nuevo Mundo* is dedicated to the "Cursed Yankees," the word "malditos" being the equivalent of a somewhat terser English adjective than the one we have used. We haven't tried the music, and have not discovered, therefore, what sort of malevolence or contempt it may be intended to express.



UNCLE SAM BEHIND HIS MONEY BAGS.
From the *Nuevo Mundo* (Madrid).



THE ACCURSED YANKEES.—From the *Nuevo Mundo* (Madrid).



THIS ENCOUNTER DOES NOT SEEM, AT PRESENT, EXACTLY A HAPPY ONE FOR POOR CUBA.

From *Kladderadatsch*, April 24.

The most important and influential papers that make a specialty of political caricature are the London *Punch* and the Berlin *Kladderadatsch*. They are both papers of great ability and of prestige gained through the cumulative weight of years. *Kladderadatsch* is now in its fifty-first year, while *Punch* is a few years older. Both papers have very considerable literary pretensions, and have a fixed habit of dropping into well-turned verse on current public affairs. Recent issues of *Kladderadatsch* have given special attention to the American-Spanish unpleasantness. *Kladderadatsch* does not like Uncle Sam, has a violent prejudice against John Bull, and also recognizes certain defects in the Spanish

A DIFFICULT CASE.

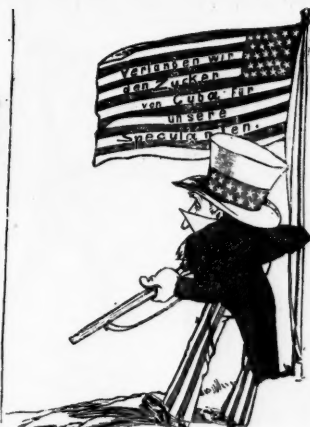
(Translated from *Kladderadatsch* by George M. Whicher.)

America and Spain—behold the pair!
Enraged and for a bloody strife arrayed,
And if of peace to-morrow we despair,
For which side were a just decision made?
Helpless my mind amid these wild alarms;
To find a fixed resolve it vainly tries.
No love for Uncle Sam my bosom warms;
With Spain I cannot wholly sympathize.

Deep-dyed with guilt, good sooth, the crown of Spain;
Insight and clemency it never knew.
In serfdom has it kept, and slavery's chain,
The folk to whom a gentler rule was due.
But herein has America a right
To lesson others? Is Christ's rule her guide?
For Spain my ardor burns not all too bright;
But Uncle Sam I never can abide.

Some traits unlovely mark the man of Spain,
And cruelty, men say, is in his blood.
But for the Yankee—would one dare maintain
That he is noble, generous, and good?
The dollar is his god; and should he beat,
I envy not the land that he will gain.
I grudge it not that Spain perforce retreat;
That Uncle Sam should win, I am not fain.

For thee, O Cuba! who hast patient borne
Through centuries thy undeservèd doom,
For thee, the much-enduring, tyrant-torn,
May happier days from grief and dolor bloom!
May Heaven, that long hath heard thy painful plea,
The boon thou cravest most bestow at last;
'Tis this, methinks: from Spain to set thee free,
Yet let not Uncle Samuel hold thee fast.



UNCLE SAM'S PHILANTHROPY HAS TWO SIDES, LIKE THE ABOVE FLAG, AND ONE'S OPINION OF IT DEPENDS UPON WHICH SIDE HE HAPPENS TO SEE.—From *Kladderadatsch*, April 24.

TO BRAVE UNCLE SAM.

And so it's on at last! Soon comes a morn
When thou wilt take the field with mind to fight
In that old armor which thou hast not worn
For many a year—almost a comic sight.
A joust of arms is not among the things
That thou, as master hand, art wont to play.
Unless the sport substantial booty brings,
War's not a game, thou thinkest, that will pay.

Thou feelest safe, because in this debate
All too uneven are the sides arrayed.
And Victory ill-pleased with thee must mate,
Who liefer had with knightly warriors stayed.
Thy foray prospers; for thou hast what still
Will win the final throw, a heap of gold;
While as for the unlucky Spaniard's till,
How badly off it is need not be told.



A STRAINED SITUATION.—From *Kladderadatsch*, April 17.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.

To the Old Anglo-Saxon John Bull.

When Uncle Sam, his sword unsheathing
(All over rust), strides off for war,
A blessing on him thou art breathing;
For him success thou dost implore.
Thou feel'st, thou bundle of emotions,
Thine Anglo-Saxon pulses swell,
And thou art touched. These tender notions,
By Heaven, become thee passing well!

Once more in "splendid isolation"
Thou standest with thy lofty views.
But feel not over-much vexation—
'Tis this which most thy charm renews.
Once more ye two birds of a feather
Disclose how like with like allies.
Like thee Sam's too good altogether;
Money's no object in his eyes.

And yet, for his full satisfaction
In kinship, something more is due:
Wilt thou not join thy kinsman's faction?
Lend him thy ships, thine army, too?
The honest fellow's army training
Is not so far advanced as thine;
Then help him: both together straining
You'll down the Spaniard, I opine.

Then haste! for scoffers nothing caring,
Stand stoutly with thy friend allied!
A sight to set the gods a-staring,
Forsooth, to see you side by side.
When danger seals this combination—
When once your joint campaign begins—
The world will shout in admiration:
"By Jove! a noble pair of twins!"

character. The opening page of *Kladderadatsch* is usually devoted to a poem that expresses its uppermost thought for the week. At our request Professor

George M. Whicher, of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, has turned three of these recent poems into Eng-

And yet, I fancy, toward thy noble goal
Thou'lt not advance as swiftly as thy dream.
Black eyes enow await thee—on my soul,
I hope so!—ere thy victor laurels gleam.
Not basely thinking of a coward's flight—
Fiercely resolved for combat stands thy foe.
Who knows! With one smart stroke perchance he might
Dislodge thee half a dozen teeth or so.

Right long from thee may he himself defend!
My choicest blessings to his cause be given!
And if he falls with honor in the end,
From many of his faults let him be shriven!
Fierce is the combat waged between the pair;
Sometimes thou art on top and sometimes he;
And daily will I breathe to Heaven the prayer:
"Make the rogue's task as hard as it may be!"

lish verses. We present Mr. Whicher's translations on this and the facing page, together with four cartoons reproduced from late numbers of *Kladderadatsch*. Herr Stutz is the great cartoonist of that paper. These drawings are all from his pencil. German-Americans who read *Kladderadatsch* have been not a little disgusted by the tone of this poetry, and by the bad opinion Herr Stutz obviously entertains of Uncle Sam's moral character.



UNCLE SAM THE ADVENTURER. WILL HE GET BACK WITH A WHOLE SKIN?
From *Kladderadatsch*, May 8.

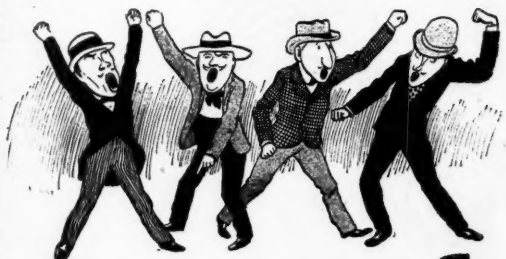


THE INTERNATIONAL FERRIS WHEEL.

"Just wait till I come up, then I'll get at old Yankee Sam!"

"Just wait till I come down, and I'll show the Yankee hog what a Spanish warrior can do!"

From Kladderadatsch, (Berlin).



QUEDA DEFINITIVAMENTE
APROBADO
EL SERVICIO OBLIGATORIO



BEFORE AND AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THE NEW COMPULSORY
MILITARY SERVICE LAW IN SPAIN.

From the Barcelona Comica.



"How queerly you have gotten yourself up, Master Jonathan."

"I admit that this costume is not very practical, but I do claim that it has essentially the military charm."

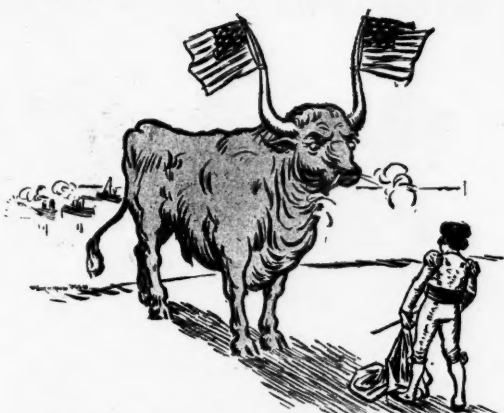
From Le Rire, Paris.



SIR JOHN TENNIEL'S ABSURD CONCEPTION OF THE AMERICAN
ATTITUDE.

"The duello. 'Oh, the pity of it!'"

From Punch, (London).

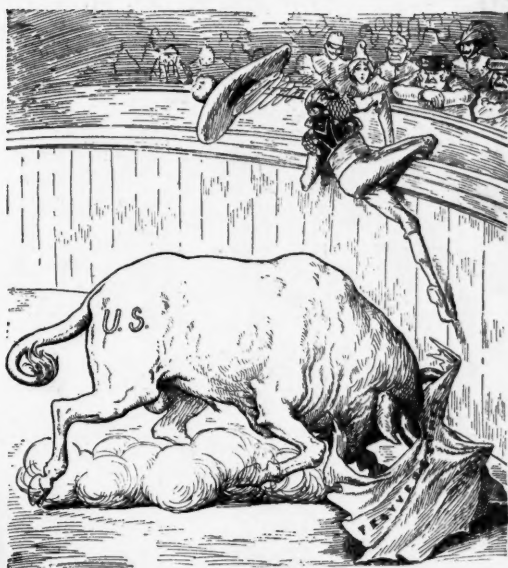


THE GALLANT SPANIARD AND THE SNORTING YANKEE.
"Caramba! my sword is perhaps a trifle too short, but happily its temper is excellent!"—From Le Rire (Paris).



THE EXPRESSION OF A SPANIARD AND THAT OF AN AMERICAN
 WHEN ONE OFFERS AN "HAVANA" CIGAR.
 From *Kikeriki* (Vienna).

The three Hungarian cartoons on this page are decidedly American in their sympathies. The contrast between the Budapest opinion of the Spanish toreador



THE POLTROON SPANIARD AND THE AMERICAN BULL.
 From the *Borsnem Yankó* (Budapest, Hungary).

and the Paris opinion as shown in the two drawings at the top of the page is highly amusing. The Hungarians, ever since the days of Kossuth, have been ardent friends of the American republic, and their views are not expressed by the Vienna foreign office. On the opposite page is an amusing Barcelona caricature which shows how popular enthusiasm for the war has been dampened by the adoption of a new army bill which makes military service universal and compulsory.



THE SPANISH DON QUIXOTE AND THE PORTUGUESE SANCHE.
 From the *Bolond Istók* (Budapest, Hungary).



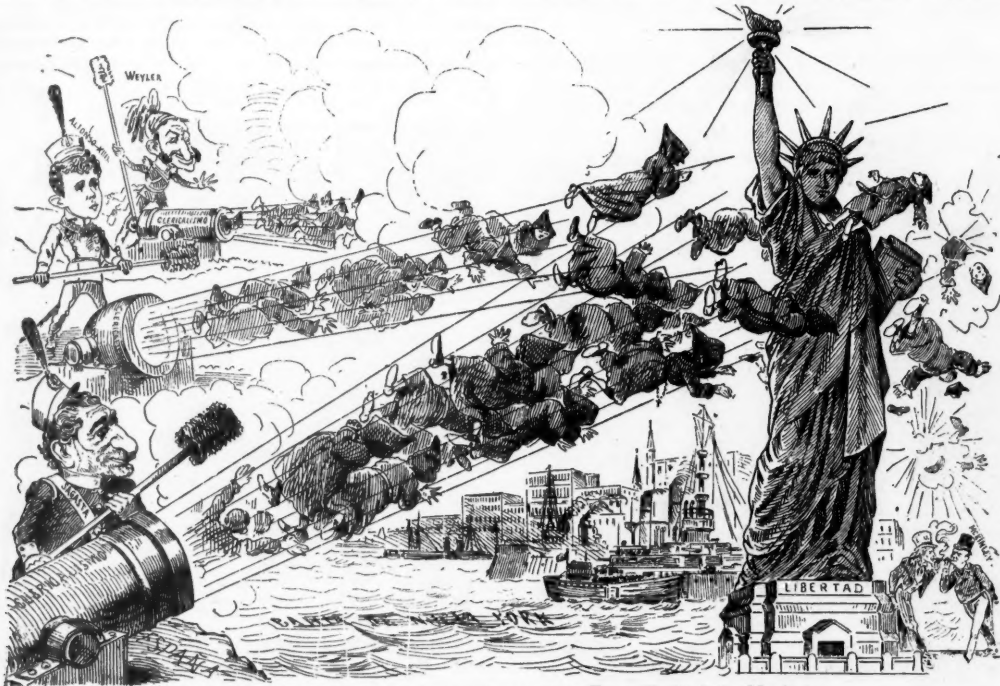
SPAIN'S DESPERATE FLIGHT.
 From the *Borsnem Yankó* (Budapest, Hungary).



THE ANGLO-AMERICAN "RAPPROCHEMENT" OF LAST MONTH.
 "Dear me, it was not always thus!"—From *Life* (New York).

Although the past month has brought many evidences of English friendliness to the United States—a state of affairs very pleasantly illustrated by Mr. At-

wood, of *Life*, in the cartoon reproduced at the top of this page,—the successive numbers of London *Punch* have altogether failed to warm up toward Brother Jonathan.



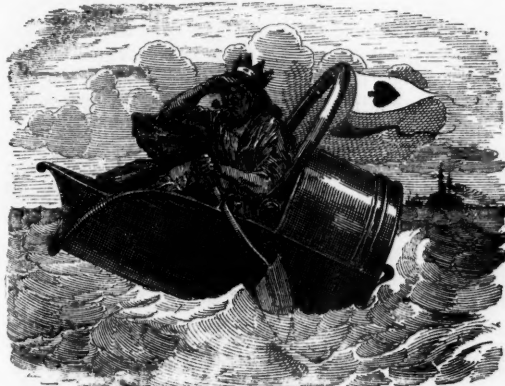
THE PROBABLE BOMBARDMENT OF NEW YORK.—From *El Ahuizote* (Mexico).
 (Apropos of the new Spanish taxes which apply to the property of the clergy.)



THE PRIZE BRAND.

COUSIN JONATHAN: These look very nice! Wonder if they'll be the better for keeping!"—From *Punch* (London).

All the traditions of that fine old Tory sheet are of prejudice against the United States. All the way from Daniel Webster to Abraham Lincoln, and from Lincoln to McKinley, *Punch's* caricaturists and rhymesters have lampooned "Cousin Jonathan." There is nothing bitter in its recent allusions to the American-Spanish war, but there is no heartiness of good-will. Its cartoons are more offensive in a certain easy-going contempt they exhibit than if they were distinctly hostile. The Mexican cartoon on the opposite page is a curious design suggested by the news that the present Spanish Government is compelling the ecclesiastical authorities to pay a large part of the war taxes.



THE KING OF THE SEAS.

KING COAL (*log.*): "Aha! Peace or war, they can't get on without me!"—From *Punch* (London).



THE PATRIOT U.S.A.

Owner of Spanish Poultry. "GUESS I'LL KILL THOSE FOWLS, ANYWAY!"

[According to the *Daily Mail*, "the hatred for Spaniards has grown so intense among the patriotic farmers of Westchester County, New York State, that they have begun killing all the Spanish fowls which they own. Colonel GREEN, of the Portchester Infantry, says he has killed six Spanish roosters which he owned, and that his neighbours are following his example."]

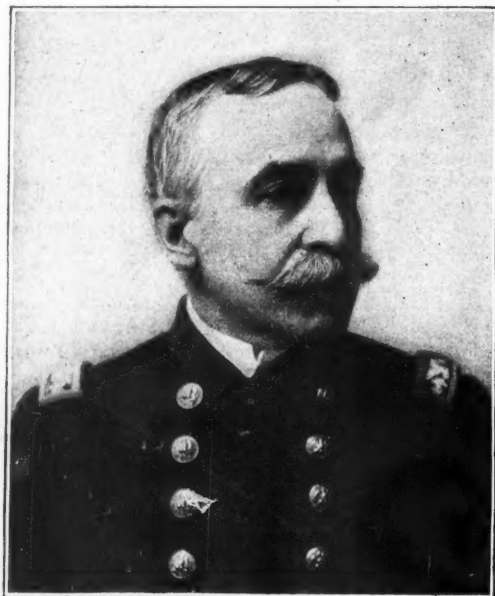
HERE'S three times three for Colonel GREEN
And Westchester farmers all!
The bravest patriots ever seen
To answer duty's call!
They might not meet the Spanish fleet
On the high seas cheek by jowl,
So with bowie and knife they began their strife,
And slaughtered the Spanish fowl!
They avenged the *Maine* on the farmyard don
Who dared in their ears to crow,
And his wives and chicks were set upon
With many a deadly blow!
E'en the hapless egg could no quarter beg
As it crunched 'neath the stalwart heel,
And the chick unborn must have known the scorn
That all honest patriots feel!
Here's three times three for Colonel GREEN
And that rooster-slaying band,
Who showed the foe what men may mean
When threatened their native land!
And the Eagle's cry well nigh bust the sky
As he soared o'er the foreign crew,
And in proud Madrid men their faces hid
When they learned what Revenge could do!

From *Punch*, (London).

ADMIRAL DEWEY: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY WINSTON CHURCHILL.

VERMONTERS seem to be strongly addicted to the annoying habit of getting up early. Ethan Allen was a Vermonter. One fine morning he arrived at Ticonderoga in ample time for an early breakfast. And a century and a quarter later Commodore George Dewey, another Vermonter, so far forgot himself as to violate the etiquette of Spanish warfare, which is supposed to take place at such times as not to interfere with meals or



COMMODORE DEWEY.

sleep, or any other amusement. In fact, George Dewey was seen in Manila harbor only a few hours after the Dons had gone to bed. So he proceeded to wake them up.

BIRTHPLACE.

Admiral Dewey was born in Montpelier, Vt., December 26, 1837. And if early rising really be a State quality, as Vermonters claim, prosperity follows hard upon the practice of it. To have seen the town of Montpelier is to have beheld the very embodiment of industry and thrift, and of comfortable wealth, their consequence. Every-

body appears well-to-do, and, what is better, busy. The little city is bright and clean, with solid and tasteful houses of the colonial type, mostly of brick, set back behind broad shaded lawns. The wide streets are lined by magnificent elms, and the green hills of Vermont tower high above you on either side as you walk. Montpelier, like most Vermont towns, was built upon the hills first, and it was perhaps with reluctance that the settlers came down into the narrow valley of the Onion, now called the Winooski.

Montpelier owes not a little to Dr. Dewey, the admiral's father, who late in life was the founder of its most flourishing corporation. Like all foremost citizens of New England commonwealths he believed in education, and the results of education are patent in every feature of the place; in the splendid free library, in the art gallery, contributed by a liberal adopted citizen; in the architecture of the homes and of the State House, and even in the very book-shops of the town. Montpelier is not only a good place to come from, but unlike Dr. Johnson's famous estimate of Scotland, a better place to stay in.

"A CROWN THE CONQUEROR IS DUE."

This chance to be the motto of the ancestral arms of the Deweys. The first Dewey came to Dorchester, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1633, from Sandwich, England. The admiral is the ninth generation. Simeon Dewey, his grandfather, was born in Hanover, N. H., considerably over a hundred years ago, and bought a farm in Berlin, Vt., four miles from Montpelier. The family is long-lived. Mr. Charles Dewey, the admiral's brother, when in England some time ago, happened to overhear a British theory for American degeneracy. "Americans," said the critic, "are undersized and die early because they live upon pork and ice-water." Mr. Dewey hastened to thank his informant, replying that until then it had always been a mystery to him why his grandfather Simeon had been prematurely cut off at the early age of ninety-three. To him pork and ice-water were essentials.

In Berlin the admiral's father, Julius Yemans Dewey, M.D., was born in 1801. In 1822 he settled in Montpelier, marrying in 1825 Miss Mary Perrin. Four children were born, Charles, Edward, George, and Mary.

A HERO FOR A FATHER.

Broadly speaking there are two kinds of heroes: those who go abroad and win victories for their country and fame for themselves, and those who remain at home in the sphere where God has placed them, battling each day with trials, but winning their fight without plaudits, and often without even the knowledge of those nearest them. The Deweys are a fighting stock, and father and son fought and gained each his victory in his own way. For few walks of life offer more chances for noble deeds than that of a country doctor.

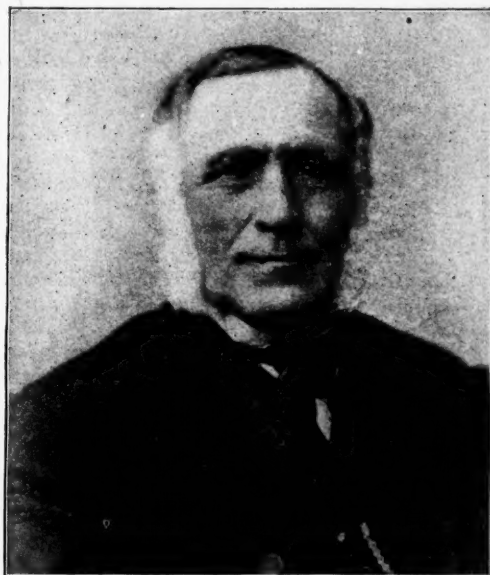
Julius Dewey when but a poor lad taught school in Montpelier, and earned enough money to enable him to study medicine and to get his degree. Such a man could not be but an early riser, and the future admiral learned his lesson young. He was more than once awakened by his father's cheery voice singing:

"My drowsy powers, why sleep ye so?
Awake, my sluggish soul!
Nothing has half thy work to do,
And nothing is half so dull."

Dr. Dewey was a man of a deep, innate religion, and a breadth of doctrinal view by no means common in his time. He was the founder of Christ Episcopal Church in Montpelier, where the future admiral was baptized, went to Sunday-school, and was confirmed. The first funeral which took place there was that of George Dewey's mother, when he was but five years old.

Grace before meals was habitual at the doctor's house, and George's sister recalls many an irresistible grimace, when distinguished visitors chanced to be present, from a mischievous youngster at the far end of the table in the midst of the prayer. The doctor was a man who had conquered a temper in his early days, and none of his children ever saw him in anger. He looked persistently upon the happy side of life, and believed in laughter above quinine. Far and near over the country-side was he known and loved, and many a forlorn patient brightened, be the day ever so rainy, when he caught sight of *Lady* in the doctor's gig. And the doctor was never too tired or too preoccupied to tell the children anecdotes when he came home to dinner or supper. He loved children, not only his own, but all children, and this is one of many traits the admiral inherits from him. Never a Sunday evening passed in the little house opposite the State House without the hymns with the children after church. The doctor knew them all by heart. He was fond of music and poetry. Burns was his favorite, and no wonder. Then came Shakespeare and Cowper.

The doctor had a cheery but strong face and a healthful, ruddy complexion. As may be guessed, he was not a politic man, and he had his own opinions and gave them strongly when called upon. He had always maintained he would give his sons as good an education as was in his power, and he kept his word. He always kept his word. He married three times, all his children being those of his first wife. When he got to be fifty, having saved something out of his practice, he formed the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, and before he died he had the satisfaction of seeing it very prosperous.



DR. JULIUS DEWEY.
(Father of the admiral.)

He had always expressed a wish to "go in harness," and thus he went at the age of seventy-six to the Green Mount Cemetery, high on the hill above the scene of his labors. Admiral Dewey has often said that of all the great and public men he has met in his wide experience in the world, his father stands first in character. Yes, Dr. Dewey was a hero, in that he fought the battle of a hard life and won with honor.

GEORGE DEWEY'S BOYHOOD.

The doctor had a name for his son George which rings with a strangely prophetic sound after the years—he called him his "little hero." Well the doctor knew the timber of which the lad was made. It was not given him to foresee

when George was scampering barefoot over the hills the great victory in tropic climes that was to quicken the pulse of the world, but before the doctor died he had talked with the great Farragut in New York, where the admiral had seized his hand and said with a genuine emotion :

"Sir, your son George is a worthy and a brave officer. He has an honorable record and some day will make his own mark."

Surely, that was something of a reward !

The cottage where George was born and passed his childhood still stands, but it has been removed some distance down the street from its old site, directly across from the white-columned State House. In bygone days it was a vine-clad cottage, and the Onion River ran through the pleasant fields and gardens behind it, between weeping willows and stone walls. The steep velvet side of a hill rises from its farther bank. Little George loved that river; his bare feet knew every stone in it. One day he was summoned out of the rapids and dragged reluctant into the parlor to meet "company." The "company" still have a vivid memory of the very small boy with the roguish black eyes and restless face—none too clean—and of the sinewy bare little legs, and even of the battered straw hat, innocent of brim, which he held bashfully in his hand while the introduction was in progress.

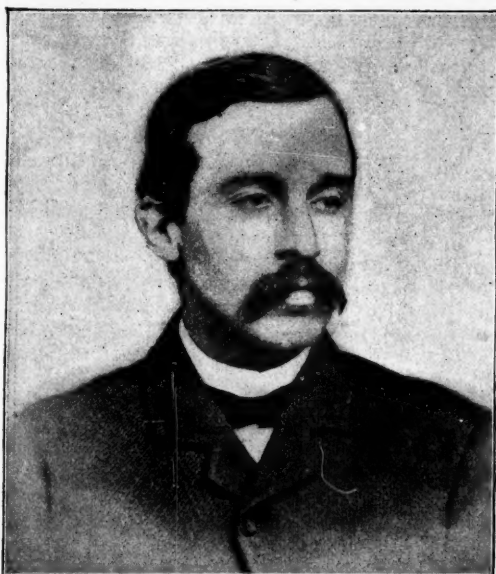
George's sister Mary, two years younger, was his constant companion when his excellency permitted. She knew no keener joy than that of plodding after him many a weary mile with a tin of worms. To bait his hook was a privilege unspeakable. How often of late has she lived over those years while awaiting news of him from the far-away Orient! George was not a great reader in those days. "Robinson Crusoe" pleased him and aroused a passion for adventure in far-away lands which he took out in tramps over his own Vermont mountains, with sister Mary, perhaps, as man Friday. But a fateful day came when his big brother Charles, twelve years older, presented him with a copy of the "Life of Hannibal." Snow lay thick on the steep slope behind the State House, and over it a heavy crust with surface like glass. To ten-year-old Hannibal here was a Jungfrau ready to hand and well-nigh as formidable. Orders were at once issued to sister Mary, in this instance the army and all the appurtenances thereof, who cheerfully left her "Child's Life of Queen Bess" and the cozy fireside to follow her captain over the Alps—no mean undertaking—and afterward to pay for her loyalty, poor little soul, by a week in bed. History does not mention what happened to George.

It could scarce be expected that a general or

an admiral should go through life without fighting. Fights occurred in those days, though the town records of Montpelier fail to reveal time or place or results. If rumor be true, however, results were with the future admiral. He was a born leader, and owned a temper that kind Dr. Dewey had more than once to reckon with. George had a wiry little frame, and its constant activity made the gaining of flesh quite out of the question. The Rev. Mr. Wright, a prominent clergyman of Montpelier, remembers the admiral at this period very well. Mr. Wright



LIEUTENANT DEWEY IN 1861.



DEWEY AT THE TIME OF HIS MARRIAGE IN 1867.

was a schoolmate. "George was always a fighting boy," said he. So is the child father to the man.

Mr. Wright also recalls going to "nigger minstrel" shows in George Dewey's barn. George was the life and soul of these shows (and they were by no means confined to such low comedy as minstrels)—he was business manager, stage manager, took the leading parts, and I believe the future admiral's productions were exclusively brought forth here. Sister Mary invariably preferred the audience and a back seat, whence she could admire without being seen. But on one occasion, the regular leading lady (ten years old) being unavoidably absent, Mary was peremptorily told to come forward and take the part. "But I don't know it all, George," she objected. That made no difference. George was to fire his pistol at the awkward crisis, and so Mary carried off the matter, on the whole, very creditably.

This pistol-shooting, by the way, proved a huge drawing card, and attracted such crowds to the theater that there was scarce standing room. A wholly unwarranted interference on the part of the neighbors put an untimely end to plays and play bills by an edict from the doctor. A peanut stand near the door, another feature of popularity, modern managers might do well to copy.

The bump of destructiveness seems to be a necessary attribute to the fighting character, and it was not lacking in George Dewey. His chief offense in this direction was the killing of a pet dove which belonged to a young lady of twelve

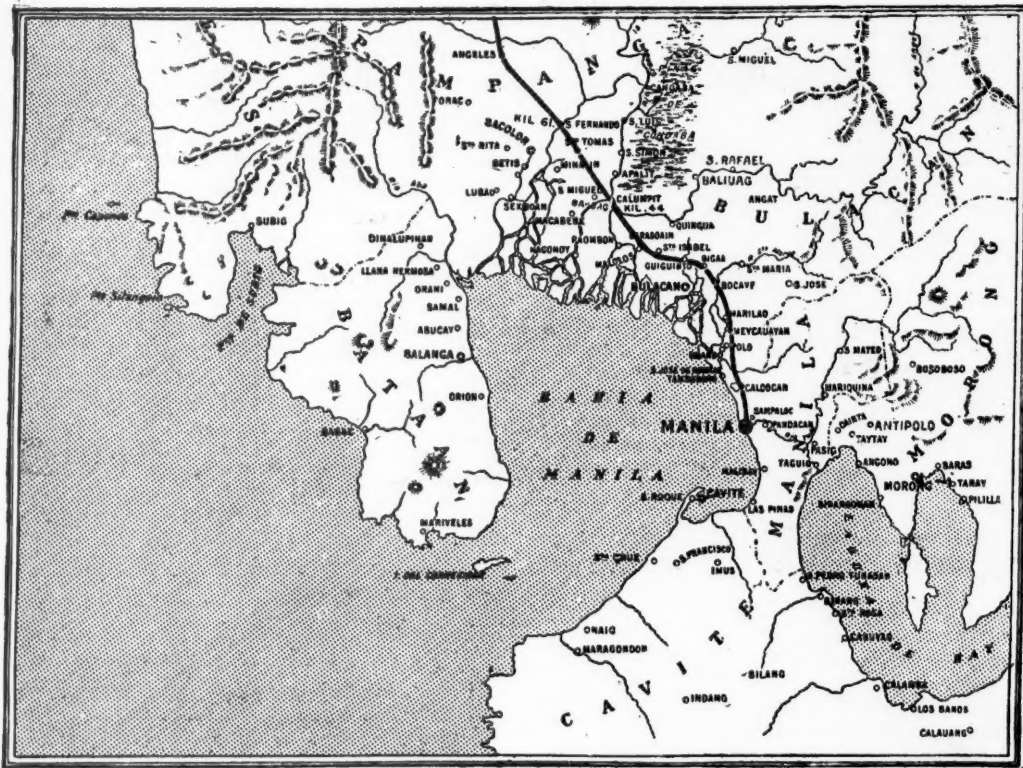
in the neighborhood. But since this very trait in the admiral has finally led to the destruction of all the Spanish ships he could lay hands on, he has recently, though not until recently, been forgiven by the aggrieved lady, who still lives in Montpelier. She has so far gone against her convictions as to have penned him a letter of congratulation.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FIRST CRUISE.

It is not generally known that the admiral's first cruise took place when he was no older than eleven. It happened in this wise: he started out one day in his father's buggy, accompanied by his friend Will Redfield, bent upon an over



TAKEN IN 1885, WHEN DEWEY WAS A COMMANDER ON THE "PENSACOLA."



MAP OF THE APPROACHES TO MANILA, THE CAPITAL OF LUZON.

land trip of adventure—to drive the cows home, it has been said. But when they came to the Dog River, which enters the Winooski some distance from the town, they found it higher than the oldest inhabitant had ever seen it, the ford impassable from recent rains. William prudently counseled turning back, but to this the admiral would not listen.

"What man hath done, man can do," said he, and he whipped up his horse and went at the ford *four bells*. Needless to say, he found no bottom; the superstructure of his frail craft, which in this case was the buggy-top, cast adrift and floated swiftly away toward Lake Champlain, while the admiral, serene as ever, and the thoroughly frightened William, clambered on board the horse and managed to land in safety. When the boy reached home the doctor was away on a professional call, and an innate sense of tactics bade George go directly to bed, without waiting for supper. The father found him apparently asleep, but was not deceived, and immediately began to chide him for his rashness, when his son replied from the depths of the covers:

"You ought to be thankful that my life with thpared."

Alas! the future admiral lisped.

SCHOOLING.

George Dewey was sent first, when a little chap, to the Washington County Grammar School in Montpelier. The scholars there did not have the reputation of being amenable to discipline, and it is to be feared that George was no exception to the rule. To this school, after a variety of failures, came Mr. Z. K. Pangborn, now Maj. Z. K. Pangborn, of the *Jersey City Journal*. The boys, quite exhilarated by the success they had had with former masters, made a bold stand, with young George Dewey to the front and center. George was at once called upon for examination, but the spirit of mutiny being rife within him, he declined to go. The dominie thereupon seized the collar of young Dewey with one hand and his whip with the other; no quarter being cried, none was given, and the lad got a whipping the like of which had never been served out in that district. He was then told to

go home, and Mr. Pangborn went along, the rest of the school trooping at his heels. Dr. Dewey stood at his door, and sizing the situation at sight of the procession, dismissed the boys and took the schoolmaster and George to his study.

"What is it, my son?" he asked.

In answer, George stripped off coat and shirt and showed a back covered with red stripes, which gave his father more pain than he felt himself. But the doctor was a just man—a very just one. Perceiving that George was still not as repentant as he should be, he brought him round by declaring that he himself would add to the punishment if Mr. Pangborn had not given enough. The hint proved sufficient.

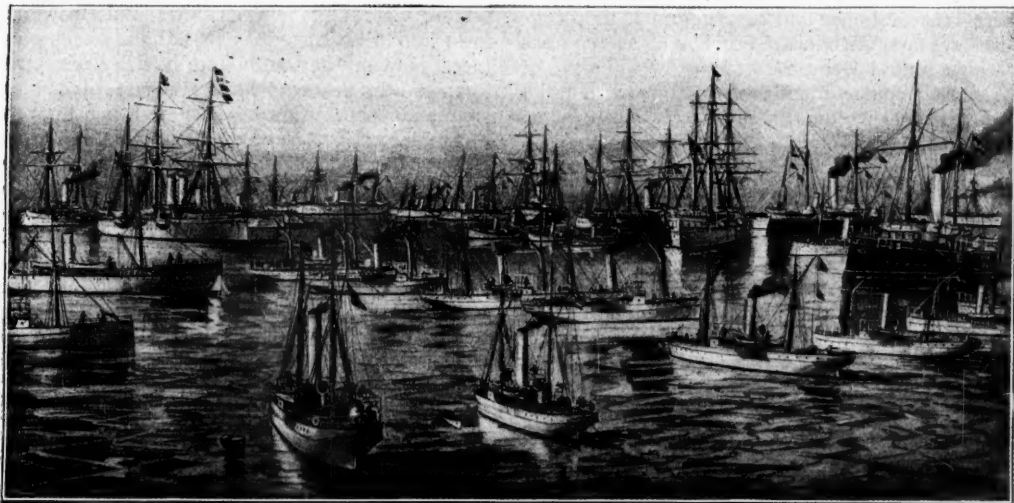
It was natural that a boy of Dewey's spirit should grow to have an affection for the dominion who did not flinch from his duty. When Mr. Pangborn went to Johnson, Vt., a year or so afterward to establish a private academy, George followed him thither by his own request. Perhaps it was here he wrote the essays on "Fame" which his sister treasured for a quarter of a century or more and sent to him six years ago. Captain Dewey replied upon reading it over that it was much better than he ever expected to write again.

At fifteen he went to the Norwich Military Academy at Norwich, Vt., and it was while there he conceived a strong taste for a military life and expressed a desire to go to Annapolis. This was greatly against his father's wishes. But it had never been the doctor's policy to thwart his children, and he consented. It so happened that Dewey mentioned his ambition to George

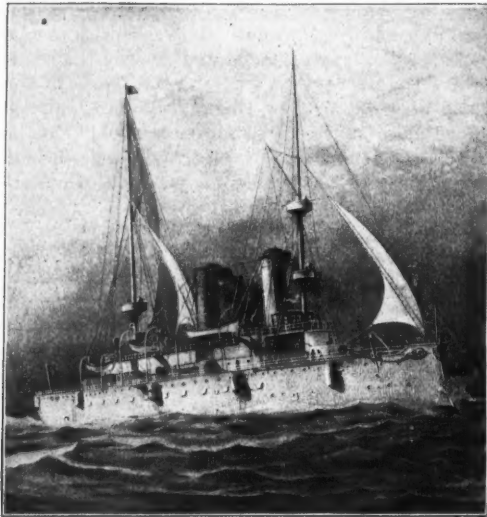
Spalding, a schoolmate of his, to discover that Spalding had like designs. It was Spalding who obtained the appointment and Dewey the alternate through Senator Foote. But fate, in the guise of a stern New England mother, stepped in at this juncture, and so it came about that the Rev. George B. Spalding preached a war sermon in Syracuse, N. Y., upon the occasion of his old schoolmate's great victory.

AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Dewey entered the class of '54 at the age of seventeen. At that time he was a strong, active boy of medium height, with flashing black eyes and shoulders beginning to broaden. He could swim as one born to the water should, and excelled in all out-door exercises. At Annapolis he found the line sharply drawn between the Northern and Southern boys, and George proceeded at once to get into trouble. He had a spirit that would bear no insult, and he was singled out by the leader of the Southern lads as the most promising of the Northern faction for a little excitement. The Southerner was not disappointed. George was far from resenting the term of "Yankee;" he thought that of "dough-face" more opprobrious, and as the quarrel grew his enemy did not stop there. So one day, coming out of mess George waited for him and calmly knocked him down, and got decidedly the better of the mix-up that followed. Some time afterward he had an inkstand hurled at his head in the reading-room, which resulted in another personal encounter, with the freshman admiral again victorious. But



THE SPANISH FLEET THAT WAS IN PHILIPPINE WATERS.



Copyright, Scientific American.

THE "OLYMPIA"—COMMODORE DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP.

the matter did not end even here, for the Southerner wrote a challenge to mortal combat with pistols at close range. The offer was accepted with alacrity, the seconds chosen, and even the ground paced off, when the classmates, seriously alarmed, informed some of the officers stationed at Annapolis. And so again fate was kind to Dewey's country.

It is pleasant to learn, when now the South and the North are firmly united under the one flag with one heart for our country, that the breach was eventually healed. On both sides were lads of honor and courage quick to recognize these qualities in the other, and as the class became united George Dewey grew to be one of its most popular members. Somehow, a quiet fellow who can "do things" is always popular, and George was this kind.

Young Dewey was graduated in 1858, number five in his class. But fourteen out of perhaps sixty-five who started in received diplomas. George was not naturally a student, but he excelled in the study of seamanship. It may be well to mention here that Admiral Dewey is the logical result of a system which produces the best naval officers in the world. The reason of this is not far to seek. We have not only the very finest of material to choose from, for the American officer combines valuable qualities of his own with the necessary traits which are found in the English and other northern races, but also because the whole result of the Annapolis training may be summed up in the phrase "the survival of the fittest." It is the refined metal alone that

comes out. At Annapolis a lad is thrown entirely upon his own resources. He knows there is no bottom under him if he falls; and he is forced to enter into competition with the brightest minds from all over the country for his only existence, as it were. And he is put to a discipline and hardship more rigid than that of the enlisted man aboard ship. His superiors know no such thing as favor.

George Dewey entered the Academy with a hatred of lying. He went into the service with this feeling intensified, and in all the years he has been at sea he has been lenient with Jack for every offense but this.

As a midshipman he was sent to the European station, cruising for two years in the Mediterranean on the *Wabash*, with Captain Barron, of Virginia, who afterward joined the Confederate navy. Visiting Jerusalem, he sent an olive-wood cane to his grandfather, then living in Vermont. The old gentleman died with that cane by his side, and his very last words were of affection for the grandson who had sent it. In 1860 George returned to Annapolis to be examined for a commission, showing his ability by leading his fellows. This stand, combined with that of his graduation, gave him a final rating of three in his class.

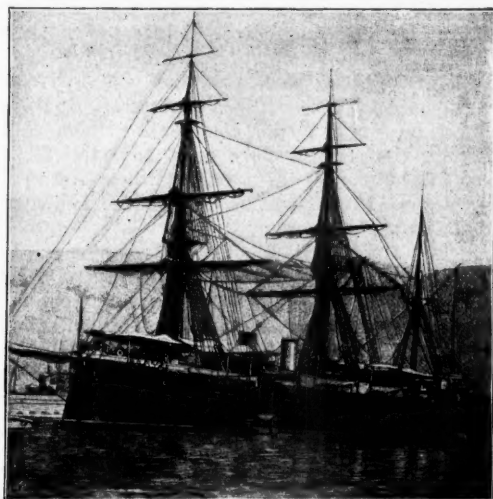
DEWEY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

A great deed like the victory of Manila is not the accomplishment of an hour, nor yet of a day, but of a lifetime. The spirit that impelled the eleven-year-old hero across the flood was the same, to be sure, as that which sent Commodore Dewey into a black harbor in the Malay archipelago, past unknown shallows and frowning forts and over torpedoes to fight a treacherous race. But in the commodore boyish daring was tempered by years of hard study of his profession and other years of hard fighting in some of the fiercest battles of the Civil War.

Dewey was at home in Montpelier when Sumter was fired upon. One week afterward he secured his commission as a lieutenant and was ordered to the steam sloop *Mississippi*, of the west Gulf squadron. He was then twenty-three years of age, and the black eye had become piercing. It will be remembered that Farragut raised his flag over this fleet in February, 1862. The *Mississippi* was the only side-wheeler of the lot. Commander Melancthon Smith was her captain and Dewey her first lieutenant. Early in April the larger ships, the *Mississippi* among them, were unloaded and hauled over the bar, and by the night of the 23d the squadron was ready for the business of running past the formidable batteries of St. Philip and Jackson, ready to conquer the Con-

federate fleet beyond and to press on to New Orleans.

Farragut divided his ships into two divisions, Capt. Theodorus Bailey to have command of that going first, and the *Mississippi* was the third in his line. Decks were whitewashed, no lights were showing, and the night was inky black save



THE "REINA CRISTINA," THE FLAGSHIP OF ADMIRAL MONTOJO.

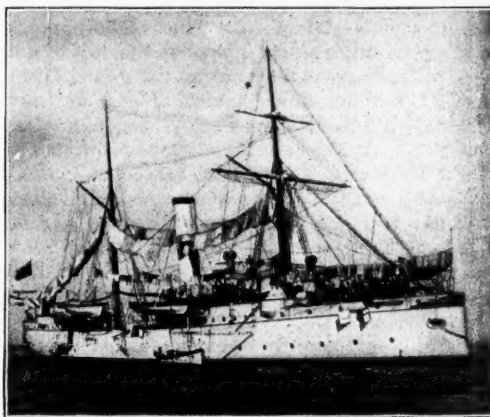
for the lurid red of an occasional Confederate fire. The big ships, having a speed of only eight knots, hugged the shore to avoid the swift current. On, on they steamed, a slow, stately procession that knew no check, until the flames of the broadside guns leaped into the very ports of the batteries and the shot struck in mid-air. So close were they that the gunners hurled curses at each other across the narrow space of black water. On the high bridge of the side-wheeler, in the midst of belching smoke and flame, stood Dewey, guiding the *Mississippi* as calmly as though he were going up New York Bay on a still afternoon in Indian summer. He was a perfect master of himself.

"Do you know the channel, Dewey?" Captain Smith asked anxiously and more than once as he paced from port to starboard. The lieutenant was very young, only twenty-four, and the situation would have tried a veteran.

"Yes, sir," replied Dewey with confidence each time. But he admitted afterward that he expected to ground any moment.

This is how Chief Engineer Baird, U. S. N., who was there, remembers him: "I can see him now in the red and yellow glare flung from the

cannon-mouths. It was like some terrible thunder-storm with almost incessant lightning. For an instant all would be dark and Dewey unseen. Then the forts would belch forth, and there he was away up in the midst of it, the flames from the guns almost touching him and the big shot and shell passing near enough to him to blow him over with their breath, while he held firmly to the bridge rail. Every time the dark came back I felt sure that we would never see Dewey again. But at the next flash there he stood. His hat was blown off and his eyes were aflame. But he gave his orders with the air of a man in thorough command of himself. He took in everything. He saw a point of advantage and seized it at once. And when from around the hull of the *Pensacola* the rebel ram darted, Dewey like a flash saw what was best to be done, and as he put his knowledge into words the head of the *Mississippi* fell off, and as the ram came up alongside the entire starboard broadside plunged a mass of iron shot and shell through her armor and she began to sink. Her crew ran her ashore and escaped. A boat's crew from our ship went on board, thinking to extinguish the flames which our broadside had started and capture her. But she was too far gone. Dewey took us all through the fight, and in a manner which won the warmest praise, not only of all on board, but of Farragut himself. He was cool



THE "ISLA DE CUBA,"

(To which the Spanish admiral transferred his flag when the *Reina* was destroyed.)

from first to last, and after we had passed the fort and reached safety and he came down from the bridge his face was black with smoke, but there wasn't a drop of perspiration on his brow."

Things began to go wrong on the river a year

later, and Farragut once more ran up from the Gulf to adjust them. Port Hudson shoals and currents are among the most dangerous on the stream, and it was while running the forts here that the *Mississippi* was lost. The *Hartford* and *Albatross* led, then came the *Monongahela* and *Kineo*, the *Richmond* and *Genesee*, followed by the *Mississippi* alone. The *Monongahela* and her consort both grounded, though they managed to get off. But directly opposite the center of the Port Hudson battery the *Mississippi* stuck hard and fast, as fair a target as could be wished. Shot after shot was poured into her until her hull was riddled, and she had to be abandoned. She was hit two hundred and fifty times in half an hour. The officers who took the first boats never returned, and so the task of getting the men to safety devolved upon Lieutenant Dewey. Twice he went to the *Richmond* and twice came back, until at last he and Captain Smith stood alone on the deck. She was set afire in five places. "Are you sure she will burn, Dewey?" the captain asked as he paused at the gangway. Dewey risked his life to go to the ward-room for a last look, and together they left the ship, Dewey without his coat-tails, sorrowfully, with the shot splashing all around them.

Lieutenant Dewey was then made first lieutenant of one of the gunboats which Farragut used as a dispatch boat. The admiral used often to come aboard and steam up near the levee to reconnoiter, and he grew to have a great liking for the quiet young lieutenant. The Southerners had a way of rushing a field piece to the top of the high bank, firing point-blank at the gunboat, and then of backing down again. Upon one such occasion Farragut saw Dewey dodge a shot. Said he:

"Why don't you stand firm, lieutenant? Don't you know you can't jump quick enough?"

A day or so after the admiral dodged a shot. The lieutenant smiled and held his tongue: but the admiral had a guilty conscience. He cleared his throat once or twice, shifted his attitude, and finally declared:

"Why, sir, you can't help it, sir. It's human nature, and there's an end to it!"

Lieutenant Dewey that same year was at Donaldsonville, and afterward succeeded to the temporary command of the *Monongahela* when her captain, Abner Read, was killed.

If getting into the thick of the fighting be deemed good fortune (and Admiral Dewey would call it so), Lieutenant Dewey was one of the luckiest officers in the war. He was Commodore Henry Knox Thatcher's first lieutenant on the *Colorado* at Fort Fisher in December and January, 1864-65. The *Colorado*, you may be

sure, was well within striking distance of the fort, but, being a wooden ship, was in the second circle. Toward the end of the second engagement, when matters were moving the right way, Admiral Porter signaled Thatcher to close in and silence a certain part of the works. As the ship had already received no inconsiderable damage, her officers remonstrated. But Dewey, who, in addition to dash and bravery, had now acquired marked tactical ability, was quick to see the advantage to be gained by the move. "We shall be safer in there," he said quietly, "and the work can be taken in fifteen minutes." It was. The *New York Times*, commenting upon this part of the action, spoke of it as "the most beautiful duel of the war." When Admiral Porter came to congratulate Commodore Thatcher the latter said, generously:

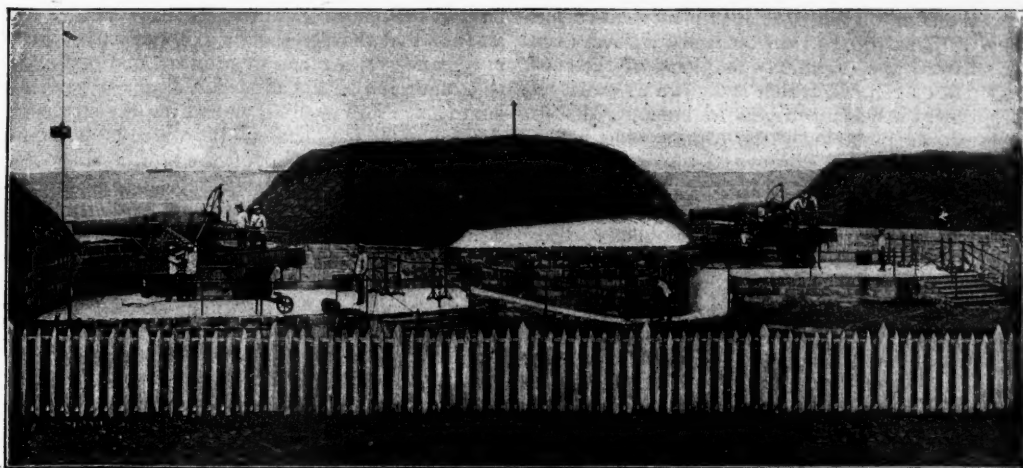
"You must thank Lieutenant Dewey, sir. It was his move."

The "move" won for Thatcher the nomination of acting rear admiral, and when, next month, he was sent to relieve Farragut at Mobile Bay, he recommended Dewey for his fleet captaincy. Probably the Department hesitated for fear of arousing jealousy, to give so great a promotion to so young a man, for Dewey was not appointed. But in March, 1865, two months after Fort Fisher, his courage was promptly rewarded by a commission as a lieutenant-commander.

SERVICE AFLOAT AND ASHORE—HIS MARRIAGE.

After the war Lieutenant-Commander Dewey served for two years on the European squadron, first on the *Kearsarge* and then on the flagship *Colorado*. In 1867, while on duty at Portsmouth, he became engaged to Miss Susy Goodwin, daughter of Ichabod Goodwin, known as the "fighting governor" of New Hampshire. In 1868 he was attached to the Naval Academy, then in charge of Admiral Porter, and many officers now in the navy have a keen recollection of the hospitable quarters on the *Santee*. In 1870 he received his first command, that of the *Narragansett*. In 1872 came the great and, so far as the public knows, the only cloud upon his life. Late in that year he was left a widower. The admiral has one son, George Goodwin Dewey, born in 1872. He has not followed his father's career, but after graduating at Princeton has embarked in business in New York City.

In 1875 Lieutenant-Commander Dewey was advanced to be commander and was assigned to the Light-House Board. Next he was in command of the *Juniata*, of the Asiatic squadron, and recent events showed that he employed his opportunities to good advantage. He was honored in 1884, upon attaining his captaincy, by



BEHIND THE FORTIFICATIONS AT CAVITE.

receiving the *Dolphin*, which was among the very first vessels in our new navy, then known as the "White Squadron."

It was in New York harbor, while on the *Dolphin*, that Captain Dewey showed how thoroughly he knew the vagaries of human nature as well as the principles of good discipline. Perhaps he bore in mind some lesson inculcated in early youth by a wise father. At any rate, the admiral has always been noted for his ability to deal with "Jack." The "Jack" in question was a paymaster's yeoman, or something of the kind, and he refused to obey an order of the first lieutenant, because, he said, it was outside the line of his duty. The lieutenant, after vainly remonstrating with him, reported the matter to Captain Dewey, who sauntered out on deck and looked his man through and through, which made the yeoman exceedingly uncomfortable. Nevertheless he remained stubborn. "What!" said the captain, "you refuse! Do you know that that is mutiny? When you entered the service you swore to obey your superior officers." The man was silent and made no move, whereupon the captain very quietly told the corporal to call the guard, stood the obdurate yeoman on the far side of the deck, and bade the marines load. Then he took out his watch. "Now, my man," said he, "you have just five minutes in which to obey that order," and began to call the minutes. At the fourth count the yeoman moved off with considerable alacrity, and has since been one of the strongest opponents of the policy of tampering with the "old man," as the admiral has been for some time erroneously but affectionately called in the forecabin.

From the *Dolphin*, in 1885, Captain Dewey went to the *Pensacola*, then flagship of the European squadron. Since 1888 he has occupied various responsible positions on shore, such as a second time a member of the Light-House Board and chief of the Bureau of Equipment. At his promotion to be commodore he went to the head of the Board of Inspection and Survey. It is said that the commodore was averse to the Asiatic station, where he hoisted his burgee on the first day of the present year. He had been in poor health, however, and welcomed sea duty on that account, as did his friends for him. But war with Spain was then among the strong probabilities, and Commodore Dewey regretted being sent so far away from the Atlantic, which the naval experts considered was to be the principal battleground. As the commodore was leaving New York for his new station he made the remark, which has since proved to have been not without significance, that he was to be the first commodore in Asiatic waters since Perry. As it turned out he went, as ever, into the thick of it. The Department put the right man into the right place.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The characters of Admiral Dewey and of his father, Dr. Dewey, are in many respects strongly alike, despite the different fields of usefulness in which each has been placed. Both have the same quiet sense of humor and the habit of looking at the bright side of life. Both are the rare type of man who does that duty which comes to hand with all his might. The doctor was a man to be trusted implicitly;

so is the admiral, and that fact has even become a by-word at the Navy Department. The doctor's nature was essentially religious, of the special kind of religion which is known as charity; Dr. Dewey's charity began at home, with his children, to spread over the country-side. The admiral's has spread wherever Jack Tar has trod. He makes no parade of religion; his devotional books and his Bible are hid in his cabin where none can see them. But they are there. The admiral has won fame because it came in the line of duty. He did not seek it, but the custom he had formed of doing things well made it inevitable. And this custom he got from his father.

Both men are quiet. The admiral talks but little and never about himself. He also comes naturally by a love of music and has an excellent voice; there are many men and women now in Montpelier who remember with pleasure the guitar he brought home from Norwich and the songs he sang to it. At Annapolis he was a member of the midshipmen's choir. He also inherits from the doctor his love of children. The youngsters in his native town call him "Uncle Captain," and when he revisits the old place he is frequently surrounded by a juvenile audience, for he tells a child's story to perfection, which in itself is no mean gift. Of late years his health has not been rugged, but he is an ardent sportsman, indulging his taste when it is possible, but of all lubberly exercises he prefers riding. His manner with strangers is almost reserved, but cordial; with friends he is unmistakably earnest. Outside the study of tactics and of his profession, which he has made most thoroughly, he has read little.

The admiral, as may be supposed, has an eminently human side to him. He is exceedingly popular, especially in Washington, where he belongs to several clubs, the Metropolitan and the Army and Navy. He is also a member of the University Club, of New York, and was at one time of the Somerset, Boston. At the farewell dinner given to him in November of last year, Colonel Hopkins recited some verses of his own which seem to embody the enthusiastic esteem in which the commodore is held:

"Ashore, afloat, on deck, below,
Or where our bulldogs roar,
To back a friend or breast a foe,
We pledge the commodore.

"We know our honor'll be sustained
Where'er his pennant flies;
Our rights respected and maintained,
Whatever power defies."

Perhaps the admiral has gained a somewhat unjust reputation in regard to dress; he has, at least, proved that the art of being spick and span is not at variance with that of a sea

fighter. He has done more: he has settled it for all time that they go together properly. A neat appearance runs a long way toward one's estimate of a man, and if the admiral really is as particular to shift into evening clothes at the stroke of the bell as he is to change the watch at sea, that is as it should be. One of the most vivid recollections which a niece at Montpelier retains of her uncle is a long row of boots strung outside of the captain's door.

This peculiarity has served to raise him in the estimation of the men forward, who believe that an officer should be everything that he requires of his ship. And however they may grumble at scrubbing and "bright-work," they have no use for a captain who lets his ship go. The admiral, in return, has a strong sympathy for the enlisted man. "Give him a show. He'll be good now," is a remark he has often been heard to make. He bears in mind the hardships of fore-castle life, and is almost long suffering of liberty-breakers, foc'sle-scrappers, and others who come aboard not quite what they should be. Intuitively a leader of men, he has found the faintly drawn line between leniency on the one hand and imposition on the other. A factor in the Manila victory by no means to be despised was the enlisted man, and it may be counted upon as certain that the Jackies of the Asiatic squadron were one and all for Dewey.

A bluejacket who made a cruise with him tells this characteristic story in the *New York Sun*. I give it in his own words, that the flavor may not be lost: "We hadn't been to sea with him long before we got next to how he despised a liar. One of the petty officers went ashore at Gibraltar, got mixed up with the soldiers in the canteens on the hill, and came off to the ship paralyzed. He went before the captain at the mast the next morning. He gave Dewey the 'two-beers-and-sunstruck' yarn.

"'You're lying, my man,' said Dewey. 'You were very drunk. I myself heard you aft in my cabin. I will not have my men lie to me. I don't expect to find total abstinence in a man-o'-war crew. But I do expect them to tell me the truth, and I am going to have them tell me the truth. Had you told me candidly that you took the drop too much on your liberty, you'd have been forward by this time, for you, at least, returned to the ship. For lying you get ten days in irons. Let me have the truth hereafter. I am told you are a good seaman. A good seaman has no business lying.'

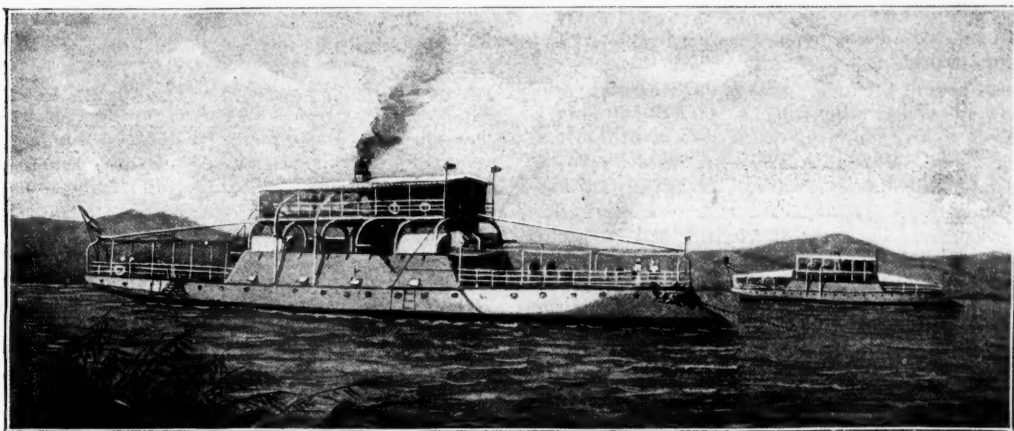
"After that there were few men aboard who didn't throw themselves on the mercy of the court when they waltzed up to the stick before Dewey, and none of us ever lost anything by it.

He'd have to punish us in accordance with regulations, but he had a great way of ordering the release of men he had to sentence to the brig before their time was half worked out."

MANILA AND THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

It is impossible at this writing, for lack of accurate reports, to give a just account of the battle of Manila Bay. One thing, however, is sure, that the most important factor in this fight, as in

their marksmanship. Their ships were light of draught and so able to keep in the shoal water out of reach of our larger vessels; and lastly, but of great importance, they were backed by the batteries of Cavité. Nobody will deny that if Montojo had gone to Subig Bay, which is too shallow for nearly all of our ships, and has, moreover, an entrance which can be made almost impassable, and had spent a month or so leisurely planting batteries with a plunging fire, he would



TYPICAL SPANISH GUNBOATS IN PHILIPPINE WATERS.

any other in which our navy may be engaged, is the coolness, discipline, and ability of the man behind the gun. This of course includes the captains and their officers, for whom no praise is too great; and even the commodore himself! If any man ever fairly earned promotion and honors, that man is Admiral Dewey.

It is very generally declared by experts both here and abroad that the odds were decidedly against Dewey. The odds were not against him, naturally, after he had sailed past Corregidor Island and down to Cavité over a lot of torpedoes and had surprised the Spanish admiral and his men out of the remainder of their night's sleep. But it must be borne in mind that Dewey went in there without a positive knowledge of the majority of the elements with which he had to deal. He was sure of his men; of course, any American commander is. And he was sure of himself. But the modern warship had yet to be tried in the balance. The Spanish chart of the bay was uncertain and actually found worthless after the battle had begun. The Spaniards, relieved of their astonishment and consternation, had a great deal in their favor. Although their fleet was not the equal of ours, their guns were by no means poor and were much better than

have had a better chance. The fact remains that he did not, principally because he was not given time. Too much cannot be said of Admiral Montojo's courage. He fought a fight for which all brave men admire and honor him. His chief misfortune seems to have been that he was not born in Vermont.

When war broke out between this country and Spain, Commodore Dewey, at Hong Kong, found himself in a singular and trying position. He was forced to leave British waters, and with no coaling station nearer than Honolulu there was but one thing to do—take Manila. But the taking of Manila involved first the capture and destruction of the Spanish fleet, which in turn was comparatively simple after it was once cornered. A Spanish fleet with a couple of thousand islands to dodge among is about as easy to catch as a hog in a ten-acre lot. Fortunately for Dewey, however, Montojo evidently had the notion that the American commodore had been long enough in the tropics to appreciate the blessings of that word "to-morrow."

It is said that Commodore Dewey, counting on this trait of the Spanish character as well as upon existing conditions when he left Mirs Bay, predicted to a day the time of the battle. He

also had his mind then made up as to what he was going to do, and he carried out his programme without a hitch. The harbor of Manila lies on the western side of Luzon, the principal island in the Philippine group, and is about one hundred and twenty miles in circumference—too large to afford adequate shelter for vessels putting in there. It was protected by forts at the entrance, the most important being upon Corregidor Island, where the squadron arrived about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, April 30. The moon was up, but no lights showed from the ships until a spark from the dispatch boat *McCulloch* drew the fire of the forts. It was returned, and the fleet passed on. Steaming at slow speed all night, with the men at full length beside their guns, gray dawn disclosed the sleeping city of Manila, and Cavite, with its white houses and battlements and its great arsenal, close at hand. And there, best news of all after the perilous darkness through which few men slept, lay the Spanish fleet, afloat on the dead water of daybreak. A great shout, as of one accord and from one throat, went up from the American ships:

"Remember the *Maine*!"

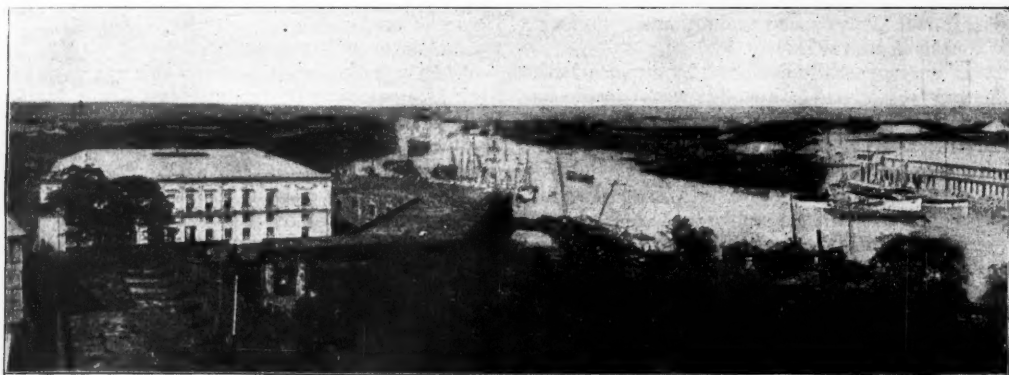
It is not clear from the reports in what shape the Spaniards were discovered or how they maneuvered afterward. Probably the *Reina Cristina* and some of the larger vessels got up anchor and formed a line of battle. But that does not matter. Suffice it to say that Commodore Dewey, heading his own line in the *Olympia*, steamed past them five times with a gradually

decreasing range, and practically annihilated the enemy's fleet, forts and all, in two hours. Then he drew off, as the morning was very hot and the men had had only a cup of coffee, and ate breakfast. After a little rest he returned and finished his work.

He did not lose a ship nor one of his brave men. The matter was as simply and effectively carried out as a bit of squadron evolution off the Chesapeake capes. Our officers navigated among strange shoals with a sure hand, and the superb gunnery that has been our pride since the days of John Paul Jones did the rest. The Spanish loss was fearful.

Neither squadron contained an armored ship. The American vessels had their vitals covered by what are known as protective decks, while but two of the Spanish ships were so built. But for all that they might have riddled and sunk some of our squadron had they been able to shoot. The little *Petrel*, secure in their wild inaccuracy, danced up to within a thousand yards of their forts!

The results are best told by Admiral Dewey himself. His terse cablegrams have become history. At Manila Bay he showed the effects of his schooling under Farragut. One of Farragut's strongest points was his ability to choose the most advantageous distance, even when it brought him within a biscuit's throw of the batteries, as at Fort St. Philip. And the same fearlessness and cocksureness which led Farragut into Mobile Bay and up the Mississippi sent Dewey straight for Manila.



A VIEW OF MANILA AND ITS HARBOR

WHAT AN AMERICAN SAW IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY JOSEPH T. MANNIX.



A CORPORAL OF PHILIPPINE INFANTRY.

WHAT a great change a six months' turn of Time's horoscope has made in the now much-talked-about Philippine Islands! I was in Manila last autumn, inquiring into the conditions—political, social, and industrial. The investigation was necessarily limited in scope, for there were suspicious and hostile Spanish authorities to suggest that the presence of newspaper correspondents was not desired, and that a disregard of this disposition on the part of the local officials might endanger the visitor's personal freedom. The hostility toward American newspaper men was especially pronounced, and I was not surprised to find myself the sole representative of a fraternity that the authorities at Madrid profess to believe is guilty of gross misrepresentation and sensational exaggeration of the conditions in Cuba.

I met many kind-hearted and courteous rebel leaders in Manila. These men were holding regular meetings, raising money with which to

prosecute the insurrection, and were in constant communication with Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and the other rebel leaders, who were then quartered in the mountains immediately to the northward from Manila. These Manila rebels were delighted to welcome an American. "Oh, if the United States would only assist us!" they would say, and then they would declare the down-trodden Filipinos would be the happiest people in the world if the great American republic would only take the islands under her protection. That was a consummation for which they devoutly prayed, but they could not mix much hope with their prayers under the circumstances then existing.

I.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE.

I went secretly beyond the city walls and mingled with the natives at Malabon and elsewhere. The home of every rebel or rebel sympathizer was the hospitable resting-place of any American or other traveler who was taking sufficient interest in these people to investigate the situation. That they are a law-abiding people and easily governed is evident from the fact that when the present insurrection began in August, 1896, there were but 1,500 Spanish troops in the islands—about one-twentieth the number that the British Government has garrisoned in Ireland to-day. And these 1,500 troops were natives of the islands. It was at a banquet of Spanish army officers that the principal speakers openly advocated a policy of "extermination of the wild beasts in their lairs, to show no quarter, but destroy and kill the infamous savages."

However lacking in intelligence the natives of the Philippines generally may be, they could not with truth be characterized as savages. There are in the Philippines between 6,000,000 and 9,000,000 people—probably about 7,500,000. Nearly half this number inhabit Luzon, the principal island of the group. The Tagals of Luzon are a copper-colored people, and, like all people of the Malay family, are short of stature. These Tagals are the most advanced and influential element in the whole population of the islands. There are a great many very intelligent and ambitious men among them—men who got their start in the schools established by the monastic friars whose political domination furnishes one of the many grievances which

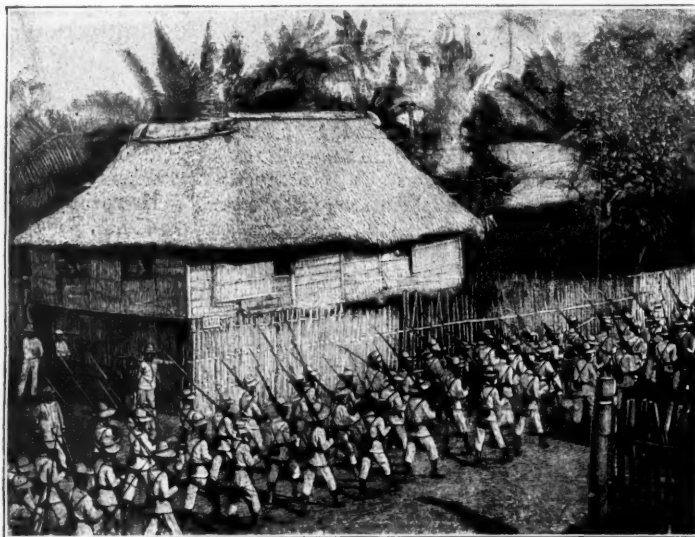
have given rise to the present insurrection. The Tagals are as industrious as the Chinese and Japanese, and more easily controlled and less criminally disposed than the latter. That they are entirely amenable to discipline when they have confidence in and respect for their leaders and advisers is evidenced by the fact that for more than a year Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, their acknowledged leader, was able to maintain good order and comparatively good discipline among his 40,000 to 50,000 followers, and under circumstances where chaos and disorder would be the most natural conditions. I am not a sentimentalist—not the sort of man to go into ecstasies of delight over the profuse politeness and kowtowing of the Japanese—but I have observed in the leading men and women a charmingly courteous manner. Such characteristics as rudeness, assumption, or boisterousness are entirely lacking in their temperament.

The disposition of the Tagals to respect the rights of people against whom they had no grievance was shown by the fact that during all the months of the rebellion the property of the Manila & Dagupan Railway Company was molested but once, and then not seriously. The railroad is owned and operated by Englishmen, who secured a concession about eight years ago. The road has been used for the transportation of troops to points northward from the capital, and it would have been greatly to the advantage of the insurgents had they interrupted traffic. The fact that foreigners who were not at all responsible for the unfortunate conditions of which they complained owned the railroad was the sole restraining element in the case. The conduct of the rebels in this respect has been a great and agreeable surprise to the officials of the railroad named. Here is another thing that indicates the discriminating quality of the Filipinos: The rebels had thought seriously several times of attacking and taking Manila. The insurgent leaders knew that if 25,000 to 50,000 infuriated insurgents rushed through those gates no quarter would be shown the Spanish residents of the capital, but men, women, and children would be massacred. With the idea of protecting the foreigners (English, German, American, and others) a carefully prepared list of all these people, with their places

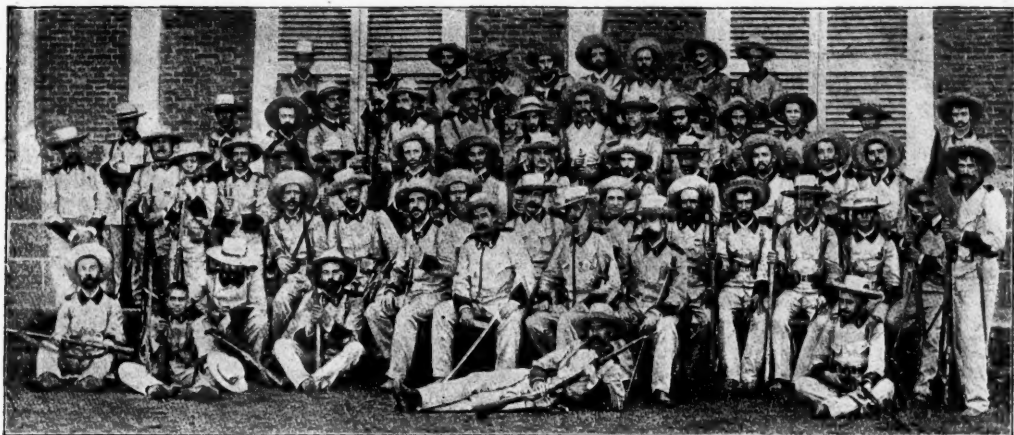
of residence, was furnished the rebel leaders both inside and outside Manila. The understanding was that in case the city was captured by the rebels the leaders would promptly place guards over the lives and property of these people. The foreigners felt no alarm whatever in regard to their own safety. Nine out of every ten Americans, Germans, and Britishers living in Manila have been secretly in sympathy with the insurgents. These foreigners had an opportunity of judging as to how incompetent and corrupt a governing power the Spaniards are, and could not blame the natives for rebelling.

II.—IN A REBEL CAMP.

An insurgent camp was a singularly picturesque and interesting spectacle. The poor people had little to work with, but they had been nobly making the most of opportunity. Thousands and thousands who were in the two principal camps 25 and 40 miles respectively north of Manila were poor people who had been driven from their humble little bamboo homes and rice paddies in Cavité province. The revolt began in that district. The rebels were victorious in many instances early in the outbreak, but when a large army came from the peninsula as the result of conscription, the insurgents were driven from Imus, Bacoor, and other very considerable communities in Cavité into the mountains to the southeast and then to the eastward of Manila. Later the rebels were dislodged from their mountain fastnesses in the east and driven around to



NATIVE TROOPS IN MINDANAO.



A COMPANY OF MANILA VOLUNTEERS (SPANISH).

the points where they were strongly intrenched when Aguinaldo and his lieutenants laid down their arms and picked up Spanish gold and then quietly sailed for Hong Kong.

The rebels had selected for the camp immediately north of Manila a mountain elevation, and here they had thrown up immense earthworks. It was ordered that something should be done each day to strengthen the fortress, and it was also decreed there should be daily drill, whether the men had rifles or not. A certain number of the more ingenious men in camp were engaged in an effort to devise firearms. The patience of a people was never put to greater test. They knew there was a couple of hundred thousand Mexican dollars in the revolutionary exchequer, and they knew agents of the insurrection were making desperate efforts to secure rifles. But they pursued their guerrilla warfare for more than fifteen months, and no rifles came.

During the entire time the rebels managed to secure but 1,800 rifles, and about 500 of these were brought over by natives who deserted from the Spanish service. The thousands and thousands of men in the two principal camps had the most indifferent arms. Where there were about 5,000 able-bodied and ambitious men there were not more than 1,000 rifles. A squad of deserters from the imperial forces were welcomed by the insurgent camp with a demonstration that showed how highly the insurgents prized a rifle. The camp had almost every kind of a weapon known in ancient and modern warfare. There were shotguns of almost every conceivable style, and the flint-lock was represented. There were sabers and bayonets, knives, dirks, clubs, revolvers of a hundred different descriptions, bows and arrows, spears, and bolos.

The bolo was the favorite weapon with the rebels. It is about 18 inches long, with heavy steel blade, not very sharp at either edge or point, but an affair calculated especially for hand-to-hand cutting and slashing. The natives are very proficient in the use of the bolo, and have worked great havoc when they have done close fighting. In one instance nearly half a Spanish regiment was killed in a desperate encounter, the insurgents relying almost wholly on their favorite bolo.

The rebels were encouraged by the presence in the camp of many women. A good many of these women have sworn to avenge the death of a father, husband, or brother, and many of them have distinguished themselves in engagements with the enemy.

The Filipinos may not be capable of successful self-government. They may not be clever strategists, and there are doubtless many other respects in which they are deficient, but it cannot be said of them that they are cowards. It may not be what is commonly designated as courage that makes these interesting people act when they know death is going to be their reward. It may be simply a reckless abandon, a seeming disregard of life, such as many of the Asiatic peoples show. The conduct of the Filipinos in this struggle is nevertheless interesting to observe and study. Their ability to face death calmly seems to be a national characteristic.

Among the various strange weapons which the insurgents had improvised there were a number which were calculated to do more harm to those using them than to the enemy—affairs which called for great courage upon the part of those manipulating them. For instance, among different sorts of "cannon" invented by the

rebels was one made of boiler tube. The tubing was bound with wire, and the two or three inch bore was filled with powder and cobble-stones and material of that general character. Ordinarily this arrangement exploded, and then disaster came to the rebels. But they would persist in its use, for they could at least demoralize the ranks of the enemy by the employment of these infernal machines. The avidity with which the rebels grabbed up the rifles which had been borne by men in their own ranks who were shot down, knowing that the man with a precious rifle would be the common target for the Spaniards, is another thing which shows the unlimited nerve of these strange people.

III.—GRIEVANCES OF THE REBELS.

The people of the Philippines have patiently borne burdensome taxation and submitted to other unhappy conditions for a great many years. When the only educated people on the islands were the rulers no murmur of discontent was heard from the enslaved illiterates. The world is changing, and even the remote and almost unknown Philippines are changing also. There are to-day about 3,000 monastic friars in the Philippines. A great many of these men have attended strictly to their professional duties, while many more are greatly concerned in political matters—have acted as agents of the government in imposing arbitrary and burdensome taxation of the natives.

The establishment of schools under monastic auspices has unquestionably done much to elevate the natives. These schools have at least provided hundreds of thousands with the rudiments of an education. A great many of the more ambitious have taken advantage of the university at Manila and the higher schools in other places of large population. A good many young men went abroad and got ideas of freedom that did not exist in their native islands. With greater education came greater ambition. The natives wanted some say in the government. They wanted to be consulted in regard to taxes, and they maintained they should have representation in the office-holding class. This new-born ambition was not encouraged. The proud, educated Spanish official and the property-owning and power-loving friars looked with pronounced disfavor

upon the demands of these people. The ultimate consequences of proper political recognition might be unfortunate for those whose prosperity and political influence was most secure as long as these natives were kept in respectful subordination.

It is difficult for Americans to realize the conditions that exist in the Philippines. The church and state are so inseparably linked together



TYPES OF NATIVES IMPRESSED AS LOCAL GUARDS.

that no important action is taken by Spain's political representatives in the islands until the archbishop has first been consulted. The Spanish officials maintained that the revolt was a racial affair, and tried to alarm Europeans over the thought that this trouble in the Philippines was the beginning of a great and general war between Asiatics and the whites. The writer inquired very particularly as to this point. The fact that in discussing a possible protectorate for the islands nine out of every ten insurgents would manifest unmistakable opposition to Japan's well-known ambition to acquire the Philippines is in itself sufficient to establish how unfounded is the social theory. Said General Aguinaldo to the writer:

"The people of these islands would be happy if the United States, Great Britain, or any other progressive and humane nation would take these islands under its protection. The natives are struggling for their freedom, but they are not convinced of their ability to successfully govern themselves."

The rebel leaders issued an appeal to the world, and among other things said:

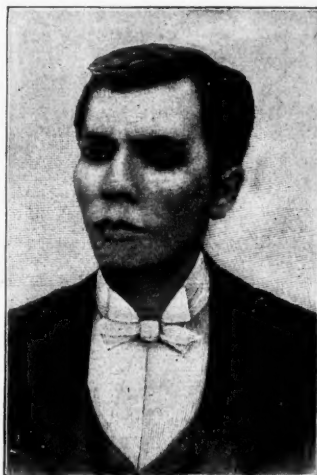
"We make no racial distinction. We call on all possessing honor and national dignity. All are sufferers, the Filipino and the Asiatic, the

American and the European. We invite all to help raise a down-trodden and tormented race—a country destroyed and hurled into the slough of degradation. We except no one, not even a Spaniard, because in our ranks there are some noble Spaniards, lovers of justice, free from prejudice, who are supporting our demands for individuality and national dignity."

I am quite decidedly of the opinion there is no foundation for the theory advanced by some Spanish officials that the revolt has a religious significance. The Catapunan Society is the strongest secret political organization in the Philippines. The "munitions of war" were furnished principally through the Catapunans. The order is said to have a membership of between 40,000 and 50,000, mainly on Luzon Island. Each member of this organization contributed weekly what would be equivalent to ten American cents to the revolutionary fund. There is a good deal of Free Masonry in the Philippines—Masonry that was brought from Spain. There is no evidence that Masons in America or elsewhere in the world have contributed a dollar to the Philippine revolutionary fund or in any other manner indicated any special interest in the revolt. According to the best information obtainable no Masonic lodge in the Philippines has taken action as a body, although there are doubtless a good many Masons among the Catapunans. Six months ago the insurgents would have returned

to their work and ended the rebellion if the government had granted these four points:

1. The Filipinos to have representation in the Spanish national parliament.
2. Reform the land and tax systems of the islands.
3. Curtail the civil powers of the friars.



ANDRES BONIFACIO.

(Who was rebel president of the so-called "Tagal Republic.")

4. Recall many of the Spanish officials in the islands, with a view to more honest, economical, and efficient government.

But the Filipinos would not compromise to-day on any terms, however liberal. They are determined, desperately determined, to free themselves absolutely from Spanish rule. They will welcome

with open arms and grateful hearts the soldiers of America. A great many of the Filipinos will unquestionably be influenced by the priests, who will strive industriously to make their people believe it is a case of a strong Protestant nation going out on a mission of conquest to gobble up and Protestantize a Catholic country. As a Catholic who is somewhat familiar with the conditions in the Philippines, I believe the efforts of the friars in this direction will be almost wholly ineffectual.



A NATIVE CAVALRYMAN.

IV.—TYPICAL SPANISH CAMPAIGNING.

The strangely incongruous character of the Spaniard—his great inconsistencies of temperament—was illustrated in striking manner at Manila. There was no time during the rebellion when the saloons and *cafés* of the capital were not filled with these gayly uniformed, good-looking fellows—a self-contained, confident, proud lot. There were dozens of instances where officers of quite important rank spent weeks and perhaps months about these *cafés*, eating, drinking, smoking, and conversing, having a jolly time generally, before they had passed out be-

yond the capital gates to take a look at an insurgent. The men who stuck most closely to this congenial pastime were loudest in their speech as to the prowess of Spain, making every now and then a patriotic outburst in regard to great glories of the past. There seemed to be no one



HOSPITAL SAN JUAN DE DIOS, MANILA.

in command. The great majority of these well-paid officers manifested so much indifference in regard to the insurrection that many of the foreign residents of the city actually believed they were not anxious to see the revolt ended. There is an old Spanish proverb that declares "when the river is in flood there is plenty of wreckage." Many of the officials were making a "good thing" out of the rebellion, and these men, possessing that mercenary spirit so common among Spanish government officials, naturally desired a continuance of the trouble.

And there appeared to be absolutely nothing that would interfere with this sort of "campaigning." The report that the insurgents were going to attack Manila, and at a time when they had great numbers only a few miles beyond the city walls, did not disturb these military geniuses. They knew that for 25,000 to 50,000 infuriated rebels, armed with all sorts of weapons, to come rushing madly and blindly into the capital, meant an indiscriminate massacre of all the Spanish residents—men, women, and children. The Spanish officers understood that perfectly well, yet they stirred not. This sublime confidence was most manifested at times when the conditions were the least favorable for the government. When native soldiers were deserting the imperial ranks; when the hospitals were

crowded and hundreds of the government troops were dying each week; when the natives were not more than twenty miles away and were given battle at a point so close that the report of artillery could be heard from across the bay in Cavité; when the Spanish treasury was depleted and the poor soldiers were unpaid, half starved, and half clothed; when, with the most active propaganda, the attempt to place a loan of 15,000,000 Mexican dollars in the Spanish archipelago proved a complete failure; when the transports for Barcelona were being loaded with sick and dying soldiers—then, under these terrible conditions, the great *cafés* of the capital rang with the merry laughter of these easy-going officers. Their tranquillity was not disturbed when they learned that a great tidal wave had swept the shore of one of the southern islands of the group and taken 10,000 natives to a watery grave. These strangely acting men are a pleasant, gentlemanly lot—kind, hospitable, extremely polite—really a charming and fascinating lot.

These were the people who were delighted with the privilege of witnessing the execution of rebels or "suspects" on the famous Lunetta—the fashionable promenade, the theater of hundreds of tragedies, a place that may soon be the camping-ground of Uncle Sam's conquering he-



A VILLAGE ON THE RIVER PASIG.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE VETERAN CIVIL GUARD.

roes. The Spaniards are not instinctively an industrious people. This is manifested among the military officers as well as among the masses of the people. The military officers who left Barcelona amid much outward demonstration of

patriotism, after proudly declaring their determination to "exterminate the hordes of thankless, unappreciative Filipinos," soon learned to take things easy in the Philippines. They were joyously welcomed at Manila. Their arrival from the peninsula was made the occasion of great jubilation. It was a *fête* day. The warships in the harbor were fully "dressed," the Spanish tricolor floated from public and private buildings, the captain-general was out with his suit and brilliantly uniformed body-guards, all the troops in the garrison who were able to bear arms were in line, business was generally suspended, the military bands rendered soul-stirring national airs, and as the welcome troopship neared her moorings there were salutes fired on land and on sea. The newcomers were royally welcomed by the captain-general in a characteristically Spanish speech—full of fire, patriotic sentiment, and fulsome compliment to the fresh officers and troops. Then there was a grand parade through the principal streets of the city.

These receptions were gotten up for the express purpose of putting heart into the miserable young conscripts. These "hurrahs" were so joyous and inspiring as almost to make the men forget the physical troubles incident to a long and generally unpleasant voyage. It was life and stir and patriotic purpose for a day. It would suggest that the days of the insurrection were numbered. There were speeches and patriotic sentiment enough to suppress a more formidable uprising. But this, unfortunately for the Spanish cause, did not last. The peculiarly humid atmosphere of Luzon would immediately affect the new arrivals, and the second day would find them in happy converse with old military friends in the *cafés*.

I speak of the officer. With the poor private it was vastly different. If the men were able, after that six-thousand-mile voyage, to stand alone, they were promptly sent out into the malarial

districts to hunt for the ubiquitous insurgent. The fate of these young, undeveloped conscripts did not seem to worry their official superiors in the least. However great the mortality among the privates, the officers continued to enjoy life. Information that the imperial forces in Cuba had



A BAND OF INSURGENT PRISONERS.

suffered severe reverses did not appear to detract from the pleasure of their daily gatherings in the *cafés*.

V.—EXECUTIONS AS THE FASHIONABLE PASTIME.

The announcement that more than a hundred rebels and "suspected" rebels had been deliberately suffocated to death in the famous "Dark Hole of Manila" in one night was given only passing notice by these officers of a supposedly chivalrous people. This most terrible affair—the darkest chapter in the whole rebellion, with its many inquisitional features—was a mere incident to their minds. They knew these unfortunate men had been thrown into a pestilential dungeon—the old inquisitional prison in the base of the main fortifications, on the Pasig River, a dark and unsanitary hole below the ground level, unused for more than a hundred years, with stagnant water, poisoned, stifling atmosphere, inhabited by rats and other vermin—and there allowed to die. These Spanish officers had heard that the miserable creatures called piteously for air during that long and awful night, and that instead of a humane response to their dying appeals, their condition was made still more terrible when, acting upon the order of a heartless



A HOUSE IN THE MEISIC QUARTER, MANILA.



AN EXECUTION ON THE LUNETTA OF INSURGENT CHIEFS.

lieutenant, the sentinel in charge covered up the only air-hole in the dungeon.

The incongruity of the Spanish character was clearly illustrated through the medium of the many public executions at Manila. These executions were generally made the occasion for quite a jubilee—a turnout of the *élite*, a gala day, a time for rejoicing. The fact that there was to be an execution was prominently, joyously announced, officially and otherwise, in the local newspapers. There was at least one military band in evidence, and the morning when unfortunates who had protested against Spanish misrule were to be shot found the Spanish colors flying from a great many buildings, and the warships in the harbor “dressed.” The Philippine capital had a holiday aspect.

The deadly work was generally performed in the cool of morning. That these events were fully appreciated was shown by the presence on the Lunetta of thousands of people. Hundreds of fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen “graced” the occasion with their presence. For the most part these fashionables came in their equipages. These ladies would stand in their vehicles, determined not to miss any part of the ghastly show. The signal from the commanding lieutenant that the victims were dead was the signal for these delighted lady spectators to wave their handkerchiefs or parasols as evidence of their satisfaction.

As a general thing these were frightfully gruesome affairs. There was a firing squad of five for each unfortunate. This squad of executioners would be stationed about ten paces immediately to the rear of their human target. In most instances the soldiers constituting the firing squad were natives. They were secretly in favor of the rebellion, and no member of the squad cared to fire the fatal shot. Consequently each

man would aim for the arm or leg. This, of course, only added to the horror of the affair. There was one occasion when thirteen leading members of the secret revolutionary society, the Catapunan, were executed. There was not a single instance at this execution where the unfortunate was killed by the first volley. In a majority of cases three or four volleys were required, and in one instance five volleys were fired before the surgeon declared the man dead. The an-

nouncement that all were dead was the signal for music by the band—gay, triumphal music.

Probably the most horrible exhibition was that of seven months ago, when a lad, apparently not more than eighteen years of age, was executed. The boy fell to the ground when the first volley was fired, but he was not mortally wounded. A second volley was fired at closer range, but the unfortunate fellow twisted and writhed in his agony, and another volley was ordered. The surgeon made a motion that the band-master mistook for a signal that the boy was dead. A gay Spanish air was struck up, and the regiment of troops doing guard duty started to march away. The surgeon, observing that life was not extinct, ordered a member of the firing squad to put the muzzle of his rifle into the miserable boy's mouth and fire. The head was practically blown off.

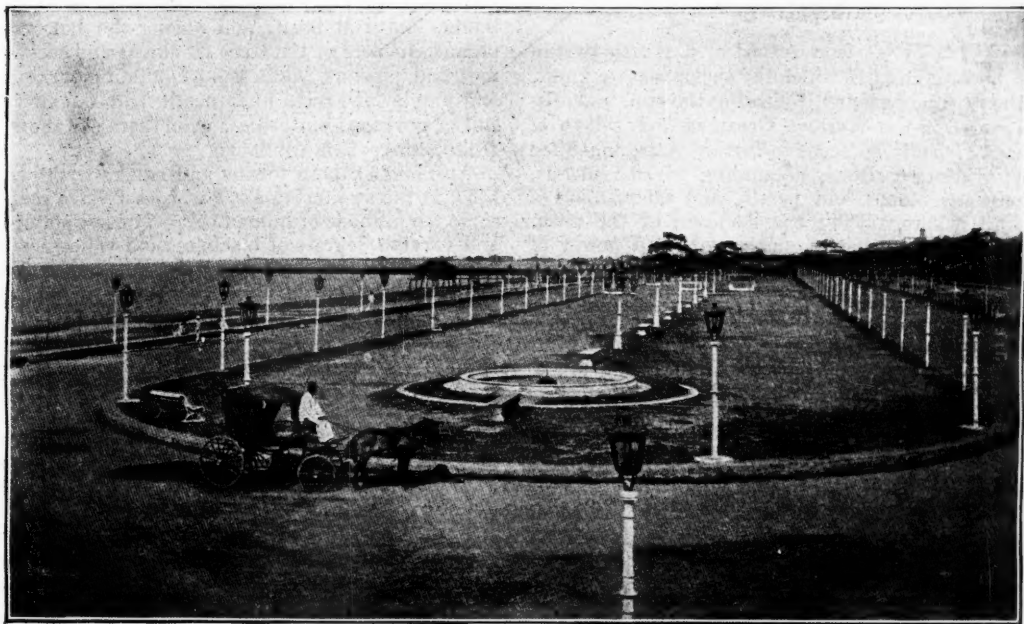
VI.—A NOTE ON THE CLIMATE.

That the climate of the Philippines is particularly severe and unhealthy is evident from the very great mortality among Spanish soldiers during the rebellion. During the fifteen months immediately succeeding the outbreak of the insurrection in August, 1896, fully 25 per cent. of the 28,000 to 30,000 soldiers sent from the peninsula died from the effects of the climate. The climate is so severe upon the unacclimated that the rebel leaders, very early in the revolt, decided upon a defensive campaign. They sought rendezvous in the mountain fastnesses of Luzon, only to come forth occasionally and do guerrilla fighting. They thought they could pursue these easy tactics and the climate would do the rest. I am absolutely convinced at least 5,000 Spaniards died on account of the climate. Captain-General Primo de Rivera

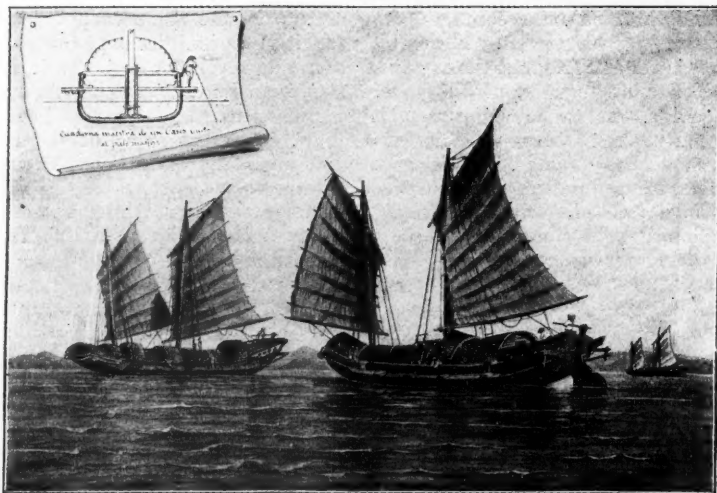
was thoroughly disheartened on account of the frightful ravages among his troops. Although the insurrection was very formidable, the captain-general declared, not more than six months since, that if the rebellion was to be suppressed it would be by native volunteers—that Spaniards could not stand the climate of the islands. The captain-general refused to ask for more troops from Spain, saying it was simply murder to get conscripts from home. The climate is especially humid, and in the low, swampy land in the interior there is much malaria. The hottest season is between the middle of March and the middle of May. Then follows the very trying rainy season, with alternating showers and blistering sunshine for about six months. Then follow a few months when the weather is comparatively agreeable.

About eight years ago General Manager Higgins, of the Manila & Dabipan Railway, having secured a concession from the Spanish Government, organized in London a party of about forty Englishmen—civil engineers and others who were to survey the route and build and afterward assist in the operation and management of the railroad. Mr. Higgins gave special attention to the physical condition of his assistants, selecting only men that he believed could stand the severe climate of the archipelago. To-day not more than half the members of that party are alive.

The climate alone cannot be blamed for the frightful mortality among the young Spanish soldiers, however. A majority of the 30,000 troops sent from Barcelona to Manila during this insurrection were raw, undeveloped conscripts from the plow. A great many of them came from the cool mountainous districts. They had no previous military experience, their first drill being on the steamer between Barcelona and Manila. The Spanish commissary was most miserable. The men were hurried out into the low fever country. They were miserably fed and still more miserably clothed. As a general thing there was no medical attendance, and hundreds died who might have been saved by a little timely medical attendance. A company of these young troops coming into the capital after a few months' service in the interior presented a sad spectacle. Many of the men were so completely used up on account of the weather and because of inadequate clothing and protection at night, and also because of wholly insufficient food, they could not carry their rifles. I have seen more than three hundred of these unfortunate fellows crowded upon a comparatively small transport for the voyage to Spain, with half of them in a dying condition and with but a single physician to look after them during that long and generally trying voyage.



THE LUNETTA—MANILA'S FAVORITE CONOURSE, WHERE THE REBELS WERE EXECUTED AND WHERE AMERICAN SOLDIERS MAY SOON BE ENCAPMED.



NATIVE PHILIPPINE JUNKS IN MANILA BAY.

THE PHILIPPINES IN HISTORY.

BY CHARLES JOHNSTON.

(Bengal Civil Service, Retired.)

I.—UNDER THE DOMINION OF THE EVIL ONE.

“H A VING won America, a fourth part of the earth which the ancients never knew, the Spaniards sailed, following the sun, and discovered in the Western Ocean an archipelago of many islands adjacent to further Asia, inhabited by various nations, abounding in rich metals, precious stones, and pearls, and all manner of fruit, where, raising the standard of the faith, they snatched them from the yoke and power of the devil and placed them under the command and government of Spain.”

Thus wrote Antonio de Morga in 1609. Let me try to paint a picture of the islands while they were yet under the yoke of Spain's predecessor. A hundred thousand square miles of land, broken into more than a thousand pieces and strewn through the China Sea. Ten millions of weak folk inhabiting them, rather sensual, afraid of the fiends, living snug enough lives in their rice-fields. Aliens now and then descending on them to rob and murder; some of the weak ten millions suffering much for a while, but presently appeased. Dense forests over most of the islands, and red-crested volcanoes everywhere bursting up through the palm trees. Rivers that are torrents at one time and dry sand streaks at another, with pools where

alligators lurk, and turtles, and strange fish, and serpents. Civets and wild-cats in the woods; buffalo and wild boar; and among the hot, vaporous greenery of the trees parakeets and cockatoos and pigeons, while mound-building turkeys and jungle fowl roam underneath, and the air is full of gorgeous butterflies. And there are snow-white monkeys in Mindanao.

And among these forests and smoke-wreathed hills, in the sweltering air, lived, as I have said, some ten millions of human beings, of low stature and varying degrees of blackness and yellowness, with a certain far-away humanity in their souls. There were the little black people of the wilds, who numbered a few scores of thousands, the furtive remnant of an earlier world. They were spindle-legged, with flat noses and frizzled heads, made frightful with tattoo-marks. They roamed through the forest with bows and poisoned arrows, dwarfish and hideous, hunting for honeycombs and eating all manner of strange wild food, such as only repulsive dwarfs would eat. Little wonder if they were taken for the true children of him who, before the Spaniards, ruled the islands.

But they were hard pressed by the Malays in their millions, the true owners and natives of the soil: stout, yellowish people, with low, dusky foreheads, very good-natured till the murdering fit is on them, when they are speared with iron tridents and shot. The Malays had long been

settled; they dwelt in bamboo huts, with walls of matted palm-leaves, among their rice-fields; they fished in the rivers and lakes and kept pigs and ducks and fowl, and great black buffaloes with long backward curving horns.

While they were yet in their sins they sowed the rice and reaped it with much blood-sacrifice to the fiends. For the five spring months the air had been growing hotter and hotter, till it came in great burning breaths like the breath of a furnace. Then white clouds began to gather in the hot blue dome, and to whirl and cluster and thicken till they hid the sky in a stifling mantle of vapor, and all men went breathless praying for the rain-fiends to conquer the drought. And then burst forth the lightnings and thunderings, and the whole air was full of raging demons, and the big rain-drops came down, first singly, then in battalions; and the air was full of the swish and swirl of the rain. For the next four months all things were dripping and steaming; the forests were white with hot vapor, and there was an endless trickling from the leaves and a splashing of water on the swampy ground. Then a certain coolness came, and the Malays prepared to plant their rice. In the good old days of heathendom they guarded the thick-sown rice against evil spirits by a bamboo basket of offerings, which they made in this wise: Splitting the end of a rod for the length of a hand and spreading out the pieces, they wove twigs between them, making an open trumpet of basket work, stuck in the ground with the wide end up. In this they put the offerings to the fiends.

Once in three years they held a more imposing ceremony, which brought rich blessings on their fields. There is a plant called pua, which grows in the jungle, tall and slender, so that,



TYPICAL NATIVE HOUSES.

stripped of its leaves and the root-fibers cut away, it makes a splendid javelin for a sham fight. When the ceremonial day had come, the pawangs, or medicine-men, and the elders collected small coins throughout the villages, and therewith bought a white buffalo—that is, a buffalo of the color of a pig. And all the good, squat yellow sons of the adversary came together and brought rice and cakes for the festivities, and the buffalo was tied between two trees and its throat cut, so that the head fell in the stream that watered the rice-fields. And the flesh was measured out among those whose subscriptions were paid. Then the rice and the cakes were eaten, and there were more incantations to the fiends. And the young men armed themselves with pua spears and divided into two bands, and so fought a running fight of javelins down the rice-fields, the one party being all the time in retreat. The master of incantations threw the first spear, and the rest yelled with glee. When the fight had been waged all down the valley, taken up by village after village for three whole days, the evil spirits took flight and the rice-fields were safe for a season. And when the cold time came in December the women harvested the crop, cutting it ear by ear, that the spirit of the rice might not be offended. And there are millions and millions of these yellow people, and the incantations are still in their blood, and the murdering fits, for all their Mussulman or Christian faith.

II.—HOW SPAIN WON INNUMERABLE SOULS FOR HEAVEN.

Now the story of how the island came under Spain. In the year of grace 1511 the King of Portugal's men conquered Malacca in the Golden Chersonese, half round the world. There they heard rumors of islands of spices and flowery peninsulas, and forthwith equipped three ships to go in search of them. The chief of the fleet was one Antonio de Abreo, and he sailed across the China Sea and the sea of Celebes to Banda and Ternate in the Moluccas. He came back again to Malacca, and told of the wonders of the islands to his friend Fernan Perez de Andrada, and setting forth to Portugal was drowned somewhere in midocean. Captain Fernan told the story to Francisco Serrano, who went in a war-junk to look for the spice islands, and was wrecked on the Isle of Tortoises, beyond Banda. Here they did valiant battle with Malay pirates, who carried them to Amboyna, and thence the fame of their prowess spread to Ternate and Tidore, so that Cachil Boleyfe, lord of Ternate, persuaded Serrano to help him to subdue Cachil Almanser, lord of Tidore, both being pious Mussulmans and ene-

mies of long standing. And Serrano wrote all these things to his friend Fernando de Magallanes, who was then in Portugal and who had been with him at the taking of Malacca.

Now, a few years before, Pope Alexander VI. had divided the world between the kings of Portugal and Castille, by a line which ran from pole to pole three hundred miles west of the Azores. And all that was to the eastward the King of Portugal took, but what lay to the west belonged to the King of Castille. His Holiness never imagined that the one sailing east and the other west, they must meet somewhere on the nether side of the earth, with no line to divide them, yet this very thing immediately happened, and for three hundred years the Spaniards had a day too much in their calendar and the Portugals a day too little from sailing thus in opposite ways. Then Fernando de Magallanes, falling out with his liege lord of Portugal and moved thereto by the devil, as the Portuguese chronicler tells us, went over to the King of Spain with Serrano's letter in his pocket. And he persuaded him that the Moluccas fell within the Spanish dominions, if only you took care to reach them sailing to the west; and Charles V. let himself be persuaded, and fitted out a fleet, under the command of the said Magallanes, or Magellan, who took with him a famous astrologer named Ruyfarelo, the better to find his way through the unknown. And the said Magellan discovered the straits which bear his name, and sailed through them to the southern seas and thence to the islands of Tendaya and Zebu, where he was slain by the natives of Matan. And about the same time his good friend Serrano paid life's debt in Ternate. And thus the Philippine Islands were discovered.

The fleet went on to the Moluccas and came into dispute with the King of Portugal's men, who had sailed round the other way and claimed all they found as within their sovereign's dominions. The Spaniards fared badly in the quarrel, and the remnant of them sailed for Spain in the *Victory*, which alone remained to them of their fleet. And this was the first ship that ever went round the world.

And it afterward seemed good to the King, Don Philip II. of Spain, to carry the matter further. And being informed by the Viceroy of New Spain and the friar Andres de Urdaneta, who had sailed to the Moluccas, that the voyage might be made more easily from New Spain—for so they then called Mexico and Peru—he bade them equip a fleet in the port of Navidad, in the South Sea, and it was given in charge to Miguel Lopez de Legazpi, an inhabitant of Mexico and born in the province of Quipuzcoa, a person

of quality and trust. And the Audiencia, which is the high court of justice, completed the dispatching of Legazpi, giving him instructions as to the parts to which he was to go, with orders not to open them until he should be three hundred leagues out to sea. The reason of this was that many differences existed among the officers of the fleet, some saying that they should go to New Guinea and others to the Luzon Islands, and yet others to the Moluccas. So Miguel Lopez de Legazpi sailed from the port of Navidad in the year of grace 1564, being the year in which the poet Shakespeare was born. He had with him five ships and 500 men, and also the friar Andres de Urdaneta and four other monks of St. Augustine's order. And having navigated for some days to the west, he opened his instructions and found he was to go to the Luzon Islands, which he should endeavor to pacify and reduce to submission to his majesty of Spain and the holy Catholic faith. He sailed over blue seas till he came to the isle of Zebu, where he anchored in a good and convenient port. And the natives and Tupas, their chief, entreated him faith-



PHILIPPINE TYPES—A "MESTIZA."

fully and well, but later sought to kill him and his companions, who had stolen their provisions and wealth. whereupon they sought to destroy the invaders. But, says the

chronicler, it turned out contrariwise to what they had expected, for the Spaniards conquered and subjected them. Seeing what had taken place in Zebu, the natives of other neighboring islands came humbly before the chief of the expedition, and making submission to him, provided his camp with victuals. The first Spanish settlement was made in that port, which they named the City of the Most Holy Name of Jesus, because they found there, in one of the houses of the natives when they conquered them, a carved image of Jesus; and it was believed that it had remained there from the fleet of Magellan, and the natives held it in great reverence, and it worked for them in their needs miraculous effects. And the image they put in the monastery of St. Augustine, which was built in that city. The isle of Samar was first called Philipina in 1543, but it was a generation more before the whole group were called the Philippine Islands, being by that time pacified and subdued, and the souls of the natives being won for heaven, as the old chroniclers relate.

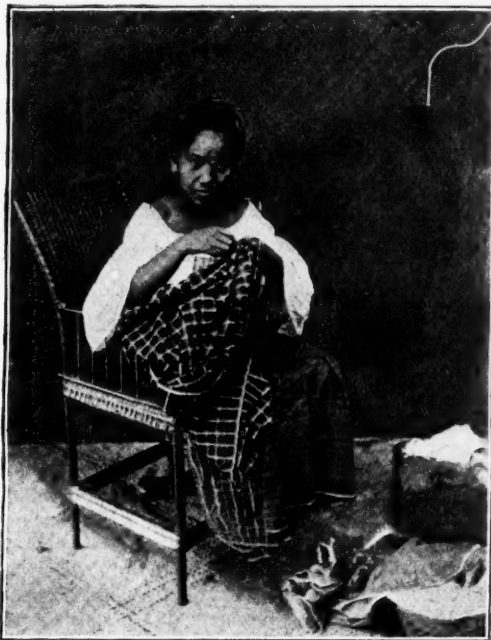
III.—THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

It is the fashion to condemn Spanish rule in the Philippines, as though matters there had been steadily going from bad to worse, and as though that remote colony in the China Sea were incomparably worse governed than any other colony under any other power. In reality this is not true at all. There is not a cause of discord in existence to-day that was not equally existent three centuries ago. The events that are happening now are no new events, but had their exact parallel, point for point, in occurrences that took place before the first colonists ever settled in North America. The trouble springs from deep ineradicable causes which arise under every rule by an alien race, and which are operative and steadily working for disintegration in every Oriental land now held by any European power. And, finally, the forces that are fighting against Spain do not represent the Philippine natives at all, but an intrusive and alien element which forced its way into the country long after the arrival of the Spaniards, and which is as heartily detested by the real native races as by the Spaniards themselves.

Let me prove this in detail. And let me point out, to begin with, that even the rulers whom the Spaniards found in possession, and whom they conquered, were an alien element—invaders who had brought a foreign religion and an exotic social system from the mainland of India. The Malays themselves, who are the true native population, had practically no say in the matter then,

and have almost none now. The whole thing is a struggle of aliens for the right to plunder the Malays.

After the Spaniards had gained a footing at Zebu they turned their ambitions toward Luzon, the largest island of the group, some 40,000



PHILIPPINE TYPES—A SEAMSTRESS OF LUZON PROVINCE.

square miles in extent. Having arrived at the bay of Manila, they found the town on the sea-beach close to a large river, in possession of and fortified by a chief whom they called Raja Mora, whose very name smacks of foreign invasion from India. Across the river there was another large town named Tondo, held by another chief named Raja Matanda. These places were fortified by stockades filled in with earth and a quantity of bronze cannon and a considerable variety of artillery. The Spaniards entered the town by force of arms and took it, with the forts and artillery, on May 9, 1571. The chiefs made their submission, and their example was followed by many other tribes in Luzon. The Spanish commander-in-chief, Legazpi, established a town on the site of Manila, of which Raja Mora made a "donation" to the Spaniards for that purpose, as the position was a strong one and in a well-provisioned district. The name Manila was retained. Before the invasion from India the islands had been under Chinese dominion,



CHURCH OF SAN ROQUE, CAVITÉ.

but had shaken off the Chinese yoke. But the Chinese still maintained a brisk trade with the Philippines, sending a score of ships thither every year laden with cotton, silk, porcelain, sulphur, iron, copper, flour, quicksilver, cloth, and gunpowder, which they exchanged for skins and buffalo hides, bartered by the Malays.

In the days of the second governor, the famous Chinese pirate, Li Ma Hong, made a descent on the island with seventy large ships and entered the city of Manila, shutting the Spaniards up in the citadel. But they defended themselves courageously, and finally compelled the pirates to reembark, and, following them up, burned their fleet in the mouth of the Pangasinan River; and the pirate chief, escaping in an open boat, landed on a desert island and there died. About this time also the monks, friars, and Jesuits began to get a footing on the island, and gradually extended their power over the fanatically orthodox Spanish rulers, as well as over the Malay natives. Their sincere, prolonged, and fervent endeavors to convert the natives were one chief element of discord, as their gradual accumulation of church property was a growing cause of hardship to the Malays. These two forces sprang from the very heart of the religious system they represented, and were dangerous in proportion to their sincere belief in it and faithful adherence to it.

About this time, too, the English freebooters began to plunder Spanish ships returning from the Philippines. Here is the story of one of them, Thomas Candish, in a letter dated September 9, 1588: "The matter of most profit unto me was a great ship of the King's, which I took at California, which ship came from the Philippines, being one of the richest of merchandise that ever passed those seas, as the King's register

did show. Which goods, for that my ships were not able to contain the least part of them, I was enforced to set on fire." Sir Francis Drake had done the same thing repeatedly, visiting the Philippine Islands on his famous voyage around the world ten years before.

In 1590 the governor, Gomez Perez, began to fortify the town of Manila, and built a battery on the point and also constructed the stone cathedral, and encouraged the inhabitants of the city to build their houses of stone. He further cast many cannons, and indeed left old Manila very much what it is to-day. Then came trouble with the Japanese, who are at this moment trying to gain a voice in the affairs of the Philippines, as they tried then, more than three centuries ago. For several years there had been a steady trade between Nagasaki and Manila, and some of the Japanese traders incited the Emperor of Japan to proclaim his suzerainty over the Philippine Islands. This he did in an arrogant letter, saying that if the Spanish governor did not acquiesce "he should expect him on his return from China, whence he would go directly to his islands, to teach him who he was." At the same time the King of Cambodia sent an embassy to Manila, with a present of two elephants, in return for which the governor sent him a horse and some emeralds.

I record these details to show that the Philippine Islands had already come within the net of Asiatic politics, and that a complicated web of relations was then formed which exists at this moment, and which will have to be taken into account by whatever power assumes the government of the Philippines.

As the claims of Japan, backed by a strong and rapidly growing fleet, form one of the most formidable elements in the foreign relations of the Philippines, so the presence of Chinese in the islands is the gravest internal danger. In March, 1603, a number of mandarins came as ambassadors to Manila "with banners, equipages, and lances, and other insignia of much state; the mandarins making many bows and courtesies after their fashion and the governor answering them in his." They told him a wonderful tale of a golden island they had come to seek, but this was a mere mask for a persistent Chinese attempt to get possession of the islands.

Numbers of Chinese shortly began to arrive, supplementing the already large Chinese colony in Manila. They were merchants, fishermen, quarrymen, coal dealers, carriers, masons, and day laborers. A plot was rapidly matured among them, having as its object the massacre of the Spaniards and the seizure of the island. Some of the Chinese themselves, both pagans and Christians, in order

to show themselves to be friends of the Spaniards and free from all blame, gave notice that in a short time there was to be an insurrection, and the governor kept a well-armed guard in readiness in the city. From this time forward the Spaniards began to persecute the Chinese, depriving them of their property and calling them traitorous dogs. The Chinese were goaded into rebellion. The story is an ugly one. Twenty-four thousand Chinese were put to death, with one curious result: "When the war was at an end the want and difficulties of the city began, because as there were no Chinese, who exercised various arts and brought all the provisions, neither was any food to be found to eat nor shoes to wear, not even for very excessive prices. All this weighed down the spirits of the Spaniards."

I do not relate these things for mere love of ancient history. The heart of the matter is that precisely the same thing has occurred again, though we have not yet come to the massacre of the Chinese. The whole of the present revolutionary movement in the Philippines is in Chinese hands, and if the Spaniards were annihilated tomorrow, these Chinamen would hold the islands and form a republic.

IV.—THE MORAL OF THE TALE.

There is no need to carry the story further. No new elements have been added in the last three hundred years. There are no incidents but that the English took Manila in 1762 and sold it back to the Spaniards for hard cash.

It will be noted that in all this history there is no talk of the Malays—the great bulk of the natives. This is not accidental. In the Philippines, as in India and Africa, the vast bulk of the natives do not count. They are weak and at any one's mercy, and therefore they receive



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

none. In Asia there are hundreds of millions of weaklings who do not count at all and never will, unless they count for pity's sake. So, as far as politics are concerned, the Malays in their millions are out of the saga.

The Spaniards, too, are out of the saga. They tried and failed, and the causes of their failure are these. In dealing with a weak and helpless



GATE OF ISABEL II., AT ENTRANCE TO AVENUE DE MAGELLAN, MANILA.

people, one may follow different paths. If they are nomads and too long wild to settle on the soil, one may hunt them down with dogs and shoot them, as the English did in Tasmania and as they are doing in Australia and New Zealand. And some day, perhaps, the Ruler of the earth will ask what was done with his helpless children, and the answer will be: Lord, we have hunted them, and poisoned them, and slain them, and now they have found their peace.

Or if the weaker races are more settled and live by agriculture, one may take another course. If their land is temperate, where white men can dwell, as in South Africa, the weaker race will be ground down to the level of predial serfs. If it be tropical, they will be forced to labor on their lands; and under the name of taxation, or rent, or excise, or what-not, they will be forced to give up the bulk of their produce to enrich their rulers, and they will be ordered to love their ways and do homage, as in India, where the courts have recently decided that "lack of affection is disaffection," and disaffection is treason and means imprisonment for years or for life. The more skillful the rulers, the more certain the ultimate explosion. For they are doing violence to the genius of the weaker race, and even the weak will one day turn and fight with the wild savagery of weakness.

Or one may follow yet another course, as the Spaniards did in the Philippines. One may try, quite honestly at first, to turn these people into Europeans and Christians. And things will go along hopefully for a while till the elements of disintegration begin to show.

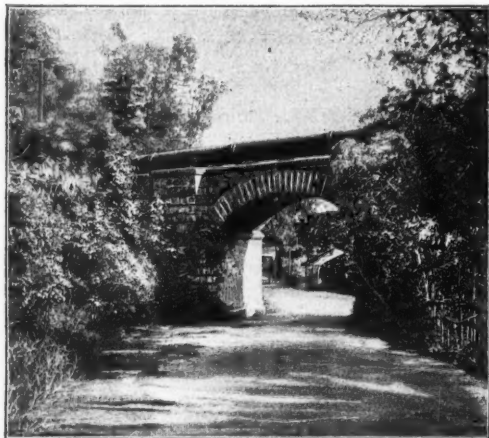
The first generation of settlers, being all men, will take native wives, and thus a certain near-

ness will be brought about, and they will master the native tongues. That first period is far the best for all parties; it was so in the Philippines; it was so in India. Then will come security and two elements of future disunion. For security will bring European women and the nearness with the natives will be at an end. And the former union will have given birth to a race of half-castes, who will enter like a wedge between the natives and the rulers; and these two sources of separation will drive them ever further apart. The first true contact was the last; after that comes the abyss of separation—the beginning of the end. Then, gradually growing further apart and feeling the gulf between, they will grow up on both sides. The rulers will lose faith in their mission; will see quite clearly that they can do these people no real good; that they were far happier in their idleness and their fighting and their sins. Then with the loss of faith the rulers will decide on one of two things: they will either continue to hold these weak folk for pride or for lucre. In India the English hold the natives for pride. None of the wiser heads among

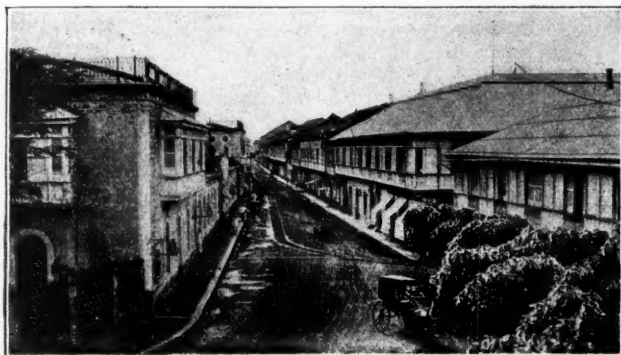
them believe they are doing any real good. They have lost all genuine faith in their mission. In the Philippines the Spaniards held the natives for gain, and all kinds of plundering and cruelty resulted. And whatever nation takes the Spaniards' place, if they do so, either for pride or for gain, will bring nothing but harm and sorrow to the natives and conscious degradation to themselves.

Then the question of faith. The Spaniards honestly tried to make Europeans of the Malays and bring them into the bonds of civil life. They failed hopelessly, because the race genius of the Malays is wholly out of tune with European civil life, and because that very civil life, existing for the privileged classes, carries within it the seeds of anarchy which are destined to break forth at home, and which will break forth the more certainly when difference of race aggravates the mischief of difference of caste and privilege.

The Spaniards honestly tried to make the Malays Christians. They totally failed, though they made them so in name. Race genius was against them, and race genius is strong as death. The Anglo-Indians say frankly that there are only two religions in the East, white man's religion and black man's religion, and that only fools try to mingle them. And if the English who govern India had their way and were not cowed by public opinion, they would drive out the missionaries to-morrow as a gang of breeders of mischief. But the Spaniards, the Catholic monks and friars, honestly tried to convert the Malays to the Church of Christ, as they understood it. They succeeded to the ear and failed to the heart. And when they saw their failure they lost faith and began to enrich themselves at the Malays' expense. And the Malays turned against this alien church with its privileges, as it was decreed by destiny that they must turn.



SAN JUAN DEL MONTE—AN AQUEDUCT.



A STREET IN MANILA—"LACALLE REAL."

And wherever any church is based on privilege it is as infallibly doomed as are the Augustine friars in the Philippine Islands.

Thus has fate solved the problem throughout all the East. The Tasmanians are murdered and gone; the Australian black fellows are following, and the Maoris and many Polynesian races. Perhaps their lean shades now hover over the Philippines, wondering whether the same tender mercy and loving kindness await the Malays. The natives of India are reduced to serfdom, all the more enthralling that it is so skillfully organized. But there is a smoldering madness eating at their weak hearts. The gods, they say, have given them up to famine and plague in punishment for their rulers' sins. The Japanese have escaped servitude. They are confident, arrogant, remorseless. They cherish boundless ambitions. The Chinese will also escape. They have boundless commercial energy and untiring industrial zeal. A generation will bring Europe to punishment for meddling with the dreaming empire of the East. The superior moral force of the Chinese has already dominated the millions of Malays in the Philippines, as in the British colonies of Singapore and the Straits Settlements. And the wealthy Chinese are already beginning to browbeat the English in all the great cities of the East.

So there remains the fate of the helpless millions, the weak children of men who cannot defend themselves. Only one way has yet been tried with them, the way of domination, which ends by breaking their hearts. It is irony to cover this with talk of the Gospel and civilization.

There remains yet another way—the way that America has taken with the millions of negroes in the States. It is not to try to take advantage of their weakness, but to help them; to give them a chance, little fair play and generous dealing; to let these weaker children of men have an opportunity to follow out their own race-genius and live their own lives, which they love in their dumb way as we love ours. There are real human kindness and gentleness and pity, even at this late date; and as all else has failed, it might be well, though only in despite, to give them at least a trial.

Here is a chance for the genius of America to bring a new revelation to the world—the revelation of true and kindly dealing with weak races who cannot help themselves. Here is an opportunity to protect them, to guard them against



TYPES OF NATIVE SOLDIERS.

European extortion and the extortion of the same spirit of greedy cruelty in Americans, to protect them from the superior moral force of the Chinese without doing injustice to the Chinese genius, and, lastly, to protect them from themselves, their own weakness and unsteady wills; to put a little heart into them, so that they may love life and see good days amid their tropical jungle. Here is the choice. Choose well and wisely, for the choice involves a new hope for humanity, for the hundreds of millions of weaklings helpless and hopeless. If the question is rightly solved by the genius of Americans a new day of honor and freedom will dawn throughout all the East. Deal with these people yourselves. Deal with them wisely and well. Above all, deal with them kindly and with good humor. Do not send them back into bondage, whether to Spaniard or any other European rule built on privilege and domination. Let Americans win one more victory for freedom; this time not for the strong and exultant, but for the helpless and the weak, who cannot help themselves.

SPAIN AND THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

BY E. E. STRONG, D.D.

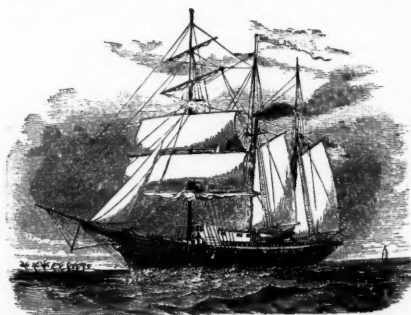
(Editorial Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions.)

THE Caroline Islands, over which Spain claims sovereignty, lie on a belt some 300 miles wide, between 4° and 10° north of the equator and between 132° and 162° of longitude west from Greenwich. They therefore stretch about 2,000 miles from east to west, and though so near the equator and in a region of perpetual summer, the range of the thermometer through the year is not more than 13°, or from 74° to 87° F. East of the Carolines are the Gilbert and Marshall groups, and to the north lie the Ladrões. These four groups constitute what is known as Micronesia [the Little Islands], of which there are said to be no less than 1,000. The Ladrões were formerly used by Spain as a penal settlement, and the native race is said to be nearly or quite extinct. The Marshall and Gilbert groups are of coral formation, rising but six or eight feet above sea-level. On these coral islands there are three principal products which support human life: the cocoa palm, the bread fruit, and the pandanus, or screw pine. In some places taro can be grown, but with this limited range of products it is difficult, if not impossible, for foreigners to reside continuously on these atolls. A missionary who did reside on one of them for a long time wrote: "Advocates of a meager diet as conducive to health might do well to migrate to the Gilbert Islands. If they survive the experiment their testimony will be interesting; possibly, however, a little 'thin.'"

Within the Caroline group there are five high islands, of basaltic formation, some of them having mountains from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. These are Kusaie, Ponape, Ruk, Yap, and Pelew, and on them the range of products is correspondingly large, so that Americans and Europeans find no difficulty in residing there for years at a time. All visitors unite in praising the beauty of these high islands, and Kusaie and Ponape have been called the "Gems of the Pacific."

Forty-six years ago, in 1852, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, uniting with the Hawaiian board, resolved to undertake a mission to these islands of Micronesia, and in that year three American missionaries, with their wives and two Hawaiian families, set sail and settled on Kusaie and Ponape, in the Caroline group. Reinforcements followed within the next few years, and in 1856 it was found

necessary to provide a vessel for taking the missionaries to and fro and carrying them supplies. By the contributions for this purpose of children in the United States the *Morning Star* was built. That barkentine had been succeeded by three other vessels bearing the same name, the last one having auxiliary steam power and now in service.



THE MISSIONARY VESSEL THE "MORNING STAR."

For over thirty years this Micronesian mission had prospered, island after island having been visited and Christian teachers introduced and welcomed by the native people. No one, either American or native, had seen any sign or had the remotest thought that any European nation claimed sovereignty over these groups. It was doubtless known in general that Spain, on account of early discovery, claimed ownership, but only at the extreme western end of the Carolines, at Yap and Pelew, was there any visible token of such claim. There were no Spaniards on the islands and no Spanish vessels in the waters. The natives were absolutely independent, and their chiefs were not even asked to recognize any authority outside of their islands.

It was in this open field that the American missionaries wrought without let or hindrance. At the first they found the natives not willing to receive them; they were savages, nearly or quite naked. The Caroline Islanders were elaborately tattooed, but their clothing was of the slightest. The characteristics varied somewhat on the different islands, but on most of them the people were savage and warlike. While not noted for cannibalism, it is said that on some islands there was probably not an adult male who had not tasted human flesh. There was no marriage rite known,

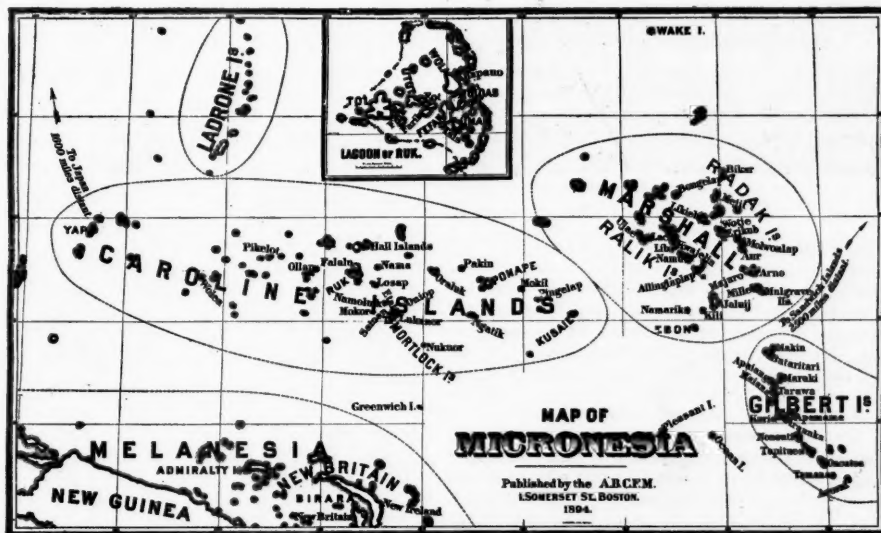
and in the early days missionary work was prosecuted with no little peril to life. But year by year ground was gained.

In 1888 more than thirty different islands had been occupied by native Christian teachers trained under the American missionaries, and on many of these islands no heathenism was to be found. The story of one of these islands lying within the Caroline group may be cited as a specimen. Pingelap is a coral island, east of Ponape, with about 1,000 inhabitants, who in 1871 were wild and rude savages, almost naked and living in abject heathenism. Native Christian teachers were sent them from Ponape, who on arrival were rebuffed, the King and his chiefs compelling them to return. But, singularly, six natives of Pingelap who had drifted to Ponape came under the influence of the missionaries and became Christians, and after a time returned to their own island, where they experienced at first most violent opposition. But subsequently a great change came over the spirit of the people, and the message of these Christians was welcomed and a marvelous transformation followed. A church was built, cloth was bought of passing traders, and the people were soon decently clothed. "Morning and evening, as well as on the Sabbath, nearly the entire population assembled to hear the Gospel. Liquor and tobacco were banished from the island, and the Ten Commandments became a code of laws." Dr. Wetmore, a physician of Honolulu who visited Pingelap in 1886, wrote in enthusiastic terms of the island and its inhabitants: "The change effected here in less than fourteen years by

Thomas, helped by Manassa and Tepit in the earlier labors, after strenuous exertions had been put forth to prevent 'the coming of the missionary God,' is perfectly marvelous. Their church is almost large enough to seat 1,000 people, the entire population of the island." Dr. Wetmore describes at length the material prosperity of the place, which was in striking contrast with its condition when first visited. Similar reports could be made of other islands on which, as on Pingelap, no American missionary had resided, but where native preachers trained in mission schools had been prepared for this service.

In 1888 there were in the Micronesian mission 47 churches with 4,509 members, 15 native pastors, and a total of 44 native Christian laborers, including Hawaiians. Five languages had been reduced to writing and school-books prepared and printed in them all.

Such was the condition of the islands and the American missionary work therein when, in 1887, the good work was interrupted by the enforcement on the part of Spain of her claim to sovereignty. The question of territorial rights had been in dispute for some time between European powers, and without any knowledge or consent on the part of the Micronesians or of those who have been laboring successfully for the uplifting of the islands the matter was referred for arbitration to the Pope, who by a decision dated October 22, 1885, gave the Marshall Islands to Germany and the Carolines to Spain, while England was allowed to take possession of the Gilbert group. It was a year and a half after this, however, before Spain actually assumed author-



ity. On March 14, 1887, a Spanish man-of-war, having on board a governor, 6 Roman Catholic priests, 50 soldiers, and 25 convicts, arrived at the island of Ponape and demanded submission on the part of the natives.

This assumption of authority, with a show of force, was resented by the natives. They were especially irritated by the arrest of their beloved American missionary, Rev. E. T. Doane, a venerable and saintly man who for more than thirty years had instructed them in the ways of peace and righteousness. Mr. Doane had endeavored in every way to avert a conflict, but he was accused of inciting rebellion, was confined for weeks on board a man-of-war, and then taken as prisoner to Manila. At length the arrogant demands of the governor and his soldiers, with whom the priests were always associated, so incensed the natives that they suddenly arose in rebellion and slaughtered the governor and nearly all his officers. After this a wiser man was sent by the Spaniards as governor, and Mr. Doane, brought before the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands at Manila, was acquitted and returned to Ponape. The governor-general in sending him back gave him a remarkable testimonial, saying :



MISSION PREMISES, OUA, PONAPE.

The important labors performed by yourself and the other missionaries cannot but be appreciated and considered of extraordinary service to humanity and civilization; as likewise the great hardships suffered by yourself in the propagation of the Gospel do convince me of the faith and enthusiasm with which you have borne and overcome all sorts of obstacles and troubles in the conversion to Christianity of the savages of those islands. Wherefore, in acknowledging your interesting letter, I wish to express to you thanks for the well-known services rendered by yourself and the other missionaries, which have resulted to the advantage of Spain, inasmuch as in establishing her dominion in the East Carolines she has found those natives already fitly prepared to enter upon the life of a cultivated people.

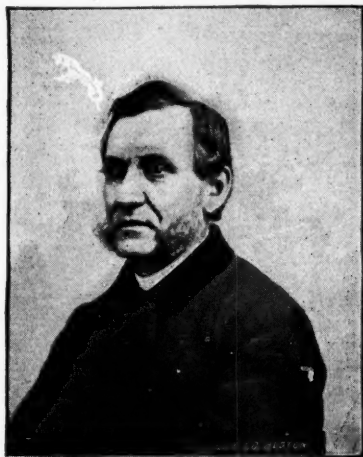
On reaching Ponape Mr. Doane sought to promote harmony between the natives and their would-be rulers, but he was only partially successful. The people loved their missionaries and teachers, and they did not love those who came to domineer over them. For two or three years outbreaks occurred, in which the Ponapeans usually came out victorious. The Spaniards here, as in Cuba and the Philippines, showed conspicuously their incapacity for governing conquered people. Building a fort at the northern harbor of Ponape and under the protection of a man-of-war, they have held on, but have made no progress in subduing the islanders.

When the first governor landed he promised that the work of the American missionaries should not be interfered with and that there should be full religious freedom. But within three months from that time only three of ten mission schools on the island remained, the governor having interfered with them. The American missionaries, though greatly hampered in their work, yet held on to their posts.

In June, 1890, a Spanish force undertook to build barracks and a Catholic church at Oua, one of the mission stations, upon land deeded to the mission and within a few feet of the mission church. There could have been no object in doing this other than to drive out the American missionaries. This incident, following numberless other wrongs, brought matters to a crisis and proved more than the natives could bear. There was but a single American woman at the station at this juncture, and she was powerless to prevent the sudden uprising of the people, followed by a slaughtering of the Spaniards. The vengeance they took upon their oppressors was swift and terrible. In September the Spaniards were reinforced by a gunboat and 600 soldiers from Manila, and the mission premises at Oua were shelled and destroyed, the natives retiring beyond the reach of the Spanish guns. All efforts toward conciliating the two parties, though most persistent, proved unavailing. Seeing that they would be practically prisoners if they remained, the missionaries left Ponape on board the United States ship *Alliance* and sought elsewhere a place for their Christian labors. Since then no American missionary has been allowed to remain on Ponape. The missionary vessel, the *Morning Star*, has been forbidden to touch at any point on the island except at the Spanish harbor, under the guns of the fort, and those on board are not allowed to confer with the natives. Testaments and school-books in Ponapean must not be landed. The native Christians have been eager to obtain these supplies and to confer with their friends of

former days, but with a single exception such intercourse has been strictly forbidden.

So far as Ponape is concerned the case stands thus: When the Spaniards arrived there were on the island 6 American missionaries (two men and four women), 15 churches with 451 communicants, and 12 native teachers. As to the prospects of the mission work, Mr. Doane could then say: "The outlook on the whole is cheering. In some places the people had long clung



REV. E. T. DOANE.

(For thirty-five years a missionary in the Caroline Islands.)

to darkness, but now the rulers have become Christians and the people have followed their example. The making of and dealing in intoxicating drinks have ceased, also the preparation of the narcotic joko root, polygamy, and Sabbath-breaking. Many youth of both sexes are learning to work for Christ. Of the five little kingdoms on the island, four have become Christian and the fifth is not all dark, for two of the chiefs are earnest workers for the Master."

How stands the case after ten years of Spanish rule—or misrule? While it is by no means true that the whole work of the American mission has come to naught, it has been most sadly broken up. It is known that some of the churches on the island are holding their own; that under native preachers they are seeking to stem the tide of evil that has come in through the presence of a licentious Spanish soldiery. But they are working against odds and pray for deliverance from the demoralizing influence brought in by their would-be rulers. After years of delay the Spanish Government has paid an indemnity of \$17,500 for mission property destroyed, but it

can never pay for the wrong it has wrought in the character and lives of the people.

By far the most pernicious results of Spanish rule in the Caroline Islands are found on Ponape, which has been the seat of their government. It is only fair to say that they have interfered little with mission work at Ruk or in the Mortlock lagoon, possibly because of their want of success on Ponape, or quite as likely because they saw little to be got out of these islands. Their vessels seldom appear in the Ruk archipelago or at Kusaie, and they have no officials on these islands. Hence in these sections the work of the American mission has prospered. This Micronesian mission, which is now connected from two points within the Caroline group—namely, at Kusaie and Ruk, though it extends into the Gilberts and Marshalls—has just sent in its report covering the year 1897. Its summary gives 19 American missionaries (seven of them men), 52 native preachers, 29 teachers, 45 churches with 5,313 communicants, 152 places for stated preaching, and 95 schools with 2,873 pupils. During the last year this mission has cost the American board about \$39,000, and during the forty-six years the board has expended, including the building and maintenance of its missionary vessels, only a fraction less than \$1,000,000. Aside from the *Morning Star*, a vessel of 430 tons, which makes an annual voyage through the groups, with Honolulu as its port, there are two small vessels, one at Ruk and one in the Gilbert Islands.

Lest any one should suspect that the testimony here presented concerning the value of missionary work has been prejudiced because coming from those connected with the work, it may be well to refer here to the testimony of one who has no connection and, so far as is known, no sympathy with missionary operations. Dr. Irmer, the German Governor-General (*Landeshauptmann*) of the Marshall Islands, sent in 1896 to his government in Berlin a report of a visit made by him at Kusaie, and the testimony he gives to the excellence of the mission work of the American board in that section of the Caroline Islands is as emphatic as it is unprejudiced.

While no complaint is made of the rule of Germany in the Marshalls or of Great Britain in the Gilberts, it is simply truth to say that the presence of the Spaniards in the Carolines has been only a curse. They have accomplished no good work; they have hindered the good that others were doing. The Christians of America have wrought most effectually for the uplifting of these islands, and if not politically, yet in the best of all senses, the sovereignty of the Carolines belongs to them.

VACATION SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

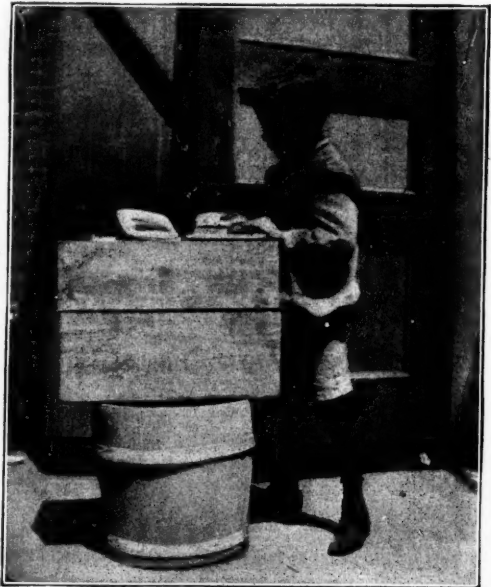
BY KATHERINE A. JONES.

THE principal of a Chicago vacation school before taking his pupils on their first excursion into the country wished to test their knowledge of nature. He wrote on the black-board certain questions: Have you ever been to the country? Have you ever seen Lake Michigan? Have you ever picked a flower? Have you ever seen a cow? Have you ever climbed a tree? Most of these questions were answered in the negative by more than half of the children. One sobbing little girl, when finally brought to confess the reason for her tears, owned that she had answered "No" to so many of the questions that she was afraid she had not passed and could not go on the excursion.

This story is a commentary on several things. It makes an argument for summer schools in which the vacation is the central idea and school in the sense of text-books is omitted; no hum-drum reading, writing, and arithmetic, but hammers and nails, flowers, colored crayons, and music.

Like many of the best things in educational ideas, the vacation school came from Boston. In 1885 the North Bennet Street Industrial School held a large and successful session during six weeks of the summer, giving in this way its answer to the question troubling the minds of educational and philanthropic workers as to what can be done for the boys and girls in the poorer parts of our large cities during the long summer months. This has long been recognized as the dangerous time; the time when, as Mrs. Stevens, of Hull House, Chicago, reports, 60 per cent. is added to the criminal record of the children. Public-school teachers in the bad quarters fully understand how the summer days tear down the careful work of the year preceding. No other time is so full of vicious, demoralizing possibilities to these thousands of little ones to whom the world owes health and happiness and an opportunity for noble living. There is no pleasure in their wretched homes, and the street is the only alternative. Character develops fast there.

The shameful necessity for putting together the words "child" and "criminal" Mrs. Stevens believes, from her experience with the young offenders in Chicago's police courts, arises from something unnatural in the surroundings of the child. There is too much street and alley life and no adequate home life. The child criminal



A LITTLE SCULPTOR.

is criminal because he is not carefully looked after. How, then, shall he be helped? How is this great mass of material to be turned into good citizenship? How are these energetic boys and girls, so fully alive to something, to be bettered mentally and morally and physically into good men and women?

BOSTON'S PIONEER EFFORTS.

Boston tried the vacation school. Perhaps no suggestion in education has been recognized more quickly as being to-day's best way for filling the need. In the report of the North Bennet Street Industrial School for 1887 this paragraph states the work then done:

For two years, during six weeks in summer, a large vacation school has been carried on. Most of the regular departments have been kept open, with additional occupations, such as sewing, knitting, and crocheting, lessons in botany, designing, basket-weaving, whittling, weighing and measuring, with kindergarten occupations for the youngest children. An average daily attendance of 250 children was secured, with more than twice that number enrolled during the summer of 1886, and an effort will be made during the coming season to improve

on all previous methods of employing this time of peculiar exposure to idle city children.

What these efforts brought forth may be seen in noting the work in Boston for 1897. There were then six schools held through a period of six weeks. In different parts of the city there were besides this several efforts made to keep the children from the streets by giving them vacation entertainment in playgrounds and the like. The six schools were held in districts as widely separated as Tyler Street, North End, Dorchester, and Roxbury. One school had the beautiful Rindge Manual Training building in Cambridge, and it was hoped that the work begun here might be carried on by the city, which would make its own the work for the neglected boys and girls. The expense of the work was borne by private subscription, except that the use of public-school buildings was allowed by the Board of Education; for example, the Tyler Street school was granted to Denison House. Here not only the primary school, but the admirably equipped carpenter shop was given to the boys of the sloyd class.

The courses of 1897 had much in addition to those of 1885. The occupations this last year were wood-sloyd, leather-work, type-setting, chair-seating, basket-weaving, rug-knitting, plain sewing, ornamental needlework, paper-folding and drawing, clay-molding, picture-pasting, color work, kindergarten and advanced kindergarten.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Sloyd is taught in all the schools. When one considers the ends and aims of sloyd, one comprehends somewhat of the educational value at-

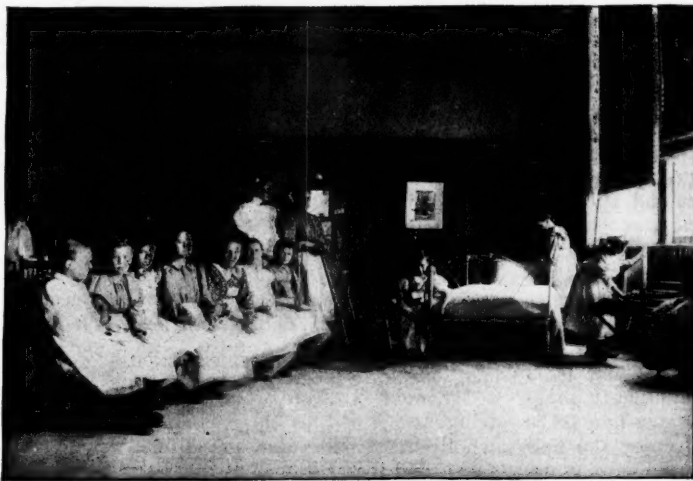
tached to this statement. As we use the term sloyd it means manual training after the Swedish method. Its aims as given by Director Salomon, of the school at Nääs, are: "To arouse a desire for work and a pleasure in it; to accustom pupils to independence and to fit them for it; to instill the virtues of exactness, order, and accuracy; to train the attention; and to train pupils in habits of industry and perseverance." Sloyd holds as one of its first principles the making of an article of practical use, but it has no larger value than lies in the fact that as Americanized by Miss Meri Topelius it is entirely adapted to the use of the younger pupils.

The need of such work as this for those boys and girls who must pass the long summer days in the city streets cannot be overestimated. The educational and intellectual worth of manual training is no longer disputed. Not alone is this true for the man who must gain his bread by it, but that the trained hand has helped to train the mind, and that rest and relaxation are found in turning from the mental effort to the adroit use of the hand, are also accepted. And this is the major work of the summer vacation school.

USEFUL OCCUPATIONS FOR GIRLS.

The largest vacation school in Boston was the North End school. Here were the usual kindergarten and primary rooms, differing but little from the ordinary school of the year. In the more advanced primary sewing was taught. Ingenuity was exercised to make the work attractive, as by sewing the buttons in pretty designs on gay pieces of flannel. This class made scrap-books also. In the next class above the girls

spent half the morning in basket-weaving and half in sewing. The course in sewing had the scientific educational idea. Cotton and flax were shown in the growing process, and the girls made maps setting forth the cotton-growing area. Spools, emery bags, wax, wool, silk, all were shown in each step of manufacture, as from the honey bee to the shaped wax. Each girl made a book of stitches, hem, French hem, running, etc., before she was allowed to make an article. Then came lessons in darning, then cutting from diagrams drawn on the board and criticised by the class. Finally each girl made two or three articles,



A CLASS IN BED-MAKING.

which were her own when completed. Next year these girls will be in the fancy-work class, but it is painful to think of how differently their brothers learn sloyd.

In the fancy-work class the girls were busy knitting slippers and making pen-wipers. Each one had some one at home and the coming Christ-



OUR BABY'S FAMILY.

mas in her mind as she sat with loving heart and nimble fingers.

BOYS' WORK IN VARIOUS TRADES.

The boys, besides the sloyd, had printing. They set the type and ran the presses. One boy who had been in the school for three successive years put forth his first book last year. That was his title on the cover, "My First Book." Within, however, was a very well-written account of the battle of Bunker Hill. Punctuation, spelling, paragraphing, all were excellent, and there were no typographical errors. It was a dainty little volume of twelve pages, bound in bright cerise paper, carefully sewed with black linen thread, and author, printer, and publisher was Nathan Wolfman. The department is popular and, as might be expected, was turned to very practical use.

In the leather work were found bags, music-rolls, tool-bags for bicycles, and the simpler things made of this material. The class was carried on with little expense by buying odds and ends of leather, though this limited its practical value. Boys brought their shoes here to be mended, and seemed greatly to enjoy the new half-soles pegged on by their own fingers.

A group of small Russian and Hebrew boys

were busily weaving in the chair-seating class, not, let us hope, to be the future "chairs-to-mend" wanderers of our streets. The old chairs from home were brought there and repaired.

But the class of most general interest was the one in clay-modeling. The aim was industrial, not artistic, training. The teaching is not to make sculptors, but to train workmen in architectural ornamentation. As in sloyd—indeed, as in all manual work—not alone the hand, but the eye and the mind are trained. The class last year was under the direction of the professor of architecture in Harvard. The teacher was Andrew Garhutt. Some of the boys came as early as 8 o'clock in their eager interest. Two of the older members of the class were stone cutters regularly employed during the afternoon. A good workman in this line gets from \$10 to \$15 a day and is in great demand.

In the carpenter shop, where the class was deeply interested in miniature ship-building, there was rarely any trouble in regard to the required order. Singing and whistling were not forbidden, only quarrelsome disorder. "When that occurs I call the class to order," said the teacher, "and we vote upon the offenders and the offense." So they had a course in civics not laid down in the curriculum.

An excursion or vacation day was given each one of the younger classes one day of each week. These were spent either in the country or in visiting the famous public buildings of the city in groups of twenty accompanied by a teacher.

There were 360 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 275. The North End district is largely populated by Jews and Russians, all very poor. A large proportion of these children return year after year. Considering the class of little ones and the vagrant habits of their parents, this proportion is very large indeed. The numbers of boys and girls are about equal.

The teachers are all skilled workers. The teacher of sewing at the North End, for example, is regularly employed in the Industrial School and largely experienced in girls' clubs. At Tyler Street two dressmakers were employed, both familiar with girls' clubs and showing a most helpful spirit in their work. Many of these teachers have special aptitude, ingenuity, tact, and kindness for these particular and peculiar and needy children, and give themselves heartily.

BROOKLYN'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. John Graham Brooks, so constant and intelligent a friend to the vacation-school idea, is wholly responsible for the Brooklyn effort in 1887, and it was known as the Brooks Vacation School. Up to that time Brooklyn had tried no

such school. It was established by the Brooks Association, of which Miss Mary A. Brackett was the president—an evolution from a newspaper club. The school was maintained, as so far all efforts have been, by private subscription. In many respects it might be taken as a model. More than 800 children applied for admission, though but 360 could be accepted. However, 724 children were members at one time and another, and the average attendance was 299.

The principal, Mrs. W. E. Gulick, is a woman of excellent experience in her work, and the teachers of drawing, modeling, sewing, and manual training were graduates of the Pratt Institute or some similar polytechnic school.

One respect in which this school was unfortunate was that the children most needing the help would not come. It is not easy to say why Brooklyn had this experience, so very different from that of any other city. The results, satisfactory as they were, were such as might be expected from bright children whose summer work was but supplementing the work of the school year and of the home.

They did much of the so-called practical work, chair-seating, basket-weaving, and shoe-cobbling. An interesting experiment worked out well in a class in sewing for boys, having as an object the mending of their own clothes. They acquired the mysteries of the use of thimble and needle, not by making books of stitches, but by making marble-bags and neckties and patching sails for



SINGING CLASS.

lished and maintained in public-school buildings by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The average daily attendance in these schools exceeded 6,000 pupils.

The school at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry Streets may be used to illustrate conditions found in all. Here, in Grammar School No. 23, a model building cornering upon the new park, 600 children passed six weeks from 9 in the morning till 12 at noon. Miss Lilian Burdon, teacher of manual training in the Truant School of Brooklyn, was the principal. Her position for the year admirably fitted her for this work, and her enthusiastic sympathy carried her into it. The neighborhood was notified of the school and its purpose by notices posted on the doors of the school building, one in Hebrew, one in Italian, and one in English. Six hundred pupils responded. More might have been taken if they would have come. No American nor English names were on the roll after they were entered. Twenty-nine different languages were spoken in the homes from which they came. But the appealing thing in this school was the little mothers, the babies with their families. Fully one-tenth of the children in room after room were able to come only by bringing in their care the younger brothers and sisters from home. Mere babies themselves, they carried about and entertained fat, jolly baby brothers or puny little things who needed the care the teachers had often to give. Indeed, the principal said of her kindergarten teacher that she was rarely without a baby in her arms as she went about her work. The protecting care which principal and teachers felt for the flock must only too often have been the first loving care entering into many of the



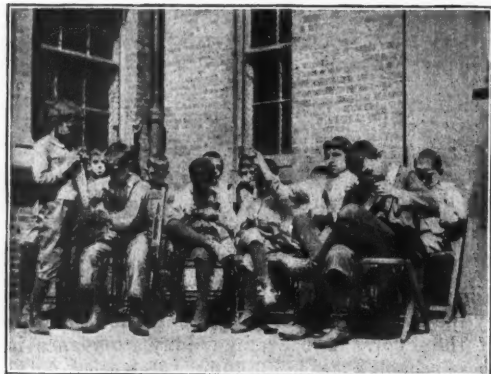
LITTLE MOTHERS.

their boats. Gradually pins gave way to buttons and rags to patches, till the improvement was marked.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN NEW YORK.

After no more than four years of work New York had in 1897 ten vacation schools, all estab-

little lives. One small boy seven years old who came day by day with two younger babies in his charge was an object of loving sympathy the school over. A little sculptor, also of seven years and a genius, his teacher said, came sobbing to the principal with blood flowing from a badly cut finger. The wound was washed and dressed with Miss Burdon's handkerchief, and the boy



MAKING BASEBALL BELTS.

went back to work, even then unwilling to go home.

It happened one day in the sloyd class that one of the particularly difficult, self-satisfied boys had finished to his perfect gratification his first article. The teacher was giving her criticism, when the principal came by and stopped, saying: "Joe, I want you to make that for me, and I want it just perfect." So Joe tried again. The second result gave him great satisfaction. His teacher showed him the model again, calling his attention to faulty lines and to the fact that this was to be a present and perfect. Finally the delight left his face and the disappointment was replaced by determination as he threw his work out of the window and in forcible boy language said: "Darn it! I'll make it right or not at all."

And they all had such good times! In the large basement hall some game was constantly going on under careful supervision, yet without unnecessary intrusion. They danced and sang and had gymnastics, and the teachers joined the games.

All the New York schools carried out the general vacation-school idea—no text-book work, good manual work to awaken the interest and bring out undeveloped ability, and the keeping in pleasant quarters of those who otherwise would be on the street. Dr. W. H. Tolman gave statistics of the New York work in the August, 1897, number of this REVIEW.

PRACTICAL WORK IN CHICAGO'S SLUMS.

Chicago has had two experiments, both eminently successful, in the field of vacation schools. The work began there from the efforts of Miss Mary E. McDowell, the head resident of the University of Chicago Settlement. With Miss McDowell the attempt arose from her own experience in watching the destructive influences of the long summer days as they came to children who, having in their own homes nothing cheering from one week's end to another, found their only brightness on the street. Why not make the long summer constructive rather than destructive? As a result of her thought, with the kindly help of friends, Chicago had in the summer of 1896 the Medill Vacation School, followed the next year by the Seward school, named in each instance from the public-school building occupied.

On summer days when the prevailing east wind brings the lake breeze so welcome to those in all the eastern part of Chicago, it brings instead to the vicinity of Forty-seventh Street and Ashland Avenue a pall of smoke which can be felt, and an odor from the neighboring stock yards which, if it cannot be seen, does not need that sense to testify to its presence. The heat on such days is intolerable, so burning that one understands the meaning of "fiery furnace." In the choicer parts of the city the mothers are ready to take their flocks out of town, to the sea, the lakes, the farms. Here no such thoughts are diverting them. The majority of the homes



THE SEWING CLASS.

are close, stuffy, dirty places, with none of the comforts that even the well-to-do stay-at-homes afford. There is no ice, no fly-screens, no bathtubs—a wash-tub in the kitchen on Saturday nights, perhaps, but smells of cooking, washing,

and bad drainage, flies, dirt, and panting heat. They may have one trip to the park within the whole summer, and that, planned for days, is really a great undertaking. To more than 100,000 children of school age in Chicago the streets are the most attractive places open in all the world of pleasant places.

To get some part of these children off the streets and into the large, cool school buildings and there to keep them occupied was Miss McDowell's problem. She, too, solved it by a vacation school.

Before the public schools closed the teachers in several neighboring schools were asked to furnish lists of their truant, disorderly, difficult children. Tickets were given to these, and when the school opened they were taken first. Three hundred were accepted. Many were turned away. Best and most wonderful of all, those who came came all the time, always on time, mourned that the school was not opened on Saturday nor held in the afternoon, and after a little came with clean hands and faces.

THE SCHOOLS TEACH GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

The subjects given differed little from those of other schools. If there was special emphasis on any department it was sloyd, because the children emphasized it; yet almost as much might be said of the singing, the drawing, the nature study, and the work of the Clean City League. Each morning there was a gathering of the school community, teachers and pupils, in the hall for opening exercises. They sang a patriotic hymn, saluted the flag, and then repeated this Civic Creed, prepared for them by Miss McDowell:

God hath made of one blood all nations of men, and we are his children, brothers and sisters all. We are citizens of these United States, and we believe our flag stands for self-sacrifice for the good of all the people. We want, therefore, to be true citizens of our great city, and will show our love for her by our works.

Chicago does not ask us to die for her welfare. She asks us to live for her, and so to live and so to act that her government may be pure, her officers honest, and every corner of her territory shall be a place fit to grow the best men and women who shall rule over her.

The idea of civic patriotism was carried out in the work of the Clean City League. Both boys and girls of the older classes made up this league, and it was most satisfactorily popular. Mrs. A. E. Paul, who had studied the work under Colonel Waring, was the instructor. She explained to the children their ownership of the streets; that they were kept up by the citizens from taxes which pay inspectors and carbage collectors; that they should have the work that is



CLAY-MODELING—GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 23.

paid for. Systematic instruction was given regarding sanitary conditions and city ordinances touching streets, yards, alleys, and garbage-boxes. The children were made official inspectors and blanks furnished them on which to enter complaints. Prompt attention from the Board of Health followed these reports. One girl reported a street that had not been swept since it was paved in June, 1896. In four days it was swept, but the dirt was not removed. The girl again reported the matter, the work was finished, and she became a person of much importance and influence in the community. Miles of broken sidewalk were repaired, and the children learned respect for their own abilities and for the officials who attended to wrongs to which their attention was called.

THE SCHOOLS ARE POPULAR.

A large share of the success of the school came from the sloyd, for the boys came in the beginning attracted by the carpenter shop, and boys and girls alike took the work. From the day the school opened and a bright-haired, squint-eyed boy about three feet high came up to his teacher with the air of building a church if only he were furnished tools and said, "Teacher, when are we going to begin to make things?" to the final day when they willingly stayed to help put away the loved tools, the interest never flagged. The worst boys were good boys here. One small boy when asked how he liked sloyd said, "Dis? Dis beats wadin'," and no higher tribute could be paid in a neighborhood where "wadin'" in the puddles made by sprinkling-carts and in the green-scum ditches left by insufficient drainage forms the choicest pleasure. The principal, Mr. Waterman, said in his report of the school: "This department clearly demonstrates that it is possible to obtain a strong hold on troublesome and unruly boys by means of manual training."

For the elementary housework a large classroom was divided by screens into kitchen, dining-room, and bedroom. Beyond this there was no make-believe about it. A sure enough bed with white counterpane and pillows, wash-stand, chairs, and rugs fitted out the bedroom. In the dining-room were a dining-table and cupboard filled with dishes. Each little girl had her white apron, and very great was her satisfaction in the work she could do. They had lessons in sweeping, dusting, dish-washing, arranging flowers, making the bed, and all the rest. A mother came also to learn to make the bed, because her little daughter had told her that she did not know how.

The singing was closely related to and helped to unify the other efforts. It was of an industrial patriotic nature, yet it gave the poetic touch. Miss Hofer told the children some story of bees or woods or work, and when their interest was aroused she taught them a song about the same thing.

The nature work, carefully taught, was supplemented and enlarged by the excursions into the country. Twice during the term of six weeks each class had an excursion day. The ignorance of these poor little mites regarding the most common things of country life might be amusing were it not so profoundly pathetic. It was a little Italian who fell on his face to kiss the grass in his delight at the wonder of it all.

Within the past winter the settlement sent some flowers to a sick boy who had been one of their problems the summer before. "Ain't they nice?" he said. "I like 'em so. Do you know, I didn't use to care anything about 'em and how they grew till we went to the woods last summer and dug 'em up."

One afternoon the fathers and mothers, 150 of them, came by special invitation to visit the school and talk it all over. Miss McDowell spoke to them in English, Mr. Waterman in German, and one of the parents in Bohemian; the janitor, too, made a speech, and as a result of it all they sent a petition to the Board of Education for manual training in the Seward school, and the petition was granted.

The teachers, from the principal, Mr. Richard Waterman, Jr., and his admirable assistant, Mrs. Lizzie T. Hart, through the corps of twenty-one department workers, were not only trained specialists, but teachers who gave themselves generously to the improvement of the pupils. The management was not willing to take tired-out teachers who had already worked ten months of the year. They wanted enthusiastic specialists and had

them, and much of the success was due to just this enthusiasm.

Many friends sent flowers to the school, so, that the rooms were bowers day after day. A noteworthy loan was made by the Art Institute of many large, well-framed photographs. Classes in pedagogy at the summer session of the University of Chicago made special study of methods used there as at an experiment station where most valuable results were worked out.

THE VACATION SCHOOL HAS COME TO STAY.

This is the carrying out of the vacation-school idea as it stands to-day. A Boston paper asks, "Can any one doubt the wisdom of supplementing the work of our public schools in this practical way?" and the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* declares, "It is safe to say that more was never done in the same length of time toward the making of good citizens." From each school comes the same remarkable testimony that little discipline is necessary. The unruly child has found, for the time at least, his salvation in his work.

For this coming summer the work in Boston and Brooklyn is to be carried on as before. In Chicago the women's clubs, thirty-two of them, have made strong efforts to increase the number of schools. Three are now provided for; one at the Seward in the stock-yards district, one in the Jewish quarter, and one in the Italian quarter. New York's School Board has adopted the work and voted \$12,000 for the support of summer schools. In the other cities it is hoped that the regular departments of education will undertake this as a part of their work, feeling that it should be in no sense a charity, except as a library or a university is philanthropic.

It might be well to consider a little more fully the advisability of giving over the vacation schools to any public board of education. They are now in the hands of those most intelligently interested in the greatest good to the most needy, hampered only in the use of the most advanced methods to that end by lack of means. Cannot that lack be met in another way than by giving over this vital interest to bodies whose very tenure of office makes efficiency and disinterestedness uncertain? Are we so satisfied with the school work of ten months of the year that we wish to give over from its wisest workers this opportunity of testing faithfully what is new and good, what tends most to the development of boys and girls into sterling men and women, what most truly educates to the duties and privileges of good citizenship?

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN AND AFTER.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for June begins with an unsigned article under this title, which briefly reviews the characters of the Spanish and American nations, the Cuban nuisance, and the salient events which preceded the present war. The author takes Mr. Buckle's view, that the Spaniards are relics of mediævalism. Mr. Buckle considers Spain as a country which regards the past rather than the future, which is excluded from the great European movement begun in the sixteenth century, which "has ever since been steadily advancing, unsettling old opinions, destroying old follies, reforming and improving on every side, influencing even such barbarous countries as Russia and Turkey, but leaving Spain untouched. . . . While Europe is ringing with the noise of intellectual achievements . . . Spain sleeps on, untroubled, unheeding, impassive, receiving no impressions from the rest of the world and making no impressions upon it."

The *Atlantic Monthly* writer accepts President Eliot's summary of what the United States has done for civilization, under five different heads—peace-keeping, religious toleration, the development of manhood suffrage, the welcoming of newcomers, and the diffusion of well-being—reasonable grounds for a steady, glowing patriotism. He quotes President Eliot's belief that there is a strong ethical sentiment under each of these developments and a strong moral and social purpose. These comparisons of Spain and the United States are made to lead up to the *Atlantic Monthly's* thesis that there is entirely beneath the minor and accidental causes of the war a deeper current of American public opinion which has rushed us into this war—a public opinion which is instinctively alive to the fact that the deplorable misgovernment of Cuba would continue until the United States had set up a better state of things; that Spain's methods and our own are as wide apart as the poles; and that her methods are not effective to govern islands so many thousands of miles away. These minor and accidental causes are those which some people believe to be the essential causes of the war—that is, the newspapers "conducted by lost souls that make merchandise of all things that inflame men's worst passions"—to use the *Atlantic's* phrase—"a Congress with no attractive political programme for the next election, and a spirit of unrest among those classes of the people who had not wholly recovered from the riot in

false hopes that inspired the followers of Mr. Bryan in 1896—these and more made their contributions to the rapidly rising excitement. But all these together could not have driven us to war if we had not been willing to be driven, if the conviction had not become firm in the minds of the people that Spanish rule in Cuba was a blot on civilization that had now begun to bring reproach to us; and when the President, who favored peace, declared it 'intolerable,' the people were ready to accept his judgment."

THE SENTIMENT AGAINST ANNEXATION.

"Not only is there in the United States an unmistakable popular approval of war as the only effective means of restoring civilization in Cuba, but the judgment of the English people promptly approved it—giving evidence of an instinctive race and institutional sympathy. If Anglo-Saxon institutions and methods stand for anything, the institutions and methods of Spanish rule in Cuba are an abomination and a reproach. And English sympathy is not more significant as an evidence of the necessity of the war and as a good omen for the future of free institutions than the equally instinctive sympathy with Spain that has been expressed by some of the decadent influences on the continent. Indeed, the real meaning of American civilization and ideals will henceforth be somewhat more clearly understood in several quarters of the world.

"American character will be still better understood when the whole world clearly perceives that the purpose of the war is only to remove from our very doors this cruel and inefficient piece of mediævalism which is one of the two great scandals of the closing years of the century; for it is not a war of conquest. There is a strong and definite sentiment against the annexation of Cuba and against our responsibility for its government further than we are now bound to be responsible. Once free, let it govern itself; and it ought to govern itself at least as well as other Spanish-American countries that have governed themselves since they achieved their independence."

AND AFTER.

This writer says that the problems that are likely to follow after the war are graver than those that led to it. He thinks it possible that this change in our national policy may change our very national character. "And we are now playing with the great forces that may shape the future of the world—almost before we know it."

Only a few weeks ago these seventy millions of people were engaged with the peaceful problems of industry, administration, and finance. Now they are at war, and it is a question whether that adventurous spirit which inhabits the Anglo-Saxon man will be content to return to the unimaginative tasks that have occupied the race for more than a generation. What the *Atlantic Monthly* writer calls "the old outdoor spirit of the Anglo-Saxon" may refuse to go into harness again. Now a generation has come to manhood that has had no part in any great adventure. Our politics, our literature and art have been of the indoor nature, rather negative than positive.

This opportunity may prove a temptation to fling out again into the world. "Are we, by virtue of our surroundings and institutions, become a different people from our ancestors, or are we yet the same race of Anglo-Saxons whose restless energy in colonization, in conquest, in trade, in the spread of civilization has carried their speech into every part of the world and planted their habits everywhere?"

OUR GREATEST VICTORY.

"The removal of the scandal of Spain's control of its last American colony is as just and merciful as it is pathetic—a necessary act of surgery for the health of civilization. Of the two disgraceful scandals of modern misgovernment, the one which lay within our correction will no longer deface the world. But when we have removed it, let us make sure that we stop; for the Old World's troubles are not our troubles nor its tasks our tasks, and we should not become sharers in its jealousies and entanglements. The continued progress of the race in the equalization of opportunity and in well-being depends on democratic institutions, of which we, under God, are yet, in spite of all our shortcomings, the chief beneficiaries and custodians. Our greatest victory will not be over Spain, but over ourselves—to show once more that even in its righteous wrath the republic has the virtue of self-restraint. At every great emergency in our history we have had men equal to the duties that faced us. The men of the Revolution were the giants of their generation. Our Civil War brought forward the most striking personality of the century. As during a period of peace we did not forget our courage and efficiency in war, so, we believe, during a period of routine domestic politics we have not lost our capacity for the largest statesmanship. The great merit of democracy is that out of its multitudes who have all had a chance for natural development there arise, when occasion demands, stronger and wiser men than any class-governed societies have ever bred."

THE COST OF CARRYING ON A WAR.

IN the June *McClure's* Mr. George B. Waldron has an article on "The Cost of War," in which he gives the figures of the great wars, especially of our Civil War, as concerns the financial aspect. He says that during the last hundred years the wars of Christian Europe and America have cost the lives of 5,000,000 men and \$20,000,090,000.

"The experiences of our own country illustrate the losses caused by war. That seven years of struggle which gave the nation independence required \$135,000,000. To-day the nation can raise a like sum from the gold lying idle in the Treasury. But then it fell upon a people whose population was only a twentieth of the present number, and whose wealth was much less in proportion. The United States began their existence with a debt burden of \$75,000,000. This was about \$19 per capita, or larger by half than the debt of to-day. The deficit fell to \$45,000,000 in 1812. Then came the 'second War of Independence,' which carried it up to \$127,000,000. By 1836 the nation did not owe a dollar.

COST OF OUR CIVIL WAR.

"In 1860 the debt was only \$65,000,000. But with the firing on Sumter the people of the North awoke to their task, and thereafter \$2,500,000 a day was needed until once more a common flag floated over the nation. That struggle cost the people of the North in direct outlay \$3,400,000,000. With the much smaller direct cost to the Confederacy, the destruction of property, and the interference with industries, the total loss must have been not less than \$8,000,000,000, or one-half of the entire wealth of the nation before the opening of hostilities.

"After the conflict was over the national debt stood at \$2,756,000,000. Year after year it has been a drag upon the resources of the country, until nearly \$2,000,000,000 has been discharged. But in the thirty-seven years since the war opened the nation has paid in interest on that debt an amount equal to the original principal and \$2,250,000,000 more in pensions to the soldiers and their families. These two items, the direct fruits of the war, amount to \$5,000,000,000, and the end is not yet. The country is paying annually in interest and pensions \$160,000,000, which is more by \$35,000,000 than ten and twenty years ago and about equal to these same expenditures at the close of the war. It is not improbable from the present outlook that another \$2,000,000,000 will be paid in the same way before the obligations of that one war are met. During the past six years the expenditures for wars past

and future have averaged over \$250,000,000, or more by \$50,000,000 a year than all the other expenses of the Government.

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE WITH THE MONEY.

"The total cost of war to the North and South would have bought the freedom of every slave and left enough to pay all the peace expenses of the federal Government for half a century. The divided nation expended money enough during the struggle to supply every man, woman, and child with ample food for the entire four years. And the sums spent and to be spent since because of the war would feed the people for another four years. The treasure destroyed because of that conflict would purchase the entire 185,000 miles of railroad, with all its rolling-stock, stations, yards, and other property, and all the 2,300 miles of canals, with every boat that plies through their waters; it would purchase in addition every vessel flying the American flag on all the oceans, rivers, and lakes of the world; all the thousands of miles of telegraph and telephone lines and everything belonging to them; and all the mines and quarries of the nation, including the producers of gold, silver, iron, copper, petroleum, marble, and every other substance that comes from the interior of the earth. Even all these would not exhaust the wealth spent because of that war, since there would yet be enough to buy every school-house and church that the people of this country now own."

THE COSTLINESS OF THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM.

IN concluding an article on the conscription of soldiers in the *North American Review* for May, Capt. James Parker, U. S. A., considers some of the financial aspects of our volunteer army system:

"It should be remembered that modern wars are paid for not so much by those who take part in them as by succeeding generations. While great sacrifices are made, a war does not, as a rule, directly impoverish the people of a country, as formerly was the case. Taxation is of course increased, but the great sums necessary are largely obtained by issues of bonds. The ability of a nation to raise money on bond issues depends much upon the resources of the country, but also largely upon the amount of the national debt already existing. If this is small, war may be conducted without raising materially the rate of taxation. If, on the other hand, the national debt be unduly large, the power of the nation to borrow is limited, and the sums needed to prosecute the war have to be obtained largely by immediate and extreme taxation. Every dollar,

then, that is devoted to reducing the national debt may be said to have been deposited in the nation's war chest.

"In the War of the Rebellion our money flowed like water. In our desperate endeavor to succeed little foresight was shown, and in our gratitude to the victors we still further built up the tremendous load of obligations by a pension list which astounds the world. We enlisted in that war 2,500,000 men. These men cost us for pay \$1,000,000,000; for United States bounties, \$300,000,000; for local bounties, \$300,000,000; for pensions already paid, \$2,000,000,000. The volunteer system, then, is a costly system. By it both men and money are wasted. It is doubtful whether the sacrifices which result from our adherence to it do not equal those we would endure were we to emulate the patriotic submission to universal conscription of the people of the nations of Europe, and thus secure the effective means of preparing in peace for war."

CAPTAIN MAHAN ON CURRENT NAVAL FALLACIES.

IN the June *Harper's* Capt. A. T. Mahan points out several errors that are occurring with respect to naval matters, and especially to the naval matters of the United States. The first error that is so commonly made is the thought that the United States needs a navy for defense only. This rises from a confusion of ideas—a political idea and a military idea, under the one term of defense. So far as the political precept is concerned he willingly subscribes to it, but the military part of the confused statement is, he thinks, disastrous, if accepted. "Among all masters of military art," he says, "including therein naval art, it is a thoroughly accepted principle that mere defensive war means military ruin, and therefore national disaster. A navy for defense only, in the political sense, means a navy that will only be used in case we are forced into war; a navy for defense only, in the military sense, means a navy that can only await attack and defend its own, leaving the enemy at ease as regards his own interests and at liberty to choose his own time and manner of fighting."

THE COAST-DEFENSE PROBLEM.

The second fallacy which Captain Mahan sets right is that a navy for defense only means for the immediate defense of our seaports and coast-line, an allowance also being made for scattered cruisers to prey upon an enemy's commerce. As for our seaports and coast-line defense, Captain Mahan says that all of our greatest cities on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts can be defended better

by forts than by ships, but if, instead of a navy for defense only, there be one so large that the enemy must send a great many ships across the Atlantic, if he sends any, then the question whether he can spare so great a number is very serious, considering the ever-critical condition of European politics. Suppose, for instance, we could put twenty battleships in commission for war in thirty days, and that we had threatening trouble with either Germany, France, Great Britain, or Russia. There is not one of these, except Great Britain, that could afford to send over here twenty-five battleships, which would be the very fewest needed, seeing the distance of their operations from home, while we have friendly ports.

WE DO NOT NEED A NAVY LARGER THAN ENGLAND'S.

The third fallacy is that if we go beyond a navy for defense only, by acquiring any territory overseas, either by negotiation or conquest, we step at once to the need of having a navy larger than the largest, which is that of Great Britain, now the largest in the world. Captain Mahan says, suppose we do annex Hawaii; it is useful to us and we should have it for a coaling station and for a base of supplies. Under our present conditions either France or Great Britain could spare ships enough to overcome our force and take Hawaii, but if our navy were half the size of the British, Great Britain could not afford to send half her fleet so far away from home, nor, if we had half ours in the Pacific and half in the Atlantic, could she afford to send one-third or one-fourth of her entire navy so far from her greater interests, independent of the fact that, even if victorious, it would be very badly used before our force was defeated. Hawaii is not worth that to Great Britain, whereas it is of so much consequence to us that, even if lost, it would probably be returned at a peace, as Martinique and Guadeloupe invariably have been to France.

"Now the argument as to the British fleet is still stronger as to France, for she is as distant as Great Britain and has a smaller navy. The argument is different as regards Japan, for she is nearer by far than they, only half as far again as we, and that power has recently given us an intimation which, if we disregard, we do so in face of the facts. Her remonstrance about the annexation of Hawaii, however far it went, gave us fair warning that a great naval state was about to come into being in the Pacific, prepared to watch, and perhaps to contest, our action in what we thought our interests demanded. From that instant the navy of Japan becomes a standard, showing, whether we annex the islands or not, a minimum beneath which our Pacific fleet

cannot be allowed to fall, without becoming a 'navy for defense only,' in the very worst sense.

THE FACTOR OF POSITION.

"This brief train of reasoning will suggest why it is not necessary to have a navy equal to the greatest, in order to insure that sense of fear which deters a rival from war or handicaps his action in war. The biggest navy that ever existed cannot all be sent on one mission, in any probable state of the political world. A much smaller force, favorably placed, produces an effect far beyond its proportionate numbers; for, to quote again Napoleon's phrase, 'War is a business of positions.' This idea is by no means new, even to unprofessional men; on the contrary, it is so old that it is deplorable to see such fatuous arguments as the necessity of equaling Great Britain's navy adduced against any scheme of external policy. The annexation of Hawaii, to recur to that, may be bad policy for many reasons, of which I am no good judge; but, as a naval student, I hesitate not to say that while annexation *may* entail a bigger navy than is demanded for the mere exclusion of other states from the islands—though I personally do not think so—it is absurd to say that we should need a navy equal to that of Great Britain."

THE "OBSOLETE" ARGUMENT.

The fourth point that Captain Mahan wishes to controvert is the argument against a navy so frequently made, that a ship becomes obsolete in a very few years. This, he says, is one of those half-truths which, as Tennyson has it, are ever the worst lies. Captain Mahan says that no ship is obsolete for which fighting work can be found, with a tolerable chance, a fighting chance, of her being successful; because, though unequal to this or that position of exposure, she, by occupying an inferior one, releases a better ship. And here again, he says, we must guard ourselves from thinking that inferior force—inferior in number or inferior in quality—has no chance against a superior. So he does not think there is any need to worry about a ship becoming obsolete any more than there is over the fact that the best suit of to-day may be that for the office next year, or may finally descend to a dependent, or be cut down for a child. Whatever money a nation may be willing to spend on maintaining its first line of ships, it is not weaker, but stronger, when one of these drops into the reserve and is replaced by a newer ship. The great anxiety, in truth, is not lest the ships should not continue valid, but lest there be not trained men enough to man both the first line and the reserve.

THE "MAINE" INCIDENT.

The fifth point of Captain Mahan's article is raised by the apprehensions which the destruction of the *Maine* has produced for a good many anxious people. Assuming for argument that it was accidental, he says it is evidently a very long and quite illogical step to infer that because the results of an accident may be dreadful, therefore the danger of the accident occurring at all is very great. On land a slight derangement of a rail, a slight obstacle on a track, the breaking of a wheel or of an axle, may plunge a railroad train to frightful disaster; but we know from annual experience that while such accidents do happen, and sometimes with appalling consequences, the chance of their happening in a particular case is so remote that we disregard it. It should be remembered, too, that the present battleship is not a sudden invention, springing up in a night, like Jonah's gourd, or newly contrived by a council sitting for the purpose, like a brand-new constitution of the French Revolution. The battleship of to-day is the outcome of a gradual evolution extending over forty years.

WHAT WILL THE BATTLESHIP DO IN BATTLE?

IN the June *Atlantic Monthly* Prof. Ira N. Hollis has an essay on "The Uncertain Factors in Naval Conflicts." He says that some of the doubts concerning modern naval fighting machines in the minds of over-anxious people are without foundation. For instance, there is no difference between iron and steel or wood, so far as safety is concerned; a wooden ship will sink just as certainly as a metal one under the same conditions. The real anxiety should come from the enormous complexity of the modern ship's construction. All vessels, says Professor Hollis, are not the death-traps they are often thought to be, and he is inclined to have less uneasiness than that generally expressed as to the results of a modern naval fight. He takes the *Iowa* as our typical battleship; in fact, he calls it our only completed example of the sea-going battleship, and approves of the phrase which describes her as a "vast honeycomb of steel." But that this honeycomb will be seriously injured by the shock of shells striking the hull he denies in advance, on the ground that the ship has already experienced just as great a shock from the discharge of her own guns. As compared with the old *Constitution*, which carried 44 guns to the *Iowa's* 46, the old ship fired a broadside of about 700 pounds, the *Iowa* discharging 4,560 pounds; and if the total weight of metal is reckoned that can be thrown from the *Iowa* in the time required by the *Constitution* to

fire a broadside, we have not far from 9,000 pounds.

THE ACCURACY OF MODERN GUNNERY.

"A feature of the modern gun will doubtless be its accuracy of aim. The guns of the first monitor had the ordinary sights, and the men had to look out through the port-holes of a revolving turret to find the enemy. We might say they often fired 'on the wing,' with very indefinite notions of the range and the briefest instant for training the guns. The *Iowa's* turrets have small boxes projecting above the covers for lookouts. Horizontal slits are cut near the tops of these boxes, giving a view around the horizon. The guns themselves are aimed by means of cross-hairs in telescopes, and fired by electric buttons which are instantaneous in their action. Once the cross-hair is on the object, the projectile may be sent on its way at a velocity of 2,000 feet a second before the roll of the ship has time to impair its accuracy. The range is found by means of instruments set up as far apart as possible, which make the ship the base line of a triangle having the target for its apex. In case of failure of the instruments the range may be found by trial of the rapid-fire guns, which deliver from 6 to 20 shots a minute."

THE SMALL THINGS MOST TROUBLESOME.

Professor Hollis shows how carefully modern naval construction has provided for all casualties to the vital parts of the battleship. These vitals are placed in a great inverted box 150 feet long and 72 feet broad, with 14 inches of steel on the sides, 12 inches on the ends, and 2½ on the top, while the rapid-fire guns are placed above this, with five-inch steel armor on the sides to protect the men from small-arm fire. This great protective shell and the perfection of the machinery which manages the enormous guns and the appliances make it unreasonable to expect any disastrous results from the main engines of the ship. But the small things may lead to most distressing and hampering complications. For instance, the system of communication, the telephone connections, the mechanical bell-pulls, the speaking-tubes, etc., may be interfered with, and the cutting of them all would throw the conning tower out of action. But even this would not necessarily impair the fighting efficiency, as the central station below the conning tower would still be available; as a last resort a line of men could be stationed on the berth deck.

As to the propelling machinery and boilers, of course it may be disastrous to have them damaged in these days of plentiful rams and torpedoes. They are placed, however, below the

water-line and are very substantially built, and Professor Hollis thinks that they are rather less likely to give out in battle than they are under stress of heavy weather.

The steering machinery is also entirely below the water-line and is a well-ried system. So also is the hydraulic machinery which turns the turrets containing the twelve-inch guns. Both these classes of machinery are run by engines situated near the ship's bottom, so that a shot could not disturb them. As to the eight-inch guns, they can be turned by hand as well. The only accident likely to happen is the disturbance of the gearing, due to the impact of a heavy shot. Even if the turrets could not be turned, the guns could be fought by turning the ship. The ammunition is hoisted by electricity, with a reserve of hand power.

NOT SUCH A MYSTERY, AFTER ALL.

The presence of this enormous quantity of complicated machinery makes the personal skill and knowledge of the engineers and gunners who run the ship of the utmost importance. The serious casualties which come will be, in Professor Hollis' opinion, from lack of foresight or knowledge on the part of these men, rather than from any fault in the system of our modern fighting machines, and he points out that it is right here where the American navy is vastly superior to its Spanish opponent. The Spaniards are not excelled by our men or any men in bravery, but they have not the steadiness in handling the machinery and guns. Professor Hollis proceeds to take up the questions of coaling, dry-docking, ramming, etc., and concludes that there is much less of the sensational side of war with these big machines than the newspapers may have led us to suspect. He does not look for any of those gigantic surprises that have been surmised. "It is true," he says, "that a battleship is a very complicated machine, liable to accident, but we may feel sure that here the genius of our people has not gone far astray. The Americans are naturally mechanical, and instead of surprises we may look for many confirmations of our theories. We may lose some of our smaller ships, but there is no reason to anticipate any great disaster, unless one of our battleships should be taken by surprise or overwhelmed by a number of ships.

"In conclusion, it may be said that the machine is not an untried factor in warfare. Its possibilities are really the unknown quality to be determined in practice. Our guns will probably do just what they are expected to do, and unless a new weapon, more certain and deadly than anything we now have, be devised, a single naval battle is likely to affect only the arrange-

ment of details in the future. The qualities of the men must, after all, remain the determining element, and we have no cause to think that they have changed."

THE TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER OF TO-DAY.

MR. JOHN PLATT has in the May *Engineering Magazine* a well-informed article telling of "The Development of the Torpedo-boat Destroyer," which is especially timely for us just now, when the Spanish boats of this type are apt to turn up anywhere on our coast. The torpedo-boat destroyer has two purposes, the primary one being to destroy the enemy's torpedo-boats, as its name implies; the second one is to act as a torpedo-boat itself, as up to the present time the usual tubes have been fitted in all of these craft. For these purposes it must have a greater speed than the ordinary torpedo-boat, but it must be capable of maintaining this high rate of speed in a heavy sea-way, and finally must be a suitable platform for carrying quick-firing guns heavy enough to sink other torpedo-boats or destroyers. These should not be less than six-pounders, and at least one twelve or fourteen pounder has always been added.

THE FIRST TORPEDO-BOATS.

The first torpedo-boat was built twenty-five years ago by the Messrs. Thornycroft, of England, for the Norwegian Government. This boat had a speed of 15 knots an hour. Four years later the same firm had made a boat somewhat larger that would go 19.4 knots an hour, and in 1878, 1880, and 1885 the Messrs. Yarrow raised this speed with about the same size of boat to 21.93, 22.16, and 25 knots respectively. The first boat that could be said to be in the class of the torpedo craft built at present was constructed by Thornycroft in 1887, the *Ariete*, for the Spanish Government. She was 148 feet long, of 97 tons displacement, and of 1,600 horse-power, for a speed of 26.1 knots per hour. She carried four three-pounder quick-firing guns and two torpedo-tubes. These were all torpedo-boats. The first attempt to build a craft of the destroyer class was in 1885, when a number of "torpedo-boat catchers" were constructed, carrying two three-pounder quick-firing guns and three double-barrel Nordenfeldt guns as an alternative to torpedo-tubes. They were practically worthless for the purpose their name indicated, as they only made 20 knots an hour. There were various other attempts, sometimes resulting in boats having a displacement as large as 810 tons, with nearly 5,000 horse-power, but it was not until 1893 that the first vessels which might be properly called destroyers were

designed by Thornycroft and Yarrow. The one was named the *Daring*. It was 185 feet long, 19 feet beam, 6 feet 3 inches mean draught, and 220 tons displacement. The engines on the trial developed 4,735 horse-power and a speed of 29½ knots per hour. The *Havock*, Yarrow's boat, attained a speed of 27.6 knots an hour. The armament consisted of one twelve-pounder quick-firing gun, mounted on the conning tower, and five six-pounder rapid-firing guns, four for broadside and one on the center line aft.

THE PRESENT STANDARD TYPE.

After still further variations, Thornycroft arrived at the present English destroyer, which Mr. Platt says is the standard and the most economical vessel of the type. This is represented by the *Desperate* class. The requirements for this class are that a speed of 30 knots shall be maintained for three hours, with a load of 35 tons on board and with a coal consumption of not more than 2½ pounds per horse-power per hour. The *Desperate* is 210 feet long, 19 feet 6 inches beam, and 7 feet 2 inches mean draught, with a total displacement of 275 tons. Twin screws are driven by engines with high-pressure cylinders 20 inches in diameter, and on the three hours' trial a speed of 30½ knots was actually attained. The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers *Furor* and *Terror*, which were built by J. & G. Thompson, of Glasgow, are larger than the standard English class, carrying a load of 75 tons, and with a heavier armament, too. They make a speed of 29 knots per hour. Four other boats built by Thompson for Spain are the *Audaz*, *Osado*, *Pluton*, and *Proserpina*, having a speed of 30.3 knots per hour and developing the enormous amount of 7,500 horse-power.

BOATS SHOULD NOT BE TOO LARGE.

In general, the typical destroyer varies between 275 tons and 400 tons trial displacement, with an average speed of 30 knots on a three-hour run, and this with a coal consumption of not more than 2½ pounds per horse-power. Mr. Platt says: "As the size of the boat increases over 300 tons, it is found that more power in proportion is required for a given speed, and hence a greater coal consumption." So Mr. Platt advocates boats of not over 300 tons displacement, which should be of interest to our Government at present, while they are deciding on the boats to have built. The later Thornycroft boats of 275 tons showed a coal consumption in attaining a speed exceeding 30 knots of only 2.6 pounds per horse-power per hour. Mr. Platt, who is an Englishman, gives this interesting account of the manner of testing these wonderful little craft:

HOW "DESTROYERS" ARE TESTED.

"A trial trip last summer in the North Sea, on a boat of the type of the *Desperate* with half a gale blowing, very clearly showed that a boat of this size, with plenty of free-board, is capable of running satisfactorily at the high rate of speed called for.

"The 'destroyers' built in the south of England and on the Thames run their trial trips off the Nore. The boat is taken out of the dock by the officers of the royal navy. The machinery is all in the care of the builders, who are responsible for the run. They provide their own pilot, who takes charge of the steering when she is put on the measured mile. If the boat has not been out before she at once steams down to Sheerness, where she is swung for the adjusting of compasses. Directly this is done the boat gets under way, and all becomes activity and life; orders are given for closing hatches and for starting the fans which produce the forced draft. From previous experiences it is known that it takes about half an hour to get everything in full swing, and in about that time the trial will begin. The boat has to run for three hours and to be run over the measured mile six times, three with the tide and three against it; the revolutions are taken from start to finish and are taken regularly while on the mile; at this time indicator cards are also taken. After the first two runs the man in charge of the machinery is able to tell what rate of speed he is making, and if he is not satisfied he at once tries to turn his engines faster; before the last of the six runs he will have been able to tell just what average of revolutions he must maintain to give him a speed a little in excess of the contract speed. It is now nearly always the case that by the end of the runs on the mile they find that the engines can be slowed down a little for the remainder of the trial and the necessary speed obtained."

BLOCKADE-CHASING BEFORE HAVANA.

IN the June *McClure's* Mr. Stephen Bonsal, writing from the blockade fleet off Cuba, gives the following graphic description of the chase of a suspicious ship:

"We steamed on steadily, and about 4 o'clock the coast of Cuba, a dark fringe of palm trees and a light border of silver sand, began to rise to view out of the soft turquoise seas. We were straining our eyes for the first glimpse of the battlements of the Morro, when suddenly our course was changed, our speed quickened, and as the fleet swept on westward toward Havana the admiral signaled, 'Take no heed of the movements of the flagship,' and we darted off

to the eastward, to intercept a black speck of a vessel which was steaming along very close in shore. It was soon evident that the chase was no match in speed for the *New York*, and long before sunset we had her almost in range. She was thought to be an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish Transatlantic Company, and so, of course, carried guns; so the bugle blew to general quarters as we came within range. The vessel was making every possible effort to escape; the black smoke rolled out of her stack in columns, and the captain was heading straight on to the reefs, apparently preferring shipwreck to capture. About 6 o'clock we gave him an eight-pounder across his bow, and she came around upon the second and slowly steamed toward us at half steam. It was a merchant steamer, the *Pedro*, of 3,000 tons, with an assorted cargo, and before night closed we had put a prize crew on board and sent her into Key West."

The most exciting episode of the cruise was the *New York's* chase of what was believed on board to be the Spanish armored cruiser *Vizcaya*.

"When it became apparent that we were making at least five knots an hour more than the chase, that we would be in range within twenty minutes, the hard features of the gunners relaxed into broad grins of satisfaction. 'If she wants to escape she will have to make up her mind to lick us,' said the gunner's mate with as much positive satisfaction and assurance as though he was saying she must dive or go up in a balloon to escape us. To him these three propositions were all equally probable.

"The ammunition was hauled up through the shafts; the shell extractor, a gigantic pair of sugar-tongs about 6 feet long, came in view for the first time; and the gun crew hugged to their bosom great canvas bags containing hundreds of pounds of brown prismatic powder as though they were pet cats and not the death-dealing explosive that was to send the armor-piercing projectiles upon their destructive course. The marines hoisted away at the ammunition pull-eyes and set out buckets of sand along the spar and gun decks—'to keep us from slipping and falling when the decks are slippery with blood,' said the mate of the gunner's crew in answer to my silent inquiry.

"The uncertainty and tension lasted for about twenty minutes after every preparation for going into action was complete. We even had out the hose, for a fire on board the *New York* was the only thing we feared. Now the flight was up, our chase would have to face us or be dashed upon the coral reefs, of which we could now see the seas as they broke. She was only four miles away now, but her colors flew straight toward

us, and we could not make them out. Suddenly she changed her course several points, the colors became plain to those who could read them, and a number was run up, a puff of smoke came from a turret, and a flash of fire jumped out toward us. The action had begun. I heard a low click in the turret near which I stood—nothing loud or boisterous—only a click like the ticking of a watch upon a still summer's night; but it meant that our heavy guns were ready to be touched off. Another column of smoke and another arrow of flame shot out from the side of the chase. The report was not very loud and not very formidable; it seemed to be merely four-pounders barking, and many a face had fallen before the word was passed down from the bridge that the chase was an Italian man-of-war, the *Don Giovanni Bausan*, and that instead of a fight we were only getting a salute for the admiral."

SURPRISE IN WAR.

IN the *National Review* for May Mr. T. Miller Maguire discusses the subject of "Surprise in War, from a Military and a National Point of View."

The object of every strategist, says this writer, "is to arrange his plans and his marches some time before the decisive battle actually takes place, so that if the enemy loses the battle the enemy will be placed in a perilous position, his line of communications will be threatened, and he will continue his operations at a considerable disadvantage; or, on the other hand, if his own army loses the battle, he can retire in safety, fall back upon a new position or a new base, and continue his operations with some prospect of ultimate success. All wise plans of campaign are illustrations of these principles. When we come to tactics, or the incidents of the day of a decisive battle, the object is to turn, if possible, the defeat of the enemy into a ruinous rout, so that the beaten army may be driven away from its base and supplies, cut to pieces, or compelled to capitulate. To put the enemy off his guard at the true point of attack, or, in other words, to surprise him, is the best method of securing these results."

Many historical instances of successful military surprises are cited. In the present century some of the most celebrated surprises were:

Napoleon in Italy, 1800.

Napoleon in Germany, 1805.

Napoleon in Champagne, 1814.

Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, 1862.

Jackson and Lee against Pope, 1862.

Lord Roberts at the Peiwar Kotal, 1878.

Lord Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir and the capture of Cairo, 1882.

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE.

In this country we should by this time know the full meaning of surprise in war. This article summarizes the situation here in 1861 as follows:

"In the middle of this century leaders of political opinion in the United States of America were like other political dreamers for whom the past had no lessons; they ardently expected the arrival of the millennium like our exhibition enthusiasts in 1851. The Crimean War, the Solferino campaign, did not disabuse them; they only thought less than before of military Europeans, who were lost in admiration of the barbaric pride, pomp, and circumstance of brutal war. But a change came over the spirit of the dream of the Northern folk when the surprise of the first battle of Bull Run awakened them to the truth of the old maxim, that if you wish peace you must prepare for war. They had no proper military system, they had not prepared for disturbance in time of peace, and they had war with a vengeance. Their capital was threatened forthwith.

"In the midst of a war they had to organize and equip an army; nor could that army crush what might have been a petty insurrection, had the federal States possessed four good army corps in 1861, till they had buried 500,000 men in national cemeteries and spent £1,000,000,000 in four years."

The writer is strongly opposed to the "Little England" policy, and considers a non-military modern state as in little better condition than China:

"As Captain Mahan proves, unless Americans can play a leading part in the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, they will be excluded from the strategy and greater commerce of the future. But they can live well for generations on the products of their soil; we would starve on ours."

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

After all, one of the most pertinent cases of national surprise in all history was afforded by the war between France and Germany in 1870-71.

"France challenged Germany, and was surprised to find herself unready and Germany armed to the teeth. The first skirmish took place on August 2; half of the French army was beleaguered by August 19; the other half surrendered September 2; Paris was invested September 19; all the country on a line from Montbéliard to Le Mans and north thereof was in thralldom by January 18; Paris was occupied January 28. France paid £200,000,000 to its foe, and altogether lost £725,000,000 in the

short period in question, or about £4,000,000 per day for the war time, not to speak of the loss of Alsace and part of Lorraine and the fortresses of Metz, and Thionville and Strasburg. Such is the cost of a modern national surprise, and yet in the spring of 1870 every one talked of peace. France was supposed to be a leading military nation. France is a fine power, with a splendid history and unexampled recuperative energies, and in spite of its losses still stands up straight. Most nations, after such an experience, would have fallen into the dust and remained in the dust for generations."

HOW COULD WE OFFICER A MILLION SOLDIERS?

IN the May number of the *North American Review* Lieut. J. A. Dapray, U. S. A., discusses "Our Duty to Our Citizen Soldiers." He assumes that 1,000,000 of these soldiers should be ready for duty in any war in which this country may have to engage with one of the first-class powers of the world, and it appears that the creation of a system for officering such an army would have to be considered at the outset.

"Admitting that from among the 14,000,000 of arms-bearing citizens we may be able to gather an army of able-bodied men equal to the hardships of field service, capable of learning within a brief period enough of the rudiments of military drill to enable them to move in column and form in line of battle; admitting that they will take naturally to the rifle and be able to handle it with that calmness, coolness, and precision which modern fire-discipline requires on battlefields; admitting that the great mass of private soldiers and petty non-commissioned officers may be quickly massed in an emergency—it is nevertheless a fact that the most serious problem of our next war will be the securing of competent and trained men to act as officers and leaders of this great army we are counting upon in reserve. Bear in mind that aside from the private military schools where a limited degree of military training is conducted, the only federal military establishment in this country graduates on an average only about 50 young officers annually. Assuming that the limit of age for the officers of the volunteer forces in time of war will correspond to the limits prescribed for the soldier—viz., eighteen to forty-five years of age—it must be borne in mind that if war should occur to-morrow only 1,200 men who graduated in the past twenty years at the age of twenty-one would be eligible within the forty-five-year limit. But are not all of the officers that have graduated up to date needed for the present small regular military es-

tablishment? To officer an army of 1,000,000 men would require 35,000 regimental officers alone, to say nothing of the large number required for the staffs of armies, corps, divisions, and brigades. From whence could that number of experienced or competent men be drawn? It is true in our late war, it is asserted, one New York regiment alone furnished over 600 officers, but that was an exceptional case. Doubtless there are regiments in the National Guard of the States and companies in the States that could supply a large number of officers, but it is respectfully submitted that the time has come when military statesmanship should give more thought to the leadership of men than has been done heretofore. New York State organizations should not be expected or required to furnish officers for Kansas or Idaho. Each State, under a generally well-fostered rule, should be assisted to maintain State pride by having State troops officered by competent State officers.

"There has been a great revolution in war methods within the past generation and vast improvements have been made in war implements. Military leadership is no longer within the reach of every civic layman. Even the born soldier, so called, must know something more than how to draw the sword; and the usefulness of the leader in battle will depend more upon knowledge of soldiery and military training than upon individual acts of gallantry or personal example of bravery. The officer must be able to teach, direct, train, and instruct the raw material which he will find in the massive ranks of the volunteers. Since the Government relies for defense chiefly upon volunteer armies, it is a poor policy, if not a fatal one, to postpone the organization, drill, and discipline of the reserve until they are needed in war. Drill and discipline presuppose organization and are prerequisites to battlefield success."

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE MILITARY SYSTEM.

IN the *Forum* for May Judge Advocate-General Lieber explains the independence of the military system, or of that part of our political organism which relates to the military establishment. He admits at the outset that the military system is not absolutely independent, but that in general it is subordinate to the civil power. The army was created and has ever since existed, says General Lieber, subject to the principle that wherever the civil power has jurisdiction, there this subordination of the military to the civil power exists. This principle, he says, is admitted and respected as fully in the army as out of it.

"When a man enters the army he does not lose his civil rights, but he adds to them the obligations of the military status. His civil rights do not affect this status. Trial by jury, with all that this implies, does not protect him in the army. Within it he is subject to its despotic law alone. History sustains this.

"Our military system was copied from the British system at the time of the Revolution, and we appropriated, together with it, its history and common law, so far as these were applicable to our political system. If independence was a feature of the British system and was not antagonistic to our political system, we undoubtedly adopted it. That is was a feature of the British system, history shows.

THE BRITISH SYSTEM.

"The military system of England came into existence in 1689. Before then no government for a standing army in time of peace had been provided by statute, nor did the common law give the sovereign power to control his troops. Indeed, there had been no standing army before the Restoration of Charles II. Soon after the Restoration an act of Parliament was passed in which it was declared that 'the sole and supreme power, government, command, and disposition of the militia, and of all forces by sea and land, and of all forts and places of strength is, and by the laws of England ever was, the undoubted right of his majesty;' and in 1662 Charles II. issued certain Articles of War, not extending to capital punishment, for the government of his guards and garrisons. Notwithstanding this, the power of the sovereign to exercise military penal control over his troops in England in time of peace, by virtue of the prerogative, was not recognized, and therefore when, under William and Mary, the standing army became an established part of the political system, it became necessary to provide for its government. This was done by the mutiny act of 1689—at first in a very imperfect way, but subsequently, from year to year, more thoroughly, until that system was formed which we took from England."

"This, very briefly, is the history of the British military system. Now let us see whether there is anything in it repugnant to the principles of our political system. The Constitution of the United States likewise protects all men with the safeguard of trial by jury and due process of law; but it also provides for the court-martial. That is to say, it gives Congress the power to raise and support armies and to make rules for their government and regulation, and it makes the President commander-in-chief. And that, by virtue of these powers, the court

martial might be called into being, was recognized at the time of the adoption of the Constitution in the fact that we had an army which we were controlling in that way. We were simply continuing an existing system. By an act of Congress of September 29, 1789, the military establishment of the previous Congress and the articles relating to it were adopted. We carried the military system over from one government to the other."

OBEDIENCE OF MILITARY ORDERS.

"The importance of the obligation of obedience is recognized in the twenty-first Article of War, which makes the disobedience of the lawful command of a superior officer an offense punishable even with death. What are we to understand by 'lawful command'? Have the civil courts jurisdiction to decide whether a military command is a lawful command? It is evident that, to some extent, they must have such jurisdiction, as, for example, if an order should be given to commit a crime, and the soldier obeying the order should plead it as a defense, or if he should seek the protection of a civil court against military punishment for disobeying it. When the order requires something to be done which would be criminal under the law of the land, there can be no obligation to obey. So when the act would be unlawful and would do an injury, although it might not be a criminal offense, there would be no obligation to obey. But can we go further than this and construe the expression 'lawful command' in the most comprehensive signification we can give it? If so, we should have to include under lawful commands every order requiring anything contrary to any provision of the law military, wherever found, not only in statutes, but in regulations, orders, or customs. And the result of this would be that we should have to recognize the right of the inferior, in each such case, to deliberate as to the lawfulness of his superior's command.

"It must be evident, however, that such a principle and military discipline would be antagonistic. Prompt and unhesitating obedience is necessary to discipline; and there can be no such obedience if each command may be placed in the scales and weighed by the inferior to whom it is addressed in order to determine its lawfulness.

"But who is to decide in such cases as to the right of the inferior to disobey the order? Officers are sometimes placed in situations which compel them to disregard regulations and to take the law into their own hands; or the regulation disregarded may be one of little importance; or what the inferior is required to do may do no injury. In such cases, within the domain of

pure military law, will the civil courts undertake to decide what the soldier's obligation is? Have they the knowledge which would enable them to do so? Is this not the sphere of military experts? Mr. Justice Brewer well said: 'An army is not a deliberative body. It is the executive arm. Its law is that of obedience. No question can be left open as to the right to command in the officer or the duty of obedience in the soldier.'

"Interference with this relation by the civil courts would be fatal. But the boundary line where the jurisdiction of the civil court ends is not clearly defined."

A REVIEW OF CUBAN DIPLOMACY.

IN the June *Harper's* Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, writes on "A Century of Cuban Diplomacy," in which he recites the more prominent events in the troublous history of that wealthy tropical island. Though so much has been written about Cuba, it may be worth while to quote Professor Hart's terse summary of its importance. It has, he says, the natural elements of great wealth. "Its area of over 43,000 square miles has a seacoast of over 2,000 miles; it is accessible in nearly every part, and stands at the crossways of two international highways, from the United States to eastern South America and from Europe to the Gulf of Mexico. Besides its staple crops of sugar and tobacco, it has valuable timber, fruit, and minerals, and its exports were in 1894 worth more than \$100,000,000. Politically it is now the only West India island of consequence; and it has steadily increased in population and importance." The Spaniards in Cuba Professor Hart describes as not governors, but masters. They have held by a military garrison and they are a race not much disturbed by human suffering.

THE SPANIARDS AS SLAVE MASTERS.

"They were worse slave masters even than Anglo-Saxons; they have for ages been accustomed to a vindictiveness in war which finds vent in the massacre of prisoners and the pillage of non-combatants. Their system of legal procedure, like that of all Latin nations, shocks the Anglo-Saxon by its harshness to the suspect and its cruelty to the convicted. Colonial authorities have a despotic power, and they cannot be effectively controlled from Spain. The Cubans are of the same race, but in all the Spanish colonies the native Spaniard has held himself and is held by the home government above the colonist whose father was a Spaniard. Under such circumstances, the administration of Cuba has always been exasperating to neighboring peoples, and most of all to the United States."

THE DIVIDING LINE IN CUBAN HISTORY.

The year 1823 was the dividing line in the history of Cuban diplomacy. Up to that time independence and even annexation seemed probable; after that time both were for twenty years discouraged by the American Government. Professor Hart says that the first genuine spontaneous movement for Cuban independence broke out in 1868, when Spain was passing in seven years through a Bourbon monarchy, a provisional government, an elective king, and a restoration of the Bourbon house. Under each of these *régimes* Cuba was impartially misgoverned. The warfare was the same guerrilla running fight that we have come to know about in this last war. The United States carefully held aloof from the atrocities until November, 1873, when the steamer *Virginus*, registered as an American ship in the port of New York, was captured at sea by a Spanish vessel of war, carried into a Cuban port, and there held while fifty of her officers and crew were summarily shot. Spain protested fraud on the part of the vessel in getting her registry, but a turn of President Grant's hand would have meant war. The President, however, thought it best to accept the surrender of the vessel and an indemnity to the families of the murdered Americans. It was in 1875 that the first hint since 1827 of the word "intervention" was made by the Americans. On the whole, Professor Hart says, the years from 1879 to 1894 were freer from diplomatic controversy than any period of equal length since 1845, although some filibustering expeditions were on hand. Meanwhile Cubans in the United States had accumulated a revolution fund of \$11,000,-000. Professor Hart concludes:

THE GOOD TEMPER OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Looking back over the century, we see how often Cuba has been a source of irritation, anxiety, and danger. Military, commercial, economic, ethical, and political reasons have combined to compel the United States to concern itself with the neighboring island. Nevertheless, from 1795 to 1895 there were but two cases of direct interference with the destinies of Cuba—by President John Quincy Adams in 1826 and by President Grant in 1875. We saw the Spanish empire break up without stirring for Cuba; we saw filibusters in 1849-51, in 1854, in 1868-78, in 1884-85, and the administration never gave them aid or comfort; in 1854 and 1873 there came excuses for war, and they were not claimed. Among the advocates of the annexation of Cuba have been Presidents Jefferson, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, and it was not annexed.

"Reviewing the whole period, it seems an historical truth that—so far from the Cuban policy of the United States having been one of aggression—few nations have shown more good temper toward a troublesome neighbor, more patience with diplomatic delays, or more self-restraint over a coveted possession. Even slavery, though it could prevent, could not procure, annexation. The Cuban controversy has not been sought by the United States: it arises out of the geographical and political conditions of America. As the French orator said in 1793: 'I do not accuse the King; I do not accuse the nation; I do not accuse the people; I accuse the situation.'"

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE ON GENERAL BLANCO.

THE June *McClure's* opens with a well-illustrated article written by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee on "Cuba Under Spanish Rule." General Lee reviews briefly the events which led up to intervention, tells of his own going to Cuba and of his dealings with the Spanish authorities, and gives a frank, generous estimate of General Blanco. He says:

"General Blanco I always found an amiable, kind-hearted gentleman, who I believe was really and thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of the duties confided to him. He must have been convinced that there was no chance for autonomy to succeed, though in his *pronunciamientos* he allowed himself to argue to the contrary. How could he do otherwise? He was instructed by the Madrid authorities to proclaim and maintain this autonomistic policy, and was therefore obliged to do everything in his power to promote the purpose of his superiors.

"During the two or three days of the recent rioting in Havana, the rallying cry of the rioters, even at the very door of the palace, was: 'Death to Blanco and death to autonomy! Long live Spain and long live Weyler!' After quiet had been restored, Blanco and the autonomistic cabinet continued to build their hopes upon autonomistic success. Partisans and friends of General Weyler were removed from the various positions they had held in the island, and friends of General Blanco, or supposed friends of autonomy, were substituted in their places. But these substitutes, appointed in many instances to please the Cubans and to show that an autonomistic government meant a Cuban government, while professing their love for autonomy, were really for free Cuba, and at the proper time, had matters gone on without the intervention of this country, the autonomistic government would have fallen to pieces by desertions in its own ranks."

THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

BARON DE COUBERTIN contributes to the *Deutsche Revue* for May an interesting article on "The Relations Between Europe and the United States in the Twentieth Century." It is evident that the writer is animated with a strong desire to treat the United States with perfect fairness, and this obvious purpose on his part differentiates his article from the mass of literature relating to America now appearing in the periodical press of European countries. It is also interesting to note M. de Coubertin's marked independence of thought and freedom from the influences of his French environment in the discussion of international questions.

As to the issues on which the present war between the United States and Spain is being fought, M. de Coubertin does not directly state his personal views, further than to express the opinion that historically and legally Cuba belongs to Spain, while its geographical position and its own interests would make it a dependency of the United States. The charge that Spain has forfeited her sovereignty in Cuba by continued misgovernment is not discussed. M. de Coubertin attributes the American interest in Cuba to a certain form of "national ambition," but he apparently regards this ambition as an honorable and naturally developed trait, not as a species of avarice or greed. At any rate, he sees in this "national ambition" a force that must ultimately be reckoned with in European capitals, and he devotes the major part of his article to an examination of this newly revealed phenomenon in world politics.

AMERICAN AMBITIONS.

This national spirit was developed with the acquisition of territory, and after it had been in a measure sated in that respect it turned to the amassing of wealth. The American millionaire, in M. de Coubertin's opinion, is primarily concerned with his social relations. In seeking the dollar he seeks not so much the money itself as the social leadership that money confers. Europeans generally attribute this quest of riches solely to the mercantile instinct, but they fail to understand the American character. Our millionaires have the motives of statesmen. "I perceive," says M. de Coubertin, "no very great difference between the instincts of a Pullman or a Vanderbilt and those of a Clay or a Webster. They all alike dream only of greatness."

The millionaire will disappear, however, and colossal fortunes will cease to be accumulated. Power of this kind is not normal; it is almost a social monstrosity—an incident of a growing civilization. What, then, will feed this persist-

ent ambition of the Americans? M. de Coubertin thinks there is a strong probability that foreign conquest through a deliberate policy of "intervention" will be the next development in American national aggrandizement. He says we now have the elements of a numerically small but well-disciplined army. The training given our officers at West Point has a high moral and professional value. Our militia system is not to be despised, and the citizen soldiers of our States are better disciplined than is believed in Europe. A navy is being rapidly built, and Annapolis, like West Point, is a school of high moral ideals. American diplomacy is often *brusque*, but in our foreign relations we are never weak. Public sentiment with us approves bold deeds. To expect that our ambitions will suddenly become cooled would be absurd. It is a part of our nature to be ambitious, and we shall remain so. It is, therefore, more than probable that we shall take a part in the affairs of the world, and especially of Europe. M. de Coubertin assures his readers that we shall soon have powerful fleets, one in each ocean, and that our army has a good organization and can be made formidable. The war spirit, he says, is not so foreign to our Government as is generally believed, and he thinks it would be nothing astonishing if the American democracy should be seized with a genuine *kriegslust*.

Two modifying influences at work in this country M. de Coubertin regards as of very great importance, although not often seriously considered in Europe. These are the growth of the universities and the social-religious movement. M. de Coubertin, who has made a special study of the American universities, is impressed with the tendency toward eclecticism recently developed among them, and in this he finds the guarantee of a more conciliatory disposition in future relations between the United States and European nations.

Launch of the New World-Power.

"Looker-On," in *Blackwood's Magazine*, says: "Unless all the signs deceive, the American republic breaks from her old moorings and sails out to be a 'world-power.' Whether the start has been well made—with sagacity, with dignity, with due circumspection and preparedness against internal disturbance, for example—is for the Americans to consider. For our part, we must acknowledge that the movement is perfectly natural, if not 'mysteriously' imperative; and also entirely their affair. And then, taking account of another illustration of the way in which history repeats itself, with so little modification by 'moral forces,' we must shape our conduct accordingly."

A DEMOCRATIC QUEEN.

THE Queen of Norway and Sweden is the subject of a most attractive sketch by Mr. Sherard in the *Lady's Realm* for May. It was a romantic engagement which linked her, Princess Sophia of Nassau, with the throne of Sweden. The future King met her at Wied on the Rhine, and was so captivated with her as to rush off post-haste to his father to ask the royal consent and to return to proffer his suit. Speaking of the various charms of this truly democratic queen, the writer says:

"It may be that what had chiefly attracted the great-grandson of the notary of Pau in this beautiful and accomplished young princess was the total absence of that pride of birth, that morgue of long descent, which so preëminently characterize the children of reigning families in Germany—that trait in her character, indeed, to which Princess Sophia owed it that her brothers and sisters used, at that time, to speak of her as '*unsere demokratische Schwester*' ('our democratic sister'), and which was afterward to stand her in such good stead in the most democratic court in Europe."

Another trait has only been brought out by the painful malady which has compelled her absence from court since her accession to the throne:

"Though her sufferings have been terrible, she is often heard to say that she is thankful that they came upon her, because they taught her what consolation is to be found in religion. She is most devout, a constant worshiper. The success of General Booth's labors in Sweden and Norway and the preponderating influence enjoyed in those countries by the Salvation Army is due to the Queen's direct patronage. While at Bournemouth she was frequently to be seen at various prayer-meetings, public and private."

A FAMOUS COURT ROMANCE.

Bournemouth has become her favorite health resort. All lovers of romance will think the more highly of this royal lady when they know that she, though herself belonging to one of the oldest families in Europe, sided with private affection against public interest in the famous romance which has ennobled the Swedish court.

"She interceded with her husband for permission for her second son, Prince Oscar, to marry the woman he loved, Ebba Munck, her favorite maid-of-honor. Although the Munck family has played a most important part in the history of Sweden, the King was entirely opposed to such a *mésalliance*. 'It is Oscar's duty to be true to himself and to his love,' she used to say. The King would not, however, consent.

At about that time the Queen was seized by one of her serious attacks of illness. Her recovery was despaired of. The doctors said that their only hope lay in a painful and dangerous operation. The Queen called her husband to her bedside. 'If I undergo this operation,' she said, 'will you let Oscar and Ebba have their way?' How could the King resist such an appeal? A month or two later, the operation having been successfully performed, he entered his wife's *boudoir*—it was one Christmas eve—while Ebba Munck was singing one of his poems to the Queen, and the disconsolate Prince Oscar was moping in a corner of the room. After listening to the song—it was a poem on the right to love—till it was finished, he went up to his son and, leading him up to the girl, laid his hand in hers."

ONE RESULT OF THE WAR IN CUBA.

"IT is an ill wind which blows nobody any good," and the destruction of Cuba appears to have been the salvation of one very important Spanish province. Mr. Pennell, writing in the *Contemporary Review* on his bicycle tour through Southern Spain, says that he was much astonished to find when he came to a small place in Andalusia called Motril that the district was simply humming with prosperity, a direct result of the war in Cuba.

CUBA'S WRONGS HELP THE ANDALUSIANS.

"It did not take long to learn that the wreck of Cuba was Andalusia's prosperity; that the destruction of the plantations in that island had made those of the Mediterranean coast; that as no tobacco was arriving from Havana, equally good could be grown round Motril. It has been said that the Spaniard is too lazy to work and too ignorant; here he was working as no laborer would anywhere else. If the war in Cuba has drained most of the country of its youth and its strength, here, from the youngest to the oldest, every one was as busy and as full of life as in an American town on the boom. And the wish that I heard on all sides of me, though mainly expressed by foreigners, was that the war in Cuba might go on. For if it was ruining the rest of the country, it was making the fortune of the sugar-planters and the tobacco-growers of Andalusia. The whole thing was a practical demonstration that the Spaniard would be a splendid workman if only he had the chance to work, if he was not ground down by a royal family which sits upon him and the German generals and money-grubbing Jews who have drained his life-blood."

MANILA AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN.

THE June *McClure's* has an article by Joseph Earle Stevens, entitled "An American in Manila," in which Mr. Stevens tells in pleasant style some interesting things about the town Admiral Dewey has captured. Manila is one foot above high water, but it is no small village, and contains some 300,000 souls. Of these 50,000 are Chinese, 5,000 Europeans, 100 English, and 3 are Americans.

The city proper is the walled town of old, stretching up the right bank of the river as you enter, and along the bay front to the south; and with its moats, its drawbridges, and heavy gates it suggests a troubled past. It may be a mile square, and the narrow streets and heavily buttressed houses within are gloomy in the extreme. Upon the mile of walls that from the river run south behind the shore-road promenade are the batteries that cover the bay and river, and some half dozen Krupp guns raise the tone of a motley lot of old muzzle-loaders as they look over the parapet, rising from the weed-grown moat at either end of the fortifications.

The inhabitants are subjected to some delinquencies that we do not know in New York City. The houses are low-built, with a view to earthquakes, and there are no glass windows, thin sea-shells set in lattice serving for glass. Cloth, instead of plaster, covers the walls. Gas-pipes are not allowed, and water mains run along over the ground on smooth cross-ties. Only less frequent than the earthquakes are typhoons, which come into existence somewhere southeast of the Philippines and come swirling over the islands into the China Sea. "A medium blow will capsize 3,000 houses, and other people than my friend, the Englishman, have gone home from business after a sudden cyclone to find only their upright piano on the spot where their light-built houses stood, the balance of things having been hastened on to the next town."

Mr. Stevens says that the natives want nothing except to be left alone by the Church and the tax-gatherer, and to be free to work or not to work. "To know that the results of their enterprise will be theirs, not somebody else's; to be able to knock cocoanuts off a tree for their morning meal, or to shake the fruit from ten thousand trees to the ground and export the pieces in bags to Marseilles without hindrance.

"The Philippines are the richest gardens of the East, but their light has been hid under the bushel of Spain's colonial system. Our American fleet has silenced the guns on Corregidor; they have sunk the Spanish ships and silenced the batteries at Cavite. The Krupps that sent wadding over the promenade on the Malecon

are still. Manila is ours, the 'mestizos' are with us. But up to the north, in the mountains of the interior, over to the east, on the Pacific, and away to the south, in the heart of a hundred islands, are wild tribes who are there to dispute our possession. The gems of the Pacific are as yet rough diamonds, and the cutting is going to be harder than the acquisition. For I take it Manila is the capital of our new colony, and the 400 islands of the Philippine group, with their 8,000,000 inhabitants, the materials to be used in our first great colonial experiment."

ON THE DUTIES OF NEUTRALS.

DR. JOHN MACDONNELL contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for May an article on "England's Duties as a Neutral." He deals with this under several heads, such as the "Foreign Enlistment Act," the "Right of Search," "Commercial Blockades," "Pacific Blockades." He does not like pacific blockades.

ENGLAND'S DANGER FROM BLOCKADES.

He thinks that the only power that can be seriously crippled by a commercial blockade is England. He says:

"One state might indeed be conceivably crippled by a commercial blockade; a state which cannot obtain supplies across a land frontier, and which is dependent not merely for luxuries, but the food of its people and the raw material of its manufactures, on foreign countries. The only power so situated is England."

THE DOCTRINE OF "CONTINUOUS VOYAGES."

As to the right of search, he holds out a prospect of the possibility of such a method of interpreting a contraband of war as to practically cripple the import trade into Canada or to Jamaica. This end will be achieved under the American doctrine of so-called continuous voyages. Dr. Macdonnell says:

"Will the United States apply to contraband articles the startling doctrine of 'continuous voyages' which they enforced during the Civil War, greatly to the inconvenience of neutrals? A belligerent destination is an essential of contraband, and a merchant who puts munitions of war on board a vessel bound for a port belonging to one of the belligerents cannot fairly complain if his goods are confiscated. But in the *Springbok* and other cases the American courts condemned goods found in vessels sailing to neutral ports because the ultimate destination of the goods was belligerent. In the case of the *Springbok* the court condemned the cargo of a vessel the ultimate destination of which was Nassau, a neutral port, because, to summarize the effect of the judgment, it was highly probable that the cargo would be

transshipped at that notorious rendezvous of dealers in contraband and forwarded to the Southern States by some other vessel. This decision, pregnant with alarming consequences to neutrals, has been questioned in every country in which it has been discussed."

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

England's chief obligation as a neutral is defined by the eighth clause of the foreign enlistment act of 1870, which reads as follows:

If any person within her majesty's dominions, without the license of her majesty, does any of the following acts—

1. Builds or agrees to build, or causes to be built any ship, with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state; or . . .
3. Equips any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the naval or military service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state; or
4. Dispatches, or causes or allows to be dispatched, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the naval or military service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state, he is guilty of an offense.

THE THREE RULES OF WASHINGTON.

England's obligations, however, are being still further increased by her adhesion to the famous three rules of the time of the *Alabama* arbitration:

A neutral government is bound: First, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction to warlike use. Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men. Thirdly, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

WILL THEY BE ENFORCED?

These rules have not been generally or formally accepted, but says Dr. Macdonnell:

"I am inclined to think that they express the prevalent opinion of jurists; that they have been substantially incorporated in international law; that in carrying out the foreign enlistment act our government will be bound to act with the diligence of a *bon père de famille* or as a *diligens paterfamilias*; and that the culpable negligence of their officials in suffering the escape of a torpedo-boat or cruiser might lead to unanswerable demands for damages."

THE GRANDEUR AND THE DECAY OF WAR.

IN the *Westminster Review* for May M. de Molinari's "*Grandeur et Decadence de la Guerre*" is reviewed by Mr. E. Austin Farleigh.

As the reviewer states them, the main propositions of M. de Molinari's book are two, namely, that in the early period of man's history war was the only means for obtaining the security of a people, that at this period, which he calls the period of the grandeur of war, it was distinctly a force working for good and for civilization; and, secondly, that there is now no place for war, since security from barbaric invasion has been assured to all civilized nations.

In the reviewer's opinion M. de Molinari has succeeded in proving the first of these propositions and has failed with the second.

"He takes one test, and one test only, by which to determine the righteousness of a war—that is, 'material benefit.' But it is quite impossible to reduce everything in this life to a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence; there are considerations in the public life of states and communities, as in the private life of individuals, which cannot be solved by the very simple process of striking a balance between profit and loss. To emphasize his contention that all the wars of the present century have been for the separate interests of the ruling classes, to the detriment of the general body of the communities engaged, he cites, among others, the war of Italian independence. He means, of course, the economical detriment; he means that, calculating the income per head of population, Italy is perhaps worse off than before the war. But surely he cannot be serious in urging this view and in forgetting that there are other mainsprings of action, even in a nation, than considerations of economic gain. Surely a sense of national unity and a hatred of foreign yoke are as praiseworthy, as essential to progress and civilization as any such considerations."

The present American-Spanish war over Cuba is clearly an exception to M. de Molinari's sweeping generalization.

Mr. Farleigh considers the practical suggestions as to the way in which war may be superseded as the most valuable part of the treatise.

"He points out that war is detrimental to neutrals; that neutrals have in consequence, on many occasions, made their voices heard as to the way in which hostilities between any two or more powers should be conducted; that they have, on more than one occasion, actively intervened. 'Why not,' says M. de Molinari, 'constitute a league of neutrals, which would be enabled by the very display of overwhelming force to compel subjection to its awards?' Would

it? That is the whole question. England and France have both, single-handed, at the end of last century, defied most of the powers of Europe united. War cannot be prevented by force; we must wait till public sentiment is convinced that its interests—moral, material, intellectual—all lie in the direction of peace."

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the publication in the *Atlantic Monthly* of the Harvard address by ex-Secretary Olney from which we quoted in our last number, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott contributed to the *North American Review* for May an article on "The Basis of an Anglo-American Understanding" which was strikingly similar in tone to Mr. Olney's address. The following extracts will serve to illustrate Dr. Abbott's line of thought:

"The time has therefore passed when the United States can say, 'We are sufficient unto ourselves, we will go our way; the rest of the world may go its way.' The question is not, 'Shall we avoid entangling alliances?' We are entangled with all the nations of the globe: by commerce, by manufactures, by race and religious affiliations, by popular and political sympathies. The question for us to determine is not whether we shall live and work in fellowship with European nations, but whether we shall choose our fellowship with wise judgment and definite purpose, or whether we shall allow ourselves to drift into such fellowships as political accident or the changing incidents of human history may direct."

"It is for this reason I urge the establishment of a good understanding between the United States and England, in the hope that in time it will grow to a more formal alliance—civic, commercial, and industrial, rather than naval or military—and yet an alliance that will make us, for the purposes of our international life, one people, though not politically one nation."

THE BASIS OF KINSHIP.

"It is true that in a sense the United States is neither a Christian nor an Anglo-Saxon nation. It is not officially Christian, if thereby is meant a nation which gives political or financial advantage to one religion over another. It is not Anglo-Saxon, if thereby is meant a nation which sets itself to confer political power upon one race over another. But though it is officially neither Christian nor Anglo-Saxon, it is practically both. Its ethical standards are not those of Mohammedanism or Confucianism, but those of Christianity. Its ruling force in the country, educational,

political, and on the whole commercial, is not Celtic, nor Slavic, nor Semitic, nor African, nor Mongolian, but Anglo-Saxon. Thus in its religious spirit, though not altogether in its religious institutions, in its practical leadership, though not in the constituent elements of its population, and in its national history and the genesis of its political institutions, the United States is of kin to Great Britain. The two represent the same essential political ideals—they are both democratic; they both represent the same ethical ideals—they are Christian; and they both represent the same race leadership—they are Anglo-Saxon."

WHAT AN ALLIANCE MIGHT DO.

"[It [an Anglo-American alliance] would create a new confederation based on principles and ideas, not on tradition, and bounded by the possibilities of human development, not by geographical lines. It would give a new significance to the motto *E Pluribus Unum*, and would create a new United States of the World, of which the United States of America would be a component part. Who can measure the advantage to liberty, to democracy, to popular rights and popular intelligence, to human progress, to a free and practical Christianity, which such an alliance would bring with it? Invincible against enemies, illimitable in influence, at once inspiring and restraining each other, these two nations, embodying the energy, the enterprise, and the conscience of the Anglo-Saxon race, would by the mere fact of their cooperation produce a result in human history which would surpass all that present imagination can conceive or present hope anticipate."

A Natural Agreement.

Gunton's Magazine for May likens our relation to Spain in the case of Cuba to England's relation to Russia in the case of China:

"England wants no conquest in China. She wants no division of territory or political control. What she asks, and what she may have to fight single-handed to maintain, is that the opportunities for free action of the industrial and commercial influences of Western civilization shall not be closed and China be dominated and practically controlled by the despotic influence of Russia. In the case of Cuba our interest and attitude is not conquest, not political interference or industrial coercion, but simply to protect the opportunities for industrial development and political freedom against wanton and brutal suppression by the blood-stained hand of despotic Spain."

"There are many things in which the interests of the United States and England are not iden-

tical; but these points are industrial and relate only to the development of our domestic industries. In the matter of our attitude toward the growth of representative government and religious freedom and emancipation of backward sections of the human race from the thralldom of hand labor and of poverty, superstition, and despotism, the impulses, desires, and policy of England and the United States are substantially identical. The progress of civilization demands that the influence of nations like Turkey and Spain should be curtailed and reduced to *nil* as rapidly as possible, and that the more virile, barbaric nations like Russia should not extend their influence over new sections of the human race until they have developed industrial and political institutions in their own country to the point at least of factory methods and representative government.

"In the new formation of political friendships, therefore, which the present crises in Asia and our war with Spain may finally develop, England and the United States should very naturally become allies. Not allies for war, not allies for conquest, not allies for punishment of past offenses or extraction of future rewards, but allies for civilization—allies whose joint influence will be cast in favor of every effort for industrial and political freedom the world over. If the joint influence of England and the United States were assured in favor of the peaceful development of industry and democratic institutions and against the wanton conquest of weak nations to justify the mere military appetite of despotic dynasties, a great advance would have been made toward abolition of war and substitution of industrial for military civilization by peaceful methods."

A Voice from Canada.

In the *Canadian Magazine* for May, in commenting on the present war, Mr. John A. Ewan says:

"As to Canada's attitude toward the belligerents, it will, of course, be one of strict neutrality so far as acts are concerned, although our sympathies will undoubtedly be with our kinsmen. To be thoroughly candid, it cannot be denied that some resentment lingers in places over the Venezuela incident, the Dingley bill, and the alien labor law, but any disaster to American arms would be profoundly regretted in all parts of Canada. The dominant civilization there is the Anglo-Saxon civilization and the dominant races are Celtic and Saxon, and it would be impossible to see the defeat of what these stand for without a painful feeling that we had sustained a blow also. Indeed, a remarkable efflorescence of these events has been the access of what, for

lack of a more precise phrase, we call the Anglo-Saxon feeling. It is the first time in history that it has received a world-wide manifestation, and it is no mere bounce to say that it is a force that may have to be reckoned with in the future, but let us hope that it will never be employed save in the best of causes. We in Canada have a distinct mission in this regard. It need not be pointed out here or now, but the promotion of friendly feeling between the representatives of Anglo-Saxondom on this continent is the most important service that could be rendered to this great racial idea."

The editor declares that Canadians desire neither annexation nor independence.

Is the Arbitration Scheme Abandoned?

The *National Review*, of London, while kindly disposed toward the United States, is bitterly opposed to the movement for Anglo-American arbitration. The editor says:

"The arbitration craze is as dead as Queen Anne, and could not be revived by fifty New York *Heralds* combined with a hundred *Evening Posts* and a thousand *Smalleys*. These agencies have surely misled Great Britain sufficiently as to American sentiment toward arbitration, which they do not represent and are powerless to influence. Moreover, there is as little desire for an arbitration treaty in Great Britain as there is in the United States, a state of opinion on which both nations may be congratulated, as anything more calculated to perpetuate friction than a series of arbitration crises involving the menace of perpetual litigation it would be impossible to imagine. It would be infinitely intolerable and far worse than an occasional war scare. The zeal of the arbitration cranks is entirely free from any discretion, and their methods of propaganda are strange. They avowedly desire an improvement in Anglo-American relations, but to advertise their fad they would accuse British diplomacy of the meanness of seeking to force a measure upon the United States when hampered by war which she had deliberately rejected as distasteful in peace time. This suggestion is of the class which refute themselves, as is also the further allegation that Mr. Henry White has been engaged in negotiating an 'alliance' which is not within the sphere of practical politics or within the dreams of any practical politician in either the United States or Great Britain. Let us abstain from weakening any cordiality which a community of sentiment, identity of interests, and the course of events may occasion, by floating our various fads, whether in the form of an arbitration that is dead or an alliance that is not yet born."

From the British Point of View.

"*Politicus*," writing in the *Contemporary Review* under the title "The Collision of the Old World and the New," takes the war about Cuba as the text for a sermon in favor of the conclusion of an Anglo-American alliance. English sympathy with America in the present struggle is, says "*Politicus*," both natural and right. This being so, he maintains that "first, the present crisis is a golden opportunity; and, next, that if ever there was a human institution of which it would not be absurd to say that it would make on the whole for the kingdom of God, it is a treaty of amity between the severed powers of the English-speaking race."

COMMON DANGER AND COMMON INTEREST.

There are many reasons why such an alliance should be brought about. "*Politicus*" says:

"If alliances are to be founded, like the *Triplite*, upon the potent motive of a common danger, there is common danger enough for us. But the motive of a common interest is equally there, and the worthiest motive of all, which is that of a common good purpose, would be and ought to be the real mainspring of such an effort."

THE SUPPRESSION OF WAR.

The great end which the Anglo-American alliance should seek and might attain is, in the opinion of "*Politicus*," the extirpation of war. He says:

"One is tempted to wonder whether it might not be able, in the fullness of time, to take effectual steps toward that ideal which, to even the greatest optimists, seems almost hopeless—namely, the suppression of war. It would be certainly the desire of an Anglo-American combination to make universal, as between all sovereign states, any method of permanent arbitration which had in practice proved effectual between themselves. For such a policy they would surely have the ready support at least of all the smaller powers, and probably of some among the greater powers also. It is needless to point the obvious moral that if any system of permanent and general arbitration had existed the present war would never have begun."

WHAT IS REQUIRED.

Of the need of the alliance in the first instance, "*Politicus*" says:

"No sane person would propose that either of the English-speaking powers should abate its general freedom of action or should alter its internal government. The materials are ready to hand for a perfectly simple and yet perfectly effective *entente*. All that is required is that the

responsible statesmen of England and America should arrive at and should formulate a policy on which they are agreed in those matters in which it concerns them to act together. The most important of these cases at the moment, apart from the questions arising from the war itself, is obviously China. For the purposes of such an alliance we take it that responsible men in America would be quite content formally to recognize us, as Sir Frederick Pollock recently suggested, as an American power who owned the Dominion of Canada and who were certain to stay there. If the sympathetic state of feeling which now exists on both sides of the Atlantic were wisely utilized at once, we cannot believe that it would be difficult to take up the thread of those negotiations concerning the arbitration treaty, which were apparently never altogether broken off. With even a little good-will on both sides it is ridiculous to doubt that the resources of diplomacy are adequate to the framing of a clause under which all ordinary disputes that may arise in future should be referred to some tribunal. If it were found possible to go so far, it would probably prove to be possible—and we see no reason why there should be any reluctance from the English side—to go further also; and the next stage would be that the *entente* would become an alliance, under which each power might at least undertake to assist the other in a defensive warfare. This would mean, in plain language, that each partner of the Anglo-Saxon combination would safeguard the other against the risk of being wiped out by a combination of the continental military powers."

Mr. Henry Norman's Comments.

In *Cosmopolis* for May Mr. Henry Norman says:

"Great Britain and the United States are steadily drawing nearer together. The process is a natural one, comparable to what surgeons call the healing of a wound 'by first intention.' A wise surgeon scrupulously refrains from attempting to expedite such a desirable process by artificial means; in my opinion the wise politician under present circumstances should be guided by his example. We have long assured the American people that there is on this side of the Atlantic nothing but good-will. Our action in the present crisis proves the truth of our words. Neutrality as benevolent as it can possibly be made to be under existing international law and custom should be our policy."

After quoting approvingly from Sir Frederick Pollock's letter to the London *Daily Chronicle* and from Ambassador Hay's speech at the Mansion House Easter banquet, Mr. Norman adds:

"From the point of view of fact, the comments of the continental press, too numerous to reproduce here, prove, first, that only the action of England has prevented an anti-American European coalition, and, second, by the anger shown in consequence, that the deep significance of the new development is fully appreciated. The *Temps*, the most serious and responsibly conducted journal of France, sneers at what it calls 'an acute fit of Anglo-Saxonism.' We may thank the French journal for the word. If America is satisfied with the definition, we certainly are, for it is our hope and belief that this 'fit of Anglo-Saxonism' will mark the inauguration of a movement without parallel in the modern world for the peace, the commercial interests, and the social and political ideals which the two branches of the English-speaking race hold in common, and which no other nation holds on earth."

ENGLAND IN CHINA.

THE official papers upon the Chinese question were not issued in time for their contents to form the subject of comment in the magazines for May. The acceptance of the right to refuse the reversion of Wei-Hai-Wei is the topic of several articles more or less oburgatory and derisive. "Tearem, M.P.," in the *Contemporary Review*, declares that Lord Salisbury's administration has fallen into a hole owing to its reliance upon the misleading information of Mr. Curzon. If the government had relied upon their experts of the army and of the navy, they would never have allowed Port Arthur to have been snapped up. Russian vessels every day brought out cannon for the fortification of Port Arthur or the Black Sea. It was because they objected to have this fact brought to light that the Russians complained about the presence of British ships at Port Arthur. The withdrawal of British vessels was the signal for the collapse of British authority in the East. Had England but remained firm the Russians could not have put matters to extremities. It was perfectly within her power to have occupied Port Arthur or to have reestablished the Japanese in the position from which they have been turned out by the Russians. This, however, was not done. The ships were ordered away, and the Russians from that moment had everything in their own hands.

"Tearem, M.P.," insists strongly upon the obvious fact that the government in taking Wei-Hai-Wei did so without any adequate information from the experts and without any clear idea as to what they intended to do. The crucial point, of course, is whether any provision is to

be made to provide fortifications and garrison for Wei-Hai-Wei. "Tearem, M.P.," thinks that thirty-six thousand men ought to be added to the British army if an adequate garrison is to be maintained in the new Chinese station.

"Otherwise it will be manifest that the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei was a mere *coup de théâtre* designed to save the face of a government in trouble, not an addition made by cautious statesmen to the strength of the empire. The most serious element in the whole of the melancholy story I have had to tell is the evidence it supplies that the government, far from possessing that amount of superior knowledge with which we have always credited them, and because of which we have blindly trusted them, have been acting throughout without taking the means at their disposal for getting advice on subjects of which they were profoundly ignorant. Apparently because among the blind the one-eyed is king, the one adviser or expert on whom they have relied has been Mr. Curzon. He traveled in China and in Russia and wrote a book about them. Therefore, of course, he must know. Unfortunately every prediction to which Mr. Curzon committed himself has been utterly falsified by events. He wrote both there and in Russia with that particular kind of confident assurance and certainty of personal omniscience which is usually only seen in a young graduate who has just taken a rather good degree. A hasty glance as he raced through such vast areas as those that are covered by Russia and by China enabled him to settle every question, to penetrate into the minds of Russian statesmen, to gauge the social condition of such a complex and mysterious people as the Chinese. Because they have relied upon this gentleman, who needs advice from no one, but when backed by the hearty cheers of a party can give to older statesmen just such answers as rejoice the hearts of undergraduates in a union debate, her majesty's ministers have been hoodwinked by Russian diplomats, bamboozled by French statesmen, and nonplussed by the sudden collapse of China, for which all serious students of the East were completely prepared."

The Disastrous Policy of Partition.

"Diplomaticus," in the *Fortnightly Review*, writing upon "The Breakdown of Our Foreign Policy," maintains that the crucial point in Lord Salisbury's policy was when he was confronted by the German seizure of Kaio-Chau. Germany's action forced Russia's hand and precipitated the occupation of Port Arthur. "Diplomaticus" says, as the result of this blunder, the old China policy has broken down; a disastrous

one has been substituted for it, and the government has no one to blame but itself. In place of the old China policy, there has been inaugurated by the initiative of Germany a policy of partition, with coast stations duly occupied and spheres of influence marked out, just as if some new territory in East Africa were being dealt with.

Too Many Cabinet Cooks.

The editor of the *National Review* cannot refrain from roundly expressing his unmitigated disgust at the British policy in the far East. He thinks that the mischief has come from allowing the policy to be drawn up by a committee instead of being framed by an individual. There were two alternative policies, either of which would have saved England's honor. One was to have made friends with Russia; the other was to have fought her. The government did neither:

"Their policy has consisted in public bluster, futile paper protests, and the acquisition of a second Cyprus. We have exasperated Russia without injuring her prestige, and we may count upon her enmity everywhere. We might have conciliated her and we could have coerced her, but we have shown ourselves willing to wound, but afraid to strike. She has been allowed to order the greatest sea power of the world out of Port Arthur, than which there could have been nothing more damaging to our political credit in the far East. We are in for a period of perpetual friction with her, and when she has consolidated her strength she will not hesitate to use it."

Wanted—Another Chinese Gordon to Save China.

Mr. D. C. Boulger, writing in the *Contemporary Review* for May on the question whether China can be saved, answers the question in the affirmative, with an important proviso:

"China has immense latent resources and the material for a fine army, but she has neither initiative nor system, and her existing administration at Peking is irreclaimable. It rests in the hands of Englishmen whether China is to be saved or to be allowed to pass under the thrall of those who will know how to turn her ponderous strength to the subjugation of the civilized world."

The Chinese Government is hopeless, and, in Mr. Boulger's opinion, the English Government is almost equally hopeless. The one chance of salvation is to discover a new General Gordon, who will undertake with Chinese funds the organization of the Yang-tse Kiang, who will be able to defend Peking against any foe. Mr. Boulger says:

"We cannot expect to command such men at every crisis in our fate, but the British army possesses a large number of officers ready for any task and capable of training the unlimited supply of men China possesses. There is no need for an excessive army. One hundred thousand trained troops would be able to save Peking from sharing the fate of Manchuria, and that number could be easily raised in the lower Yang-tse Valley and properly equipped and paid for out of the resources of Nankin, Hankow, and Shanghai.

"There is no difficulty in indicating the machinery by which this force could be created. In the Taiping rebellion the native Chinese merchants formed themselves into a patriotic guild and provided the money for the ever victorious army. They are still there, and constitute one of the most flourishing communities in China. Their interests are bound up in the preservation of peace, and they would heartily support any scheme that promised well and was properly promoted. This would be a beginning, and five thousand trained troops would suffice as the nucleus of an efficient army."

More Jeremiads.

A writer in *Blackwood* is very lugubrious on the present outlook in the far East. He thinks that the ascendancy of Russia in China, with its consequences, constitute "one of the gravest conjunctures in our whole history. The conditions of comparison are of course wanting; but in point of importance to our national well-being we should be inclined to say that since the loss of the American colonies no such blow has been sustained by the British empire as that which is symbolized in the Russian occupation of Port Arthur."

Blackwood refrains from roundly denouncing the possession of Wei-Hai-Wei, but there is no mistaking the drift of the following passage:

"Events have demonstrated that while our policy in China has been absolutely correct in its aim—to save that empire from disturbance—our method of procedure has been erroneous, since it has brought her to the verge of dissolution. And this solely from inadvertence, neglect, willful blindness to the light of day. If we are at last driven to emulate her spoilers and take a hand in the partition of China, it will set the stamp of complete failure upon our whole policy during thirty-seven years, and will, moreover, be a calamity for this country.

"The measures we have recently taken to redress the balance against us in the far East may be judged from two separate standpoints: either on their specific merits or as indications of a radical change in our general far Eastern policy. Crude and hasty though they appear to be, if

they are the first fruits of true repentance, the precursors of a new era in our relations with China, the symbols of a determination to restore the influence of Great Britain in the far East, we need not scrutinize the details too strictly. But if, on the other hand, they are sporadic efforts to strike a temporary balance, the measures in question can only be pronounced to be vanity of vanities."

WHAT TO DO WITH THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for May Mr. E. N. Adler, in an article entitled "A Bird's-Eye View of the Transcaspian," puts the suggestion that the ultimate solution of the Russian Jewish question may be found in the Jewish colonization of the steppes of central Asia. Mr. Adler last year made a hurried visit to central Asia, and his article gives a very vivid account of the change which the Russians have wrought in Turkestan. Although there is much that is very interesting and up to date in his account of his railroad journey to Krasnovodsk, the only novelty in his paper is his suggestion of the re-peopling of the Asiatic steppes as the solution of the Jewish question. Mr. Adler found the cotton trade flourishing on Transcaspia. He also found that "the greater part of the trade was in the hands of my co-religionists, and although the Transcaspian was outside the pale of Jewish settlement and *de jure* tabooed to the Jew, the government welcomed them *de facto* as bringing money, business, and prosperity to their new possessions. Technically, the Pan Slavist would rather have Turkestan and Siberia peopled by Slavs. The Jews, though they be Russian, are not Slavs; they are therefore outside the sympathies of the *soi-disant* Russian patriot. But he has learned by the experience of at least one generation that the Slavonic race is difficult to acclimatize in the burning sands of Turkestan or the icy plains of Siberia. So he finds himself compelled to welcome the more adaptable Hebrew. And herein, I venture to assert, lies the true solution of the Russo-Jewish question. No millionaire, no cohort of millionaires, no government, however strong, can tempt or command a population of millions to cross the seas. Only in Russia itself can the question be solved. And Russia is great enough to suffice for all its inhabitants, even for its Jews. The resources of Siberia and central Asia are gigantic beyond the dreams of avarice. The world is only now beginning to realize them. It is a matter of history how Jews helped to develop the trade of America, India, Australia, and Africa. Let Russia open the gates of the pale and she will find that her Jewish children will be of the makers of her

Eastern empire. And the stone which the builders had refused will become the headstone of the corner."

The Repeopling of Palestine.

Mr. Joseph Prag, in an article in the same magazine on "The Jewish Colonies in Palestine," gives a reassuring report as to the extent to which the chosen people are returning to their land of Canaan. Mr. Prag says:

"The colonization of Palestine by Jews only commenced about sixteen years ago. Up to that time there was hardly a Jewish agriculturist in the whole of Palestine and Syria. Since the year 1882 twenty-five agricultural colonies have been established in Palestine and Syria, and societies for the furtherance of colonization have sprung up all over the world."

He then proceeds to describe with brief detail what each one of these colonies is doing, and then sums up the net result of their activity as follows:

"The whole face of the country is being changed by the efforts of the colonists. Where nothing but briars and brambles previously existed we now see beautiful vineyards and fields of growing corn. The country generally is noted for its bad roads, but in the neighborhood of the Jewish colonies excellent roads have been made and the greatest order prevails. A new race of beings, too, has grown up there, very different indeed from the poor, panic-stricken creatures who first set foot in this, to them, unknown land. The colonists are fine, sturdy men, capable of carrying out the hard work of reclaiming the barren land; and they are the most intrepid horsemen. They are highly valued by the Turkish authorities, and live on the best terms with the Arabs and all their neighbors. There is plenty of room in Palestine and Syria. The colonies that have been established are the milestones marking the advance that Israel has made in these later years toward national rehabilitation. The material is at hand, and there are skillful agriculturists there to undertake the work of directing and supervising, and thus, hand in hand with our brethren settled in other countries, we are steadily rearing that edifice which will only be complete when Israel has regained her national existence."

The Zionist Movement.

In connection with Mr. Prag's article, Lieutenant-Colonel Conder's paper in *Blackwood* on the Zionists might be read with advantage. Lieutenant-Colonel Conder knows Palestine well, and the fact that he heartily approves of its re-colonization by the Jews will go far to convince

the gentiles of the practicability of the scheme. The work, indeed, is now going on apace. He says:

"There are now more Jews in Palestine than in London, and fifty thousand more are anxious to go, knowing that their predecessors begin to prosper in the land."

At the congress held at Basle last year the Zionists "concluded with the characteristic determination to found a Jewish colonial bank and to raise a capital of some twenty million pounds in fifteen years. It proposes to form committees to spread the agitation, by means of the press and by making known what are the facts of the past and present, to look after financial affairs and to exert political influence; while pure Hebrew is to be fostered as the common tongue in which Jews of various countries may in the future find means of easy communication among themselves."

Lieutenant-Colonel Conder is doubtful about the Jews being permitted to establish themselves as a nation in Palestine, but short of that he thinks the Zionists' project has a fair chance of success:

"Shorn of illusions, the movement is yet capable of doing much good, to the Jews and to others as well. It deserves support among all who desire the increase of human welfare. It is the true solution of the vexed alien question; and in Britain it might be advocated on purely national grounds—for while, on the one hand, we should be relieved of a destitute class through the benevolence of the home-born Jews of higher education, we should, on the other hand, be happy to see a prosperous commercial country developed by a people whom we have treated well and from whom we might expect friendly feeling. Palestine should become a neutral country, an Asiatic Switzerland, protected against the ambitions of our rivals—a land consecrated by its past, such as the great Emperor Frederick II. strove, in alliance with the wise Sultan Melek el Kâmil of Egypt, to make it in the thirteenth century. There will be nothing astonishing if this should prove to be the final outcome of Zionist endeavors. The question has thus been considered on purely practical, not on religious grounds; but we cannot forget those wonderful passages in the Law (Lev. xxvi., Deut. xxviii.) in which every kind of trouble that now afflicts the Hebrews is foretold. 'Among these nations shalt thou find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest.' 'And thy life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night.' For there is but one real home for the Hebrew, and that is in the land which was once the land of Israel."

LIQUID AIR, THE NEWEST WONDER OF SCIENCE.

THE June *Cosmopolitan* opens with a strikingly interesting article by Charles E. Tripler, which tells of the things he has been able to accomplish with liquid air; it is accompanied by illustrations of Mr. Tripler and his liquid air in various forms of manipulation. An editorial note says that the liquid air which Mr. Tripler handled in the *Cosmopolitan's* office was colorless, except that there was a suggestion of the blue which one finds in a cloudless sky. The cubic foot of liquid air which Mr. Tripler used was composed of 800 cubic feet of air subjected to thousands of pounds pressure. Although it has sustained this great pressure, the liquefied air exerts no elastic force, but rests quietly in the bottom of a tin can, just as water would. The editorial says that the first ounce of liquid air cost an English laboratory \$3,000. This resolved Mr. Tripler to put the experiments on a practically commercial basis. It only takes Mr. Tripler's machine fifteen minutes to manufacture liquid out of air, in which time the air is reduced to a temperature of about 310° below zero, F. One can dip up a tumblerful of the liquid and be astonished to see it boil vigorously as it absorbs a portion of the heat around it; in about half an hour it will completely disappear, having mingled with the air around. The tumbler will be thickly coated with frost. There are, in fact, Mr. Tripler says, two entirely distinct fluids present—liquefied nitrogen and liquefied oxygen. The oxygen gives the blue tint, the nitrogen having no color at all.

LIQUID AIR SHIPPED LIKE DRY GOODS.

"For transportation—thus far only for experimental use—I place the liquid in a large tin can, or cylinder, holding from three to six gallons. This I wrap with a layer of felt, and for protection against rough usage set it inside a slightly larger can of the same sort. Over the top I lay a thick cushion of hair-felt, which keeps out heat without preventing free escape of the expanding gases. With this simple arrangement I have kept the liquid for thirty-six hours and have shipped it from New York to Washington and to Boston. There is no difficulty nor danger in handling it provided reasonable precaution is used and the gases are not confined. It can be dipped up with a tin cup and poured into almost any sort of dish, like so much water. If you chance to drop the dipper, however, it will shatter like thin glassware. It is a curious fact that this intensity of cold makes iron and steel extremely brittle, while it increases their tensile strength. This condition is only temporary, of

course. Copper, gold, silver, aluminum, platinum, and most other metals are not so affected. Neither is leather—luckily, for its use in valves, where it is exposed to great cold, is important; but rubber becomes as friable as so much terracotta."

ALCOHOL AND MERCURY FROZEN.

One of the most marvelous experiments that Mr. Tripler describes is also one of the simplest. That is, he invites his visitors to put their fingers into the fluid and cautions them, at the same time, to take them out again quickly. If this warning is observed no harm will result, in spite of the frightful degree of cold, for the moisture of the hand is acted on at once by the cold in such a way as to cause a thin cushion of vapor to form next the flesh, which incases and protects it like a glove. The merest pause, however, would mean at least a frost-bite, and perhaps a severe "burn." If beefsteak, or butter, or fruit, or eggs are dipped into liquid air and allowed to remain a few moments, they will become frozen so hard that one can take a hammer and pulverize them into a fine dry dust. Even mercury becomes frozen solid after a few minutes, and alcohol itself may be frozen absolutely rigid.

As the exposed liquid air gradually disappears to mingle with the air about it, the nitrogen leaves first, as it is more volatile, and boils away.

THE PROBABLE USES OF LIQUID AIR.

The most obvious use to which this discovery will be put is, of course, that of refrigeration. With such a temperature it will be easy to transport fresh meat, fruits, etc., to any distance, and Mr. Tripler says that in hotels and large establishments the same motive power which is used for running the elevators and driving the dynamos might be turned to account for all kinds of refrigeration; while in summer the sleeping apartments might be cooled to any temperature desired without the deleterious gases which result from all attempts to artificially heat these rooms in winter. Especially in hospitals would this be valuable, and Mr. Tripler thinks that medicine and surgery will have many ways to gain from its discovery, because of the opportunity it will give to obtain absolutely pure air. He mentions its possible use as a high explosive in war machines, and says that the War Department is already making investigation as to its application in cooling guns when in action. But more important will be its service as a motive force on war ships. He thinks that it may prove the solution of the tremendous modern problem of coal in naval operations. Then, if we had submarine boats in practical use, the motor would supply all

the air required for breathing. As to its application to the flying machine, Mr. Tripler says, assuming that all that is now wanted is a motor sufficiently strong and light and safe:

"With liquid air no fire would be needed—the heat of the surrounding atmosphere would be entirely adequate; and for this reason, and because there would be no moisture to affect them, the boilers could be made of paper. Aluminum, scarcely heavier than paper, yet nearly equal to copper in ductility, could be used for the coils and other necessary parts of the mechanism. The potential applications of liquid air are simply revolutionary; it is probable that even electricity is not destined to be of greater service to mankind. At present, in the best engines, 90 per cent. of the energy theoretically existing in the coal consumed is dissipated. This enormous loss liquid air will enable us to obviate."

A NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE IN THE WEST.

IN the *New England Magazine* for June, under this title, Prof. J. Irving Manatt, who is well known to the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS from his articles on Greek subjects, describes the thriving and useful Iowa College, at Grinnell, Iowa, and tells of the conditions of the Western movement from New England which made it and its success. Years before the founding of Grinnell there came into what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," a strip of land forty miles wide on the Mississippi River front, and what is now Iowa, named after the Indian chief who was its guarantor, two young men who afterward made their mark in the commonwealth, James Wilson Grimes, from Dartmouth, and Asa Turner, a Massachusetts man, educated at Yale, and one of the "Illinois Band" which was formed in New Haven in 1830 and which had already assisted in founding Illinois College. Grimes was a lawyer, Turner was a clergyman. Iowa was not yet a State, and the name was not in existence. At that time and immediately afterward people were pouring into this region at the rate of a hundred families a day, chiefly following the parallels from New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with small but important contingents from New England. These people had no teachers, and Father Turner was ambitious to provide them with such. He was seconded in this aim by the "Andover Band," eleven young men of the class of '42 at Andover. Together they framed the pioneer church at Denmark, on November 5, 1842. The newcomers to this land of magnificent distances and impassable tracts were all college men, and many of them were men of parts. Among them

were Ephraim Adams, the father of Prof. Henry C. Adams, of Michigan, and Prof. E. D. Adams, of Kansas University; Ebenezer Alden, Horace Hutchinson, James J. Hill, Daniel Lane, and six others of sterling character and fine training and attainments. They brought with them from Andover Hall the college idea, and added it to the enthusiasm for a college for the future State of Iowa which had already been aroused in seven students of the New Haven Divinity School as early as 1837. In October, 1842, at Brighton, the first actual steps were taken toward the formation of a college, and on June 17, 1847, Iowa College began its corporate existence. The first board of trustees included two of the pioneer pastors, and four of the college founders were graduates of Yale, two of Amherst, one each of Bowdoin, Dartmouth, University of Vermont, and Union. The town of Davenport offered a site and \$1,500 toward a building fund, and the founders each guaranteed \$100 more; and so, on November 1, 1848, two years before Davenport had a district school or a book store, the first college building, a small, one-story brick edifice, was thrown open to students.

GRINNELL AND ITS FOUNDER.

The future college began very quietly with a total school roll of two boys who came in fit for college. It was in 1854, the same year that saw the election of Governor Grimes, that Iowa College received its last and most important reinforcement of founders. Josiah B. Grinnell was a Vermonter, born in 1821, who had lived a typically stern New England life, had drifted to New York State and thence to Wisconsin, then to Auburn Seminary, and later to Albany, where he conceived the idea of founding a Congregational church in the center of the slave power. With a substantial backing of such men as Beecher, Bowen, Bushnell, and Storrs, Grinnell bought old Trinity Church in Washington, and in November, 1851, opened fire from his pulpit. He was escorted away without too much ceremony from this stronghold for "giving a young mulatto couple a lesson in astronomy, especially the location of the 'north star.'" He preached awhile in New York, thus coming into cordial relations with Horace Greeley, whose advice to go West he took in good faith and with great success. He settled on a high prairie site 125 miles west of the Mississippi, and "located" 5,000 acres of the richest soil in the world. To accomplish this land deal he started on a Saturday morning on a sixty-five-mile drive to the land office in Iowa City, and preached a rousing sermon in the infant capital the next day. Returning with his land titles, he built in the neighboring grove a

14 x 16 cabin, which served as "kitchen, dining-room, and office, hotel, and dormitory for ten persons." Goods had to be carted from Burlington by the founder himself. As the population swelled, the log-cabin was succeeded by the "Long Home," a frame shell 16 x 80, built of green lumber sawed by horse-power and serving as "land office, hotel, hospital, and council-room for rainy days and Sunday meetings." Dr. Thomas Holyoke was one of three that associated with him. He was another shrewd Yankee, and surveyed the lands, laid out the town, and led the way in building himself a comfortable home.

PROSPEROUS PIONEERING.

These were homely times, but there was no privation, as nature furnished a bountiful fare. The woods were full of game; deer, wild turkey, partridges, squirrel, rabbit; every stubble-field alive with quail and prairie-chickens; the streams teeming with pickerel, bass, red-horse, and suckers, and their banks loaded with wild plums and grapes and nuts, while luscious blackberries and raspberries ran riot in every thicket, and an acre of sod was good for a bushel of strawberries that would melt in your mouth. Dr. Magoun tells of living on bear meat and wild honey for a week in 1844. Meanwhile the Western movement was in full tide, and soon this hustling community of pioneers decided that they wanted a school and a good school.

The proceeds of the sale of town lots were devoted from the first to an institution to be called "Grinnell University." The college walls were already rising, the men who spent the day breaking prairie or building their homes lending a hand at night, while their wives and children carried bricks or held the lantern. The town high school was already fitting pupils for the college, and thus the youth from the country around were drawn in and the little haven began to leaven the big lump.

FINAL LOCATION OF IOWA COLLEGE.

In the meantime the unpretentious but sturdy Iowa College at Davenport had graduated five successive classes, which, however, numbered only ten in all, though there were some men who made their mark, and finally closed its doors in 1858, taking its good name and its assets, amounting to about \$9,000, with it to Grinnell, "where it absorbed what there was of Grinnell University—namely, two professors, some fifty preparatory students, a thirty-five-thousand-dollar property, and abounding good-will. No freshman class was formed until 1861; and then nine out of the twelve members took to the field. That was the order of the day as long as the war con-

tinued, and so the classes graduated in the sixties were composed chiefly of women. Indeed, at one time there was hardly a student left in the college who was capable of bearing arms—even the Quakers of both sexes going to the front to nurse the wounded or care for the freedmen. The professor, radiant himself, enlisted with twenty-six of his 'boys' in one company. The college was represented in fifteen Iowa regiments and in several from other States; and there were no better soldiers. One who went out of that first freshman class—Capt. R. E. Jones—fell leading a gallant charge in the last days of the war; Joseph Lyman, of the same class, rose to the rank of major and lived to win distinction on the bench and in Congress; but for the most part the boys fought in the ranks, and their fame is treasured only in the simple homes and in the young college that sent them forth."

AN ABLE FACULTY.

At the close of the war the college was still carrying on its work, though it was rather uphill work, and had a property valued at \$100,000 and a fine faculty. The first president was not elected until 1865. He was a superb leader, George Frederick Magoun, who had been one of the council for a long time. His administration lasted over twenty years. Professor Manatt says: "It is not too much to say that he would have been a distinguished presence in any academic circle in the world, and he could hardly have had less than that in any Senate or in any Cabinet. A short-sighted man might have thought it a waste of greatness, but the new president magnified his office, and the little college grew into a statue." In this little community learning was honor and culture a religion, and several of the faculty in these early years of Grinnell, Henry W. Parker, the poet, Charles W. Clapp, John Avery, were men who would adorn

any institution of learning. It was a community, too, of "plain living and high thinking"—"a homogeneous community, with high ideals and a pure, sweet social life, which carried the little college on its heart and made it at home. Plain people they were, far from rich in worldly goods, living simply and yet in a true sense grandly. In this society the high-bred man would have experienced no shock; and it made an ideal atmosphere for the youth drawn thither from raw new towns and often from lonely farm-houses. Certainly they enjoyed a social culture not always afforded by the city college where the student too often remains a stranger in the community."

SOME OF THE ALUMNI.

Professor Manatt says in conclusion:

"The last test of a college is its finished product, the quality of the men and women it trains for the world's service. By this test Iowa is justified of her children. She is too young to point to many shining lights, and we can hardly dwell on individuals. But there are among her graduates some well known to the country and even beyond its borders. It would be hard to name three publicists from any other college who have done more solid work or won wider recognition than Prof. Jesse Macy, author of 'The English Constitution' and the pioneer in civic studies as a branch of public education; Prof. Henry Carter Adams, the historian of public finance and statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* and our highest authority on municipal problems. Sound lawyers, wise lawmakers, accomplished journalists, good physicians, and able men of business not a few are on her roster; but I cannot even call the long roll of college presidents and professors, more than forty in all, to say nothing of the hundreds of teachers she has trained."



THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE *Century* for June begins with a description of "Toledo, the Imperial City of Spain," by Mr. Stephen Bonsal, who was for some time in the diplomatic service in Spain.

The *Century* passes on to other Spanish-American subjects in an account of the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588, written by William Frederic Tilton, with an introduction by Capt. A. T. Mahan, and goes more nearly into the current of recent Spanish-American events in its report by Emory W. Fenn, of the Cuban army, on his "Ten Months with the Cuban Insurgents." Most of this article is taken up with a description of the routine doings in the camp of General Garcia's forces.

Under the title "The Three Rs at Circle City," Anna Fulcomer tells of the opening by herself of the first government school in the interior of Alaska, in the fall of 1896. This adventurous undertaking was at Circle City, on the banks of the now famous Yukon. Circle City was already enjoying a boom then and was the richest mining camp on the river, with a white population of 1,500. Miss Fulcomer began her school with 36 pupils, and the white and Indian children seemed to mix together without any trouble.

An interesting article in these war times is that by Mr. R. O. Crowley, formerly electrician of the torpedo division of the Confederate States navy, on "The Confederate Torpedo Service." That this department of the Confederacy conducted its work under serious difficulties is sufficiently attested by the discouraging scarcity of cannon powder and the fact that there were only four miles of insulated wire in the entire Confederacy; thirdly, the electricians could find only about four or five feet of fine-gauge platinum wire in the Southern States, while battery material was very scarce and acids could only be purchased from the small quantity remaining in the hands of druggists when the war broke out. Notwithstanding this, a number of torpedoes were constructed, using ordinary copper soda-water tanks capable of holding about 150 pounds of powder each and anchored floating midway between the bottom of the river and the surface of the water. Mr. Crowley tells of what was probably the first successful attempt at ramming with torpedoes, that on the United States steamship *Minnesota*, the largest war vessel in the Union service.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the June *Harper's* we have selected Capt. A. T. Mahan's article on "Current Fallacies Upon Naval Subjects" and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart's on "A Century of Cuban Diplomacy" to quote from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

A novel and very readable contribution to this number is "A Study of a Child," by Louise E. Hogan, who has taken a youngster fourteen months of age and recorded his impressions, his first attempts at speaking, at drawing, and writing.

There is an article on "The Situation in China," signed "Cathay," which deals with the onward movement of Russia, Germany, and France in the grab for the great

and inchoate empire. "Cathay" stands up for the British policy in China. It may, he says, not always have been free from reproach in other respects, but though there were times when Great Britain might have done anything she liked in China, when her political ascendancy was as undisputed as her commercial preponderancy, she never claimed a single advantage for herself. Even the island rock of Hong Kong, the solitary trophy of two successful campaigns, is open to all comers, and in every treaty port throughout China all can share the rights which she acquired by the treaties of Nankin and Tientsin.

The opening article of the June *Harper's* is Mr. Julian Ralph's on "The Czar's People," in which he gives an account, in his characteristic reportorial style, of the "huge farm," comprising a seventh of the land surface of the globe and a twenty-sixth of its total area, with ten millions of men and women of a more or less comfortable class and one hundred and nineteen millions of citizens, the dullest, rudest, least ambitious peasantry in Europe.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE June *Scribner's* begins with "Undergraduate Life at Vassar," one of the series of articles on undergraduate life at the various colleges of the United States. It is well written by Margaret Sherwood and most charmingly illustrated by Orson Lowell. There is just a little more snap and pleasant audacity about Vassar undergraduates than perhaps any other college girls in the world, and Miss Sherwood has made the most of this subject.

"Seaside Pleasure Grounds for Cities" furnishes Mr. Sylvester Baxter with an opportunity to give an appreciative account of what his city has done in making its young people and old people, too, happy with Revere Beach. This is the first ocean beach near a great city which, in the history of public parks, has been set aside to be governed by a public body for the enjoyment of the common people. The late Charles Eliot, the associate of the Olmsteds, father and son, has studied this problem, and the result is a great and useful work. It has been a costly project, over \$1,000,000 having been devoted to making Revere Beach a worthy public ocean front for Greater Boston, chiefly on account of the land damages; but Mr. Baxter thinks it will be worth many times the cost. In August, 1896, there were something like 200,000 visitors in a single week, and they were so orderly that not a single arrest was made. The bath-house was opened on August 1, 1897, and the season lasted about six weeks. For accommodations that surpass those of any private bathing establishment on the coast, including bathing-suit, towel and dressing-room, the charge was only 15 cents and for children 10 cents. The total receipts were \$10,643.75 and the expenses \$8,901.25. Residents are permitted to bathe from their own houses, but all others must resort to the metropolitan bath-house.

The well-known musical critic, Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, has a brief and appreciative critical article on Anton Seidl, in which he brings out prominently the keynote of Seidl's success as a "naturalist," as the Germans call

it. Seidl believed conducting to be an art which in its truest estate could be acquired only by plenary inspiration. Mr. Krehbiel says:

"Only once have I known him to mention a technical feature of the conductor's art which he deliberately adopted from another's method. He used the Munich Conductor Levi's manner of beating time in recitatives. For the rest, he depended upon himself—his influence at the moment, his knowledge of the music, his consciousness of command over men. The first essential in conducting he held to be complete devotion to the music in hand. The conductor must penetrate to the heart of the composition and be set aglow by its flames. That done, he must make his proclamation big and vital, full of red blood, sincere, and assertive—assertive even in its misconceptions. He had no room in his convictions for mere refinement of *nuance* or precision of execution. Too much elaboration of detail he thought injurious to the general effect."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for June contains an article on "The War With Spain and After" and one on "The Uncertain Factors of Naval Conflicts" which we have reviewed in another department.

Mr. Rollin L. Hartt has a very readable and enthusiastic article on Montana, and he calls it "The Montanians." The climate is idyllic, he says, and with its forty-two hundred vertical feet of the dense lower atmosphere knocked off the properties of the air are magnificent. Mr. Hartt says: "Breathe it for a year and a day and you will be altogether a new creature." Horses will travel fifty miles with less fatigue than the New England animal would suffer from a journey of twenty. There are no meek-eyed cows, but only the glaring, fierce-faced variety, with nervously twitching tails. Human nerves respond readily to the stimulation that comes with every breath of the exhilarating mountain air.

"Women feel it first. Montana women look older than they are and act younger. The settled-down, matronly, family-tree composure that comes to our women at forty-five or fifty is a thing unknown in the Rockies. Yet the outward signs of age are sooner seen: a girl begins to fade at twenty; faint lines, the beginnings of wrinkles, appear in the faces of mere maids of seventeen. The complexion loses its freshness; the hair turns gray prematurely and falls out at an unexampled rate, because of the extreme dryness of the air in a country where the sun shines three hundred days in the year. Young woman, stay East!"

Mr. C. Hanford Henderson contributes "A New Programme in Education." After suggesting, in a well-written article, his theory of the aims of education he gives this programme: Gymnastics first—not athletics, he hastens to qualify, but gymnastics. Mr. Henderson believes that good health and abounding vitality are the foundation of all other excellence, and agrees with Dr. Johnson in considering all sick men rascals. The second place is taken by music, meaning the artistic cultivation of the voice in both speech and song, as well as distinct musical training on some suitable instrument. His third branch is manual training, and at the end of his list of important studies comes language. He would even omit the specific study of English, except perhaps spoken English. He thinks that most

children in educated families will themselves learn to read by the time they are eight years old. One other spoken language he might admit, and it would be French. So that up to fourteen years of age Mr. Henderson would confine all organic education to gymnastics, music, manual training, drawing, English, and French. All of this work must enlist the good will and good feeling of the child, and the subtle spirit of *noblesse oblige* must be forever in the air.

There are two other articles on educational subjects in this number, one on "Normal Schools and the Training of Teachers," by Frederic Burk, and another on "High-School Extension," by D. S. Sanford.

There is another controversial paper from Prof. Hugo S. Münsterberg, who thinks that psychology is out of place in pedagogics, and who has been taken to task about it in the *Forum* by Professor Bliss.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE June *McClure's* is full of war material, even to the cover, which portrays Miss Columbia adorned with a liberty cap. The editors have shown no little enterprise in preparing such a number of ideas, with the factors of large edition and short time limits. We have reviewed or quoted from, in another department, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's article on "Cuba Under Spanish Rule," Joseph E. Stevens' "An American in Manila," Stephen Bonsal's "How the War Began," and George B. Waldron's statistics of "The Cost of War."

In addition to these there are a number of other contributions apropos of the Spanish-American war. The chief of these is General Miles' article, "With the Turkish and Greek Armies in Time of War," the first of a series from General Miles on "Military Europe."

L. A. Coolidge contributes well-selected "Stories of the Fighting Leaders," with portraits of Dewey, Sampson, and others; Mr. Grover Flint has a chapter "In the Field with Gomez," and Mr. James Barnes two "Songs of the Ships of Steel."

General Miles' article is the result of a trip to Europe which he had determined on for a long time before, with a view to seeing the first European war that should offer a sight of hostile armies actually in the field. It is worth while noting that General Miles says that he is convinced the Turkish soldiers that he saw in Constantinople are among the most effective in the world. He gives as reasons for this the strength and sturdiness of the Turks, the influence of their religion on them, which teaches them to believe in absolute despotism and forces simplicity of life and strict temperance, and promises them unending pleasures in heaven as a reward for their endurance on earth. In addition, there is a long term of service, and finally the Turk has had a greater war record than any other European power during the last hundred years. General Miles says that Osman Pasha reminded him of General Grant more than any man he saw on the other side of the Atlantic.

In "The Household of the Hundred Thousand" Ira Seymour describes the social life in the army of the Union, in which he was a soldier.

Even the fiction of *McClure's* has a military tinge. Octave Thanet has a story called "An Old Grand Army Man," and Anthony Hope's story is full of soldiers. Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences of the Civil War" and William Allen White's story, "When Johnny Went Marching Out," round out the war number.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

THE June *Cosmopolitan* has an article by Mr. Charles E. Tripler on "Liquid Air," from which we have quoted in another department.

The editor of the *Cosmopolitan* interrogated not long ago every member of the Senate and the House of Representatives as to his opinion on the ethics of stock speculation by Congressmen. Mr. Walker prints some eighteen answers to his letter of inquiry, all of which agree that it is highly improper for Congressmen to buy and sell speculative stocks while they are voting on the questions which will influence the value of those stocks so decidedly. Only a few qualifications appear in this batch of letters. Mr. Grosvenor says: "I cannot concur in any opinion that would exclude a member of Congress from doing a legitimate business in buying or selling stocks unaffected by pending legislation;" and Mr. John Murray Mitchell expresses the opinion that very few members of Congress ever do buy and sell stocks, and these "have done so long before they came to Congress, and do so entirely irrespective of their Congressional life and of any information which they might possibly gain as members." Most of the answers are much more aggressive, some of them wishing to prohibit stock speculation on the part of Congressmen by law.

Mr. Zangwill, who writes the London notes for the *Cosmopolitan's* "World of Art and Letters," extends only a "qualified welcome" to the *Cosmopolitan's* plan for an international language. He asks: "Is it possible to fix words as one can fix streets, to petrify the life of language by an Academic Dictionary of Draconian severity? Words are incessantly shifting their connotation and taking on new shimmers and flavors of literary association. . . . It was the unprincipled Chinese language that stirred the projector to his idea; but is there not something Chinese in the thought of conserving a language forever unaltered? Would such a language be living? Would it not rather be a mummy?"

Frances C. Baylor has a short article entitled "In Havana Just Before the War," in which she gives a good description of the status of the city and of the Spanish army in Cuba. Another article inspired by the present military times is that on "Transformation of Citizen into Soldier," by Vaughan Kester, who tells how the National Guard has been mustered in.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

"MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE" is replete with pretty pictures of naval engagements and with portraits of the men who have come prominently before the world's eye in the present war excitement.

Another well-illustrated article, too, is that entitled "Two Miles of Millionaires," which gives handsome pictures of the "palatial" residences of the very wealthy people who live between Murray Hill and Eightieth Street, on Fifth Avenue.

Almost all of the magazines have succeeded in holding their June issues open for some reference to the magnificent victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila, and *Munsey's* furnishes its quota with an article entitled "Dewey's Invincible Squadron," with pictures of the most important vessels that contributed to that famous victory.

In the ever-present discussion as to the relative values of *Punch* and the American comic papers there is a sup-

posed evidence in the statement that *Munsey's* prints, that "an enormous quantity of American humorous matter is republished in England, two or three periodicals in London being made up entirely of *Life*, *Puck*, and *Judge* matter, which they arrange to receive from the publishers of those papers in the form of advance sheets sent weekly to them. On the other hand, very few of *Punch's* jokes enjoy currency in this country." This would, of course, be better evidence if the names and status of the papers which publish the American "jokes," so called, were given.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE *Ladies' Home Journal* for June begins with an article on the anecdotal side of Mrs. Cleveland, with a dozen or more pleasant stories of that lady's grace and tact and good sense. The author says that Mrs. Cleveland only asked one official favor while her husband was President of the United States. All during Mr. Cleveland's two terms as President her most intimate associates were those whom she knew before marriage. One of them was the wife of a clerk in the Treasury Department, who lives in one of the most modest little homes in Washington's most unfashionable district. This made no difference to Mrs. Cleveland, and often the White House carriage called to pick up the friend for a drive. Another one of her intimate friends was a young woman who taught music to support herself. Mrs. Cleveland obtained many pupils for her. Another was the wife of a struggling lawyer, and each week a bouquet of White House flowers came to cheer the friend of schoolgirl days. A fourth was the teacher of a small kindergarten, who when the Cleveland children reached a suitable age transferred her school to the White House, and the children and grandchildren of the Cabinet members and of the families of Mrs. Cleveland's friends and of the friends of the President became her pupils. Mrs. Cleveland's elevation never spoiled her a particle, nor did it affect any of her old friendships.

Madeline S. Bridges calls the Shaker village of Mount Lebanon in her title "A Wonderful Little World of People," and gives a pleasant description of the interior of this community. She finds the Shaker village wonderfully wholesome, pure, and satisfying. She says:

"It is, perhaps, not widely known that Shakers are strict vegetarians, except in so far as the use of eggs and milk may be considered a deviation from the rule. Tea and coffee are still used, though sparingly, and the daily menu, prepared in the most inviting way, of cereals, vegetables, custards, jellies, preserves, fresh fruits, delicious brown and white breads, honey, and such cream, butter, and cheese as one seldom finds in city markets, gives the feeling that nothing was missed from such a table—the thought of animal food, indeed, seemed repellant. Visitors' meals are served in a small room opening from the general dining-room. Those outside of the faith are never admitted to the family table."

GODEY'S MAGAZINE.

"GODEY'S" for June opens with an article on "The Spaniards in Cuba," by Joseph Dana Miller, which gives some idea of the island, its population, and the causes underlying the Cuban struggle.

Elsie Reasoner describes the Trans-Mississippi Inter-

national Exposition which begins on June 1, with President McKinley touching the button which starts the great machinery at Omaha. The exposition grounds are in the northern part of Omaha, covering about two hundred acres. They are on a broad plateau overlooking the Missouri River. Trolley and steam railroad lines make the run from the heart of the city in ten minutes. Thirty-five States are represented at the exposition by organized State effort. A novelty of the building has been the connecting of the buildings by numerous graceful colonnades, so that the visitor may start at one end of the Grand Canal and completely encircle it, a distance of over a mile and a half, without once being compelled to brave the rays of the sun. This writer says that plans for the manufacture of beet sugar attracted a great deal of interest through the country, and the exposition will show a complete plant in operation.

There is a good article by D. J. Greene on "Our System of Moving Freight," and an article about light-houses is contributed under the title "The Ghosts of Light and Sound."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE complete novel of the month in the June *Lippincott's* is a characteristic story by Maria Louise Pool.

Mr. Felix L. Oswald thinks that a great deal can be done to make the Klondike regions of Alaska more inhabitable. In the first place, he thinks that if the recommendations of Professor Tyndall to copy the moss-stuffed *châlets* of the Engadine were followed, winter in Alaska would be much more comfortable. These *châlets* are built with double-boarded walls, stuffed with a mixture of sea-grass and paper-mill waste, after impregnating both the wood and the padding with one of those numerous cheap solutions that will make cotton rags as non-combustible as woven asbestos. Experiments may also introduce, Mr. Oswald says, a multitude of grains and berries, if not of tree fruits, that could be made to ripen a crop in the short summers of eastern Alaska. Potatoes of the so-called "Irish" variety have already been modified by artificial selection till they now thrive 6,000 miles north of their original home.

Mr. George R. Frysinger tells some interesting things about robins. Commenting on the enormous numbers of these birds that are in the eastern part of the United States, Mr. Frysinger says he counted 40 robins' nests on one farm, and he has calculated the possibilities in the way of multiplication from these 40 pairs, and concludes that if there were not casualties, ten years would see no less than 3,545,520 robins as the result of that one farm's supply should they breed at a normal rate.

THE ARENA.

IN the June *Arena* the only article bearing even remotely on the war with Spain is Dr. Ridpath's argument to show that the Senators opposed to the recognition of Cuban independence were all "goldites." He says:

"The anti-Cuban vote in Congress was a gold-bug vote just as much as that given for the Lodge amendment on January 28. The suffering patriots of Cuba, if left to the care of the goldite oligarchy, might have

suffered eternally. The record of the contemners of the ill-starred island is made up; history has put it down in her memorandum. It was the opposing host of patriotism that on April 16 rose against the entrenched oligarchy and crushed it with the administration under it. It was the opposing host of patriotism that recognized Cuban independence, and it is that host that will make the Queen of the Antilles free as the waters that wash her shores!"

Still, it seems to us that some goldites must have joined the "host of patriotism," but they doubtless did so for the sake of the war bonds, as Dr. Ridpath intimates.

The *Arena* has the usual introductory article on the usurpations of the money power; in this instance Governor Russell, of North Carolina, attacks the federal judiciary.

Mr. John S. Hopkins writes on "The Direct Nomination of Candidates by the People," urging the adoption of a direct-nomination plank by the Populist party.

This number of the *Arena* is notable for an important and learned contribution by President David Starr Jordan on "The Elements of Organic Evolution." There is another scientific paper, by Dr. Harold Wilson, on "The Relation of Color to the Emotions."

Mr. B. O. Flower makes a vigorous argument against restrictive medical legislation. Incidentally he directs attention to the recent rapid growth of "Christian science," or the faith-cure movement, in the United States. Mr. Flower states that the Boston church now has a membership of over ten thousand, and that within the past three years the "Christian scientists" have built or purchased and paid for more than three hundred churches in the whole country. Preaching is not permitted in these churches. This great growth is due chiefly to the alleged cures.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

FROM the articles in the *North American* for May we have selected Dr. Abbott's paper on "The Basis of an Anglo-American Understanding" and the contributions of Captain Parker and Lieutenant Dapray on the financing and officering of our volunteer army for separate notice elsewhere.

An unusually large proportion of the May number is given up to articles of an historical, biographical, and reminiscent nature. Such, for example, is Mr. I. A. Taylor's interesting account of "The Informers of Ninety-eight," while Max O'Rell's vivacious "Reminiscences of a Young French Officer" makes excellent collateral reading with Sir William Howard Russell's "Recollections of the Civil War." Very interesting, too, is Miss Clara Barton's story of her work and observations in Cuba just before the outbreak of our war with Spain.

The autobiographical notes by Madame Blanc ("Th. Bentzon"), collated by Theodore Stanton, will have a fascination for the American admirers of this gifted French writer, whose sympathy with and understanding of the American people and their institutions has been made manifest more than once.

Dr. A. H. Doty writes a straightforward article on "The Federal Government and the Public Health," opposing the proposition made in Congress to confer autocratic powers on the federal officials, and advocating the establishment of a national bureau of health whose

functions should be to aid and encourage State and municipal officers in the scientific work already begun, and to coöperate with them for the protection of the country against the invasion of infectious diseases.

Mr. Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban Junta in the United States, describes the insurgent government of Cuba, but adds little to the information already given by the newspapers.

In an article on "Men and Machinery," Mr. Starr Hoyt Nichols contends that workmen who labor at a single operation in manufacturing by machinery are not noticeably duller-witted than those who supervise the making of an entire article; in other words, that repeated changing of the form of work does not of itself make the workman brighter or more intelligent as a workman. Mr. Nichols finds the influence of modern machinery to be wholly good, and looks for a millennium to result from improvements in machines, without regard to the human beings who operate the machines.

Mr. A. F. Weber presents statistics showing the growth of population in the suburbs of great cities and proving that the movement in the direction of suburban annexation in most of the great cities both in the United States and in Europe is not an artificial movement, but is simply the legal recognition of new economic conditions.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In "Notes and Comments" Mr. P. T. Austen writes on "The Educational Value of Resistance," Mr. Edward C. Plummer on "A Simple Solution of the Shipping Question," Mr. Charles Ferguson on "A Democratic Aristocracy, or Voluntary Servitude," and Jane Marsh Parker on "Profit-Sharing and Domestic Service."

THE FORUM.

IN our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" we have quoted from General Lieber's paper on the independence of the military system.

Germany's former ambassador to China, Herr von Brandt, offers an explanation of Germany's present position in China. He disavows in behalf of his government any intention looking toward the partition of China, declaring that Germany is not now in a position to share in the benefits resulting from such a partition, that the concessions recently demanded from the Chinese Government had become necessary because of the action of other powers in that part of the world, and that all that Germany desires is "a place in the sunshine by the side of others who are basking in it." Germany, he says, will advocate the extension of commercial relations with China—"not to the exclusion of others, but for the general benefit of humanity."

In discussing the special fifty-million appropriation for national defense, ex-Secretary Herbert shows that the principal loss to the Government, so far as the navy is concerned, that will result from emergency expenditures will be involved in the necessary purchase of makeshift vessels that will have to be sold when the emergency that called them into the navy shall have passed away. Such losses, however, as Mr. Herbert remarks, should be charged up not to the officials who are now compelled to spend this money, but to the economists in Congress who have pared down the appropriations for the navy's normal increase in the past years of peace.

Mr. Clarence Cary describes the trans-Siberian Railway now in process of construction, to which the present political complications in the far East are largely due. On the original survey plan this road is more than twice as long as the longest of the direct trans-continental systems in the United States. This great work was begun in 1891, and now it will soon be possible to travel from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok with continuous steam communication—during the summer at least—over the entire projected route, but a large part of this journey must be accomplished not by rail, but by light-draught steamers on the Amoor.

In an article on "The Utility of Music" Mr. Henry T. Finck ventures the assertion that nearly a quarter of a million people in this country make their living, directly and indirectly, by music. This would seem to establish the economic significance, if not the beneficence, of the art, but Mr. Finck advances many considerations to show the real usefulness of music from a religious, a physical, a moral, and a social point of view, respectively.

There are two important educational articles in this number of the *Forum*. Mr. Everett C. Willard advocates systematic physical culture in the public schools, and Prof. John Dewey attacks the methods of linguistic instruction employed in primary education in this country. As a substitute for the old routine of "the three Rs" Professor Dewey names the following controlling factors in the primary curriculum of the future: manual training, science, nature-study, art, and history.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, of the United States Weather Bureau, declares his belief that it is to-day impossible for any one to make a forecast, based fairly upon any principles of physics or upon any empiric rule in meteorology, for a greater period than one or two days in winter or for more than two or three days in summer; sometimes, he says, in winter, the movements of air conditions are so rapid that it is difficult to forecast even for one day. For this reason the Weather Bureau proposes to invade the upper air to get a new kind of data.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. John G. Bourinot states Canada's case in the matter of her relations with the United States. Mr. William Eleroy Curtis contributes a second paper on the resources of Central America, from which it appears that Costa Rica is in many respects the model Central American state, and a model is certainly needed. Dr. Ernst von Wildenbruch traces the evolution of the German drama. There is an interesting anonymous article on "Journalism as a Profession," said to have been written by an experienced newspaper writer.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

AS usual, the *Contemporary Review* for May is more up to date than most of its contemporaries. It opens with an article on the moral of the situation created by the war between the United States and Spain, which is noticed elsewhere. Two articles are devoted to the present phase of the Chinese question, and two others deal with the most serious of all the coming questions before Europe—namely, what is to be done with the Jews? Another article, also noticed elsewhere, is Mr. Richard Heath's exposition of what he calls "The Waning of Evangelicalism" in England.

HOW THE DREYFUS CASE STANDS TO-DAY.

M. Yves Guyot, writing on the Dreyfus case, sets forth from his own standpoint its salient features. M. Guyot believes implicitly in the innocence of M. Dreyfus and the guilt of Esterhazy, but he is one of the few partisans of Dreyfus who still retain faith in the possibility of vindicating the victim of the French War Office.

"The generals of the staff are of opinion that to pile lies upon lies in order to conceal the judicial blunder of the court-martial of 1894 is to 'defend the honor of the army.' The Liberal Republicans are inert enough to take no side. The Radical Republicans, such as MM. Bourgeois and Cavaignac, take sides against Dreyfus and in favor of Esterhazy. The Socialists are divided. It is only a small minority of us who dare to declare our faith in truth and to demand justice. What matters? We are confident of success—perhaps an early success. There are things so shameful that no government can long tolerate them with impunity."

HEALTH ON THE BICYCLE.

Dr. E. B. Turner writes a pleasant chatty medical article on the bearing of the bicycle on the health of cyclists. He thinks that no children should be put on a bicycle until they are seven years old, and great caution should be used when the cyclist is advanced in years. Dr. Turner thus sums up the good and the bad of bicycling regarded as to its influence on the health of the rider:

"No one who is unsound or delicate should commence to cycle, except under the advice of a competent physician. There are some ailments in which cycling, properly regulated, acts like a charm in restoring health; there are others in which to mount a bicycle would be simple suicide. It does most good in functional diseases and in such as arise from insufficient exercise. It prevents and assists in the cure of such ailments as gout and rheumatism, and few regular cyclists are troubled with indigestion. In the bloodlessness of young girls it sometimes does more good than pints of iron drops, though in such cases moderation is most essential until the heart is well drilled in its new work, and very few instances of pure 'nervousness' survive a regular course of bicycle rides. Its use is not so apparent when there is organic mischief and change of structure in any organ, though sometimes it is used as a palliative, and enables the sufferer to take that exercise which is good for his general health and which he could not manage on his feet. No person, however, with any organic disease, especially if the heart be affected, should attempt to cycle, except under the direct orders of his physician."

Dr. Turner concludes his article by declaring: "The bicycle-face, the bicycle-hand, the bicycle-foot are myths, and even 'kyphosis bicyclistarum' need but provoke a smile, provided only that the reader observe the good old cycling rule: 'Sit easily upright and keep your eyes well in front of you.'"

NOTABLE DOGS IN FICTION.

Phil Robinson devotes his ready pen to a disquisition on dogs in modern fiction. Bullseye, the dog of Bill Sykes in "Oliver Twist," comes first among the notables in the canine race. Snarleyow he dismisses as a monstrosity and an impossibility. Very different was Launce's dog Crab, which was the most finished portrait of a dog to be found in Shakespeare's plays. Kingsley's Bran in "Hypatia" represents the human and Christian element of the novel, and is, indeed, the chief motive

power of the book. Walter Scott, in like manner, in "The Talisman" makes the dog Roswal the leading character in the story. Mr. Robinson concludes by a reference to the martyred Gelert.

SLAVERY IN THE LAGOS HINTERLAND.

Canon Robinson writes a brief and well-informed paper concerning the extent to which slavery and slave-raiding prevail in the West Coast of Africa. Nothing could put it down, he says, but an improved system of currency and improved methods of communication. Slaves are the only currency in the interior of the West Coast, with the exception of cowries.

"The value of a slave varies from 100,000 to 300,000 shells, or from £3 to £9. These are the average market prices; slaves sold by private arrangement, and whose character is known, often fetch much higher prices."

The system of making fresh slaves whenever it is necessary to put more money into circulation is carried on to an extent of which people who have never visited the country have little idea. Canon Robinson says:

"During my three months' stay in Kano, the chief town in the hinterland of West Africa and probably the second largest in the continent, there were as a rule 500 slaves on sale in the open market. I witnessed on one occasion nearly 1,000 new slaves brought into the town as the result of a single raiding expedition. The slave population of the town could not be less than 50,000. Moreover, what is to be seen in Kano is to be seen on a proportionate scale in every other town throughout the greater part of the West African hinterland."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* has a good article on "England's Duties as a Neutral," which we notice elsewhere.

THE GROWTH OF THE WORLD'S ARMAMENTS.

Mr. H. J. Wilson has a paper on this subject which is capably illustrated with statistical diagrams bringing the salient facts into clear relief. In 1868 the actual expenditure on armaments by England, Russia, France, Italy, Austria, and Germany was \$445,000,000. Their armies on a war footing mounted up to 4,500,000 men. In 1896 the same powers spent \$845,000,000 on armaments and mustered 17,000,000 men in their armies on a war footing. In the same period the English-speaking states were the only countries which had reduced their national debt. The United States had reduced theirs from \$2,750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000, while the reduction in Great Britain was from \$4,000,000,000 to \$3,250,000,000. All the others had piled up their debt, France leading the way. Her debt, which stood at \$2,500,000,000 in 1868, now stands at \$6,250,000,000. The Russian debt has increased in the same time even more in proportion, and rose from \$1,500,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000. The debt of Austria and of Italy has more than doubled. Mr. Wilson is inclined to be a pessimist, but he thinks he can see some good in the prospect of universal military service in Great Britain. He says:

"Provided the state can procure its war material within its own boundaries, the expenditure on cannon and battleships goes almost entirely in wages to the working class, while the subtraction of hundreds of thousands of young men from domestic life for a year or two years discourages premature marriage, develops

the body, and implants the spirit of discipline and obedience."

WANTED—LADIES TO HELP IN GIRLS' CLUBS!

Lady Albinia Hobart-Hampden, in a paper entitled "The Working Girl of To-day," laments that so few ladies will devote their time to the management of clubs for working girls.

"I attribute this half-heartedness on the part of our would-be helpers to two causes: (1) That they have not a high aim in view behind the recreation, that they have not seriously thought out the position of those they are trying to influence or realized their crying need of friends to help and guide them. Above all, they may not have grasped the idea of self-sacrifice as the essential condition of all work that is worth doing; (2) that they have not understood the initial difficulty of getting hold of the girls."

THE CIRCASSIANS AND THE AFRIDIS.

Lord Napier of Magdala draws a comparison between the Russian campaign against the Circassians under Schamyl and the recent British campaign on the North-west frontier. He says:

"This Russian expedition may well be compared with Sir W. Lockhart's expedition to Tirah. The two theaters of war are very similar in climate, topography, and extent. If the Russians had the disadvantage of operating in a thickly wooded country, Tirah, while being also in many parts covered with forest, which on one or two occasions gave the Afridis an advantage, is probably by far the more rugged and difficult, for the Russians' account mentions some light carts as having accompanied their force, which in Tirah would have been impossible. The wild tribes in both cases also seem to be identical. The happier result of our recent experience is probably due to the ability of our general and to the better training of the modern officer. There may have been some mistakes made during our campaign in some of the rear-guard actions, but such retreats in a mountain country are among the most difficult of military operations, and in the light of history we may well congratulate ourselves that our losses were no greater."

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a very interesting paper of personal recollections and anecdotes of the great French painter Meissonier by the late Charles Yriarte. The Rev. Dr. Mason writes about "All Hallows, Barking," under the title of "The Romance of an Ancient City Church." The other papers are of good general interest, but do not call for special mention.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN the May *Fortnightly* Mr. Edward Dicey, who writes from Cairo, describes the changes which have been brought about in Egypt during the English occupation. After passing all the reforms effected in review he says:

"But I am convinced that if our troops were withdrawn and our place in Egypt was not taken by any other civilized European power, the old state of things would revive at once, and Egypt would be governed once more by the old system of baksheesh and kurbash. Indeed, the last state of the country would be worse than the first, as the old generation of Egyptian states-

men have fallen into the background under our occupation, and the younger generation have so far not exhibited the intelligence or the vigor of their predecessors. Our occupation, hampered as its action has been by manifold difficulties, has yet conferred immense benefits on the people of Egypt. Englishmen, therefore, who share my view that the occupation of Egypt is demanded by the interests of the British empire will, I trust, be confirmed in their resolution that this occupation must be maintained, by the conviction that its retention is beneficial not only to the occupying power, but to the country occupied."

MR. RHODES' AMBITIONS AND DIFFICULTIES.

"An Imperialist" has written an article which gives a very fair expression of the immensity of the change on the subject of Mr. Rhodes in public opinion. This writer replies to the complaints of those who say that there is no gold in Matabeleland because nothing has been done to put machinery up. He points out that, first of all, a good deal has been done, and much machinery is almost ready for beginning stamping operations. Secondly, he explains how the rinderpest upset all calculations. He says:

"Mealies, on which the natives are fed, cost about 25 shillings a bag. Two natives eat about one bag a month, so that the month's keep of each native costs 12 to 15 shillings. After the rinderpest mealies were £9 to £10 a bag, so that the keep of a native cost close on £5 a month. Now that the railroad has reached Bulawayo, the cost is about £2 a bag, and a further reduction in price is expected from an abundant mealie crop. This was the great operative cause that stopped mining development in 1896 and 1897."

"An Imperialist" naturally sympathizes with Mr. Rhodes' idea of uniting the Cape to Cairo by cable and by rail. He says:

"Mr. Rhodes' idea of a through telegraph service between the Cape and Cairo may be gathered from Mr. Rhodes' message to the Sirdar in reply to a wire reporting the battle of Atbara: 'My personal skeleton in the cupboard is that you may get to Uganda before I do.' Mr. Rhodes may fairly hope to travel, before he is an old man, by a through railroad and steamboat service from Cape Town to Cairo."

HOW TO WORK AT ONE'S BEST.

In an article entitled "A Cure for Indolence," Dr. Maurice de Fleury incidentally touches upon a point of universal interest to all literary men. Speaking of how we can get the best work out of ourselves, Dr. Maurice de Fleury says:

"This rule might be thus briefly formulated: 'In order to insure the very least amount of nervous expenditure and fatigue, intellectual production ought to be daily, at a fixed hour and matinal.' It is certainly better to write during the morning; who-soever is possessed with an interesting subject or with a good fixed idea meditates all day and prepares himself incessantly for work. One might, with very great advantage, imitate Michelet, who each evening, before retiring to rest, read his notes as a child prepares his lesson, classified them, impregnated his brain with the chapter to be written the following morning, and left his ideas to germinate during the peace of night.

"Then, if you will believe me, after a short toilet—only that which is necessary to have the eyes clear and the hands clean—go quickly to work as soon as you are

awake. You will at once find yourself disposed for work, and in a trice the brain will give forth the best of its mental secretion. It is a piece of advice of real practical importance. Nearly all neurasthenics who obey this prescription strictly improve rapidly, and there are none who do not speak of the feeling of great calm which a morning's work gives them for the rest of the day."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. Hubert Herkomer, R.A., writes on "Painting in Enamels." Mr. Arthur Symonds contributes a curious eulogy upon Aubrey Beardsley.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for May continues to keep up its high reputation as an intelligent observer of affairs in England, in the colonies, and in the United States.

THE ADVANCE TO KHARTOUM.

Mr. Charles Williams writes on the "Advance on the Soudan." He is full of praise for the Sirdar, with whom he seems to be on terms of intimacy, which give importance to his forecasts of what is likely to happen in the Soudan. The Nile will begin to rise next month, and when it rises the expeditionary force will advance to Khartoum. Mr. Williams thinks it ought to go below Khartoum and establish communications with Wady Halfa. He says:

"Our work will not be done even when in the autumn, probably by Michaelmas, we shall be flying the Star and Crescent beside the Union flag over Omdurman and Khartoum. For we cannot stop there. That may be all Egypt is entitled to, or we may admit her right to resume the equatorial province. However this may be, we must see to a connection made and maintained with the Nile sources. The whole valley must be under one authority before our work is done. Roddy Owen—on whom be peace!—planted the Union flag. There is much to do before operations are resumed at Nile rise. And it has to be decided whether there is to be another British brigade sent up for the advance on Khartoum. I am sure, if Kitchener had to decide the point, he, on the score of food and forage only, would prefer to do the remainder of the work substantially with the men he has. But as it is not likely Egypt can raise and provide for more troops at present, or that if they were raised they could be trained in time, a second British or an Indian brigade appears to be indispensable to the sureness of the operations of the autumn on the Nile. One thing is at length settled. Kitchener will be left to finish the work he has so well done up to now."

WHAT AUSTRALIANS THINK OF THE OLD COUNTRY.

A "Globe-Trotter," whose letter is quoted in the "Colonial Chronicle," reports that the Australian cities are far ahead in the uses of the appliances of civilization, such as cable and steam roads, telephones, etc. Australian workmen, he says, work with a will when they do work, and have not advanced dawdling to the position of a virtue. He says:

"I have had many conversations with representative men during my travels, and there seems to be a consensus of opinion on the following points: (1) The United Kingdom is on the down grade; (2) it possesses only politicians, but no statesmen; (3) Germany is the coming

nation and is cutting off our trade and commerce in every direction; (4) the average British workman is fifty years behind the Belgian and German in intelligence, energy, and capacity for hard work; (5) that to fail in a war would be less disastrous than to perish by senile decay, while a successful war would be followed by a closer federation of the empire."

THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

Mr. L. March-Phillipps writes in a very depreciatory spirit on the financial prospects of the South African Chartered Company. He charges them with having suppressed the hostile reports said to have been drawn up by the experts who accompanied Lord Randolph Churchill, and he is inclined to regard the right of the company to 50 per cent. of the scrip as the source of all evil. Since the company was formed "the public have invested over twenty million pounds sterling in Rhodesian gold syndicates. The Chartered Company shares to the extent of 50 per cent. in the profits of these syndicates. It is much to be suspected, indeed, that this 50-per-cent. clause in the financial coalition between the government and the private speculator is at the root of all the misapprehensions under which we have been laboring so long as to the resources of the country."

A PROTEST AGAINST THE AUTOCRACY OF THE NURSE.

Lady Vane has a short, spirited paper protesting against the modern habit of giving a trained nurse absolute power over her private patient. The hospital nurse, says Lady Vane, naturally attempts to introduce the mechanical routine which is indispensable to a public hospital, but it is irksome in the extreme to the private patient. The mistress of the house, Lady Vane maintains, should always preserve her authority over the nurse, and never allow her to become the autocrat of a sick-room.

MR. BODLEY'S "FRANCE."

Miss Betham-Edwards courteously but vigorously protests against Mr. Bodley's bulky pamphlet in two volumes as being nothing but a clerical indictment of the Third Republic in the guise of a study of modern France. Frenchmen do not mind what other people say about them, otherwise Mr. Bodley's book would have created a considerable fuss in France. Miss Betham-Edwards takes a diametrically opposite view to Mr. Bodley as to the present position of France, and as she has studied France over twenty-two years, while Mr. Bodley has only devoted seven years to the same subject, she naturally feels that she can speak with three times his authority.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for May opens with a sensible paper on the need of what the writer calls an imperial minimum. In his opinion there are signs that the land-hunger of the English is for the moment appeased, and therefore the time has come for defining the policy which should be followed in the period on which we are entering. The writer says:

"The pressing need of to-day is what may be described as an imperial minimum, which may serve as the guiding policy of the empire. This minimum will need to be so formulated as to include all that is of vital interest to the welfare of the British empire, and at the same time exclude all that does not directly

affect our interests, political and commercial. Such an imperial minimum should be the standard by which all foreign questions could be tested. Until such a minimum is formulated it will be impossible for Great Britain to have a settled and consistent foreign policy, and without such a settled policy peace with honor and safety is impossible, and without peace the work of consolidation cannot be carried on."

In defining the imperial minimum he proposes that it should consist of two points: (1) No further territorial extension and (2) the maintenance of the present *status quo*.

"If our interests are to be protected and the open trade door is to be a reality in Asia, it will have to be in coöperation with and not in defiance of Russia. The most strenuous endeavors of English statesmen should be engaged in bringing about a cordial *entente* with Russia and the United States, which would leave us free to check any power, presuming upon our reluctance to fight, which trespasses upon ground recognized as lying within the imperial minimum."

COSMOPOLIS.

IN *Cosmopolis* for May Mr. R. Nisbet Bain has a brief study of Zacharias Topelius, the great Finnish writer who died a few weeks since. To show the affection in which Topelius was held by the children of Finland and Sweden, Mr. Bain gives extracts from letters written by the children themselves to their favorite story-writer:

"Once a little boy of seven on reading some of Topelius' tales was fired by a sudden enthusiasm to turn author himself, and wrote off to Topelius to tell him so. 'But,' he adds, 'papa says I am to learn to spell first.

My Zack, my rare Zack,' he concludes enthusiastically, 'I call uncle "Zack" now.' A little woman of nine, on the other hand, is more business-like, if less expansive. 'Dear Topelius,' she writes, 'kindly be quick and write another book. But it must not cost more than two crowns, for I only got three in all from granny on my birthday, and I want to have one over for something else. . . . Topelius must think I write frightfully bad for so big a girl, and the end is always the worst part of it. Adieu!'"

Mr. Joseph Pennell contributes an article on "Cycling in the High Alps," showing how the thing can be and has been done, poking fun at the Alpine Club and its climbers, and concluding with an exhortation to "bikers" to send their "bikes" up each of the passes in carriages and walk them down the other side! Riding, he suggests, is not advisable, and coasting is not good form.

Cosmopolis continues its exploration of Europe's literary by-ways with an article by Lewis Sergeant on "Greek Contemporary Literature."

On the subject of our war with Spain the English, French, and German *Chroniques* in this number refrain from the expression of extreme or partisan opinions. Mr. Henry Norman, in "The Globe and the Island," approves the course of the United States and predicts an Anglo-American alliance. M. Francis de Pressensé, in the *Revue du Mois*, laughs at the "acute attack of Anglo-Saxonism" manifested in England. "Ignotus," in the German political chronicle, reviews the diplomacy preceding the war and predicts an unequal contest.

With the present number of *Cosmopolis* a Spanish and an Italian supplement will be issued, in addition to the Russian.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE first April number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has a well-informed article, by M. Grand maison, on the late Mr. Mundella and courts of arbitration in England. He does justice to the part played by the Conservative party in the social legislation of the last half of this century, and the description of the manifold activities of Mr. Mundella largely supplements the obituary notices which appeared at the time of his death.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL ARMY.

In the second April number Colonel Corbin has an article on the French colonial army. The importance of this, in view of the enormous colonial expansion of France in the last few years, will be readily seen. Colonel Corbin, it is interesting to note, holds up Woolwich Arsenal as a model in one respect, at any rate—namely, that the guns for both the British army and navy are really manufactured at the national arsenal, which is not the case in France. In laying down the conditions under which a true colonial army ought to be organized, he points out that the object is not only to guard and defend the colonies, but also to form, in case of need, an expeditionary force. It must be

admitted that Colonel Corbin is not at all an optimist. He has no great opinion, apparently, either of the ministerial plans or of the scheme elaborated by the commission of the Chamber of Deputies. He draws a picture of the colonial army tossed about like a shuttlecock between the French War Office and the French Admiralty, and deprived of independence, autonomy, and unity of management. He laments that France will probably continue to rely on raw recruits, enlisted at an age when they are too young to bear the labors of a campaign, even too young sometimes to bear the ordinary strain of a life in the colonies. He prophesies vast expenditure, and if a new Madagascar expedition should be necessary, he considers that its final success is by no means certain.

THE WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

M. Thoulet has an article on oceanography in the *Revue*. It may, perhaps, be well to explain what oceanography is. It is the study of the sea and salt water, the topography of the bed of the sea, the composition of the waters of various seas, their physical properties, the variations of their temperature, their relative density, and so on. The science is a young one. It was founded really by an Italian named Marsigli, who was

successively engineer in the service of Leopold I., a Turkish slave, and a member of the Academy of Science in Paris and of the Royal Society in London, and was by turns overwhelmed with honors and ignominiously disgraced—in fact, a regular bohemian of science. He published the first treatise on oceanography in Holland, but he left no school behind him, and the science fell into oblivion. A century and a half later, about the year 1842, a Frenchman named Aimé took it up again, but without much success. In a sense the United States may be called the founders of oceanography, for their observations have been continued without interruption for a hundred years.

GERMAN TRADE PROGRESS.

The recent controversy as to the extent to which Germany is competing with England in trade renders M. Levy's article on German commerce specially important. He shows that German commerce is not only extending in great houses in the interior, but also abroad, and is sending keen commercial travelers to various countries, with the result that it is largely ousting English trade in the far East. The German bankers are behind this movement and appear to be ever ready to finance new channels of trade. M. Levy cites a remarkable example of German commercial enterprise. Two brothers, who describe themselves modestly as young Hamburg agents, recently undertook the tour of the world, adopting each a different itinerary, in order to extend their commercial knowledge, and on their return each published the inevitable book. One of them in his preface says: "Germany, her commerce, her industries, and her agriculture, will always have need of men who know the rest of the world otherwise than by newspapers and books." The spirit behind this declaration is in curious contrast with the attitude of the average English mercantile house.

M. Levy shows the progress of German commerce in another way, by statistics. It has increased in fifteen years by 30 per cent., while the whole commerce of the world, in the same period, has only increased 8 per cent. Wherever we turn we see the same phenomenon. Germany, conscious of her strength, pursues, by means which are not always above criticism, but which all lead to the same end, a persevering policy of commercial expansion. Not the least among her ambitions is the possession of a colonial empire. In 1870 she had none; it was only born, so to speak, in 1884, and since then it has increased rapidly, though it is, as is well known, not popular in the country itself. Most of the German colonies do not pay yet, but their development, though gradual, seems to be certain, and the seizure of Kiao-Chau is evidence that the policy of colonizing will be maintained in the future. M. Levy notes that in addition to ordinary commercial enterprise, the Germans have interests in a large number of industrial enterprises in other countries. They have built the Keneh-Assuan railroad, the majority of the bonds of South African railroads are held in Germany, and German interests in American roads are estimated at not less than half a milliard francs. In Brazil, Anatolia, European Turkey, and Venezuela German capital has been largely sunk, and they have a finger in such different enterprises as Liebig's extract, Chilian nitrates, and South African mines.

All this excites somewhat jealous feelings in the patriotic bosom of M. Levy. He urges his countrymen to take up colonizing in earnest, and he points out that

France finds herself face to face, not with the old Germany with its iron military discipline, but with a new commercial Germany, against whom France must fight with the weapons of peace if she wishes to retain her position among the nations.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have mentioned elsewhere M. Rodocanachi's article on "Animals in History." The remainder of the magazine is quite up to the average in interest.

VASCO DA GAMA.

In view of the approaching celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Cape route to India by Vasco da Gama, Madame Adam has secured an extremely interesting paper on that great discoverer from the pen of a direct descendant of his, Don Maria Telles da Gama. The paper is to be continued in May, but there is enough to see that da Gama's descendant is not unworthy of his ancestry. The biographical and genealogical particulars of the family are of the greatest interest. The writer is indignant, perhaps naturally, at the allusions in the book entitled "Three Voyages of Vasco da Gama" to the cruelties and barbarities of the Portuguese conquerors of India, their frauds, extortions, and sanguinary hatreds, and he indicates pretty clearly that this is a case of the "pot calling the kettle black." He can, of course, only point to the heavy taxation under which India now labors, and in the nature of things it is impossible for him to contend that India is worse off under the rule of England than she would be under the dominion of Portugal. A good story is told of Vasco da Gama's readiness of retort. A stranger who wished to marry one of Da Gama's family presented his genealogical tree. Da Gama replied with a smile: "I have never had to do with my own genealogy, but if you wish to see it you should take the history of Portugal."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mme. Mathilde Shaw finishes her papers on the Klondike. Her description of the life of Dawson City is extremely vivid, but most people are already well informed of what goes on in the new El Dorado. It is worth while to note that Madame Shaw utters the often-reiterated warning that no one should go to the Klondike who has not money and provisions enough to stay there two or three years, and is not also endowed with excellent health and a great fund of gayety, *insouciance*, and philosophy.

Commandant Chassériaud returns to the attack about the French navy, and he draws from the recent debates in the Chamber the conclusion that there is great hope that the era of much-desired reforms is opening, inasmuch as Parliament seems to have taken that initiative in the control of the navy which has hitherto been split up and rendered practically non-existent among various official departments.

A writer calling himself "San Carlos" has an interesting description of Holy Week in Havana.

MADAME ADAM ON FOREIGN POLITICS.

Madame Adam's "Letters on Foreign Politics" are of special interest at this particular juncture. It is well known that Madame Adam's opinion of England, or rather, perhaps, of England's policy, is a bad one; and she now declares that British perfidy is absolutely

without limits, apparently because the Japanese expected an alliance with England and have been disappointed. Madame Adam notices a suggestion in the *London Review of Reviews* that the questions at issue between France and England in Africa should be submitted to the arbitration of the Czar, in default of the Pope, by saying that M. Hanotaux's recent speech points distinctly to an approaching agreement between the two countries without the intervention of such an arbitrator. She adds, however, that her only fear is that M. Hanotaux may make too great concessions to England in order to preserve peace.

In the second April number Madame Adam is chiefly concerned with events in Austria and the candidature of Prince George in Crete. As for Lord Salisbury's vacillation in the far East, she does not draw from it any consolation, for she is convinced that English policy is apt in the end to gain its object by a combination of subtleness and audacity. She denounces, too, the villainies, the intrigues, and the cruelties of the English in Egypt. As for the war, Madame Adam naturally supports Spain; and she has a fascinating little picture of the young Queen of Holland, who is intelligent, good, and charming, and of whose reign she has evidently formed the highest hopes.

REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* for April is full of the battle-cries of the approaching French elections, and, as may be imagined, these are not particularly interesting to American readers, as they deal principally with questions of internal politics.

M. Léon Daudet concludes his study of his great father, Alphonse, and he has succeeded in conveying to the reader some idea of Daudet's wonderful personal charm, for with the enthusiasm of the critic for a great master of style is mingled deep affection for a devoted parent.

It is worthy of notice that George Gissing has been accorded the rare honor of having a translation of his novel, "The Ransom of Eve," published in a French review.

In the second April number Pierre Loti has a remarkable description of his feelings as he sat in a box at the *Opéra Comique* and saw played upon the stage a version of "*Le Mariage de Loti*." He saw the actor taking his place and the Princess Oréna going down into the gardens in the moonlight to call "Loti." It was one of his own love-stories that was being played before him, a wonderful piece of autobiography, and his feelings seem to have been an indescribable mixture in which, perhaps, the ridiculous aspect of the thing was uppermost. It happened to be the very day on which he left the French navy forever, and the sight of the actors on the stage in that uniform which he had so long revered, and to which they seemed to have no right, filled him with a curious sense of irritation.

An anonymous writer contributes a long article on the situation on the Niger, which is illustrated by a fairly good map, though, as may be expected, the patriotism of the geographer is more remarkable than his scientific accuracy. In effect, the article is a plea for accommodation on both sides, and the writer says, truly enough, that the sharing of this territory is easy between two great nations who have no serious motive for hating one another and who cannot go to war without ruining themselves for the profit of others.

REVUE DES REVUES.

M. FINOT is making steady progress in establishing the *Revue des Revues* as one of the most serious, yet at the same time the most wide-awake magazine published in the French language. The number last to hand on April 15, for instance, contains, in addition to the usual reviews of the periodicals and the caricatures of the continent, a short article by Henri Sienkiewicz, "The Judgment of Zeus." Another Slavonic writer who figures in its pages is Count Tolstol, whose diatribe against contemporary science is given at length. The article of the most widespread and general interest is the second installment upon the way in which literary women judge men. It is entitled "How They Judge Us," and this later article contains several letters from eminent feminine authors setting forth their views of the other sex. The first place in the number is given to Dr. Henricourt's article on recent progress in medicine. George Pellissier gives a sketch of Jules Lemaitre. There are hitherto unpublished letters of Rousseau. There is a most important article on the trade in white slave children between Italy and France. It is written by the secretary of the Italian embassy. The article "*Le Langue elettorale*" contains many extracts from many notable electoral addresses, including that issued by the poet Béranger, which is in its way quite unique.

OTHER FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE *Revue Internationale de Musique* is a new fortnightly, started in March. The title, unfortunately a somewhat inconvenient one, explains the scope of the review, but, it may be added, many eminent French critics are among the contributors, and the general editor, the Comte de Chalot, is to be congratulated on his initial numbers. The mid-April number opens with an article on Wagner literature in Germany, by Henry Gauthier-Villars. This is followed by a notice of four directors of opera—Eugène Ritt, Emile Perrin, Halanzier, and Vaucorbeil—by Louis Gallet, and Eugène de Solenière records his impression of church music.

The *Revue pour les Jeunes Filles* of April 5 contains an interesting sketch of Gabriel Fauré, a modern French composer.

The art article in the *Revue Générale* for April is by Ernest Verlant, and it deals with Germany. The beautiful phototypes with which it is illustrated give us glimpses of the art in the cathedrals of Mainz, Frankfurt, Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), and Spire.

Vallgren and his work, by Bojidar Karageorgevitch, appears in the mid-monthly *Revue des Revues*; and in the April *Monde Moderne* Eugène Müntz has an article on Giotto.

The *Nouvelle Revue Internationale* has published a special April number, entitled *Pâques Fleuries*. It contains portraits and short notices, etc., of a number of well-known writers, many of them contributors to the pages of the *Revue*—Emilio Castelar, Madame Ratazzi de Rute, Frédéric Mistral, and many others.

In the April number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* the most important article is that by Abel Veuglaire on the French army in 1898 and the French military institutions. There is also an interesting notice of Adam Mickiewicz, based on the recent "Life" by Joseph Kalenbach.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.

The History of our Navy from its Origin to the Present Day, 1775-1897. By John R. Spears. Four volumes, 8vo, pp. 438-441-485-629. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$8.

In view of the last sentence of his preface, Mr. Spears, whose history of our American navy appeared only a very few months ago, was giving his work to the public at a much more timely period in our public life than he himself had supposed. For Mr. Spears declared that he had reached the conclusion that, "because of the growth of civilization and the spread of the pure doctrines of Christianity throughout the world, and the progress in the arts of making guns and armor plate in the United States, we shall continue to pursue for many years our daily vocations in peace." The book indeed is dedicated "to all who seek peace and pursue it;" and behold, we are even now in the midst of the first important naval war that has been witnessed in the world since navies put on their present iron-clad character. But if Mr. Spears has failed as a prophet, he has not failed as a historian. His volumes are remarkable at once for their accuracy and their graphic style. Moreover, they are full of very interesting illustrations, containing over four hundred pictures and diagrams in all. They carry the narrative from the year 1775 to the year 1897, and will be found of the very greatest value and interest by all who would seize the present moment of excited curiosity to gain a knowledge of our naval history.

The Founding of the German Empire by William I. Based chiefly upon Prussian state documents. By Heinrich Sybel. Translated by Marshall L. Perrin, and Helene Schemmelfennig White. Seven volumes, 8vo. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$14.

Herr Von Sybel's admirable story of the founding of the German empire is now accessible in a thoroughly trustworthy English translation, brought out by Messrs. Crowell & Co. in seven very handsome volumes. Von Sybel had written a valuable history of the revolutionary years at the end of the last century, in their relation to the political life of the German people. The old empire went down in that cataclysm; and it occurred to Von Sybel to write a companion work on the birth of the new German empire in the period that was crowned with the great success of 1870. To this end Prince Bismarck gave the author ample opportunity to use the contents of the government archives. The first hundred pages of the work is devoted to a summing up of German history preceding the revolutionary movements of 1848. Then follows in bold, clear narrative the attempts at German unity made just half a century ago, with the dramatic and complicated movements of German history that swiftly succeeded one another. Of necessity, this work tells from the German standpoint the history of continental Europe between the years 1850 and 1871. It is, naturally, pro-Bismarckian. Merely to look these volumes through is to feel a fresh wonder at the intensity and the immense vitality of the movements which have brought Germany so rapidly to its great place among the nations of our time. At the conclusion of his fifth volume, with which he ends his account of the war between Prussia and Austria (1866), Von Sybel's work was temporarily interrupted by the retirement of Prince Bismarck from the chancellorship, and the refusal of Bismarck's successor to allow the historian the further use of the archives. However, Von Sybel was not seriously

thwarted, for there was abundance of material accessible for the story of the four years from 1866 to 1870. The earlier volumes were translated, and published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., some six or seven years ago. The two concluding volumes have just now made their appearance. The work of translation has been done by competent scholars, and the set will be found in every respect highly creditable.

The Federalist: A Commentary on the Constitution of the United States. By Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay. Edited, with notes, by Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo, pp. 869. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.50.

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford has the habit of thoroughness in a very remarkable degree. Furthermore, he brings to a task of editing any work relating to American history or politics not only great ability but rare opportunities and invaluable experience. It is a very simple matter to reprint those famous papers known as "The Federalist" in some form or other. But it is a very different matter to present a soundly edited text, to annotate it, to index it, and to supply an introductory essay which really puts the touch of finality upon questions that have been in dispute for nearly a century. Any edition of "The Federalist" is valuable by reason of the intrinsic merits of the work as one of the masterpieces of political science; but for the purposes of critical study and precise reference, Mr. Ford's edition, it seems to us, must of necessity exclude all others. Quite apart from the extremely valuable editorial work included in the introductory part of the volume, Mr. Ford's index (The Federalist has never before been indexed) would entitle him to a vote of thanks by Congress.

Congressional Committees: A Study of the Origins and Development of our National and Local Legislative Methods. By Lauros G. McConachie, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 456. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.

The study of the actual working of our political system has made great progress in the United States in the past dozen years. Professor Woodrow Wilson's "Congressional Government," which appeared about twelve years ago, lifted the veil from many eyes, and greatly stimulated a study of our government as it actually is, apart from the theory of the Constitution. Mr. Wilson dwelt particularly upon the great part played by the machinery of congressional committees. More recently Miss Follett's study of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and his great authority, exercised in the main through his power to appoint committees, has attracted wide attention. Mr. Bryce, in the first volume of "The American Commonwealth," has not failed to analyze the working constitution as distinguished from the written instrument. Now comes a new study on congressional committees by Lauros G. McConachie, who seems to have done admirable post-graduate work under competent instruction in Cornell and Wisconsin universities, and to have made a direct study of politics at Washington. His book is a valuable contribution to the literature of our American politics. One cannot help thinking how surprised even those prophetic and sagacious minds that gave us "The Federalist" would have been if they could see the development of the parliamentary system under which the business of law-making and government is now carried on at Washington. A search of Mr. Ford's elaborate index wholly fails to discover any reference whatever in the whole "Federalist" collection to congressional committees.

The Monroe Doctrine. By W. F. Reddaway, B.A. 12mo, pp. 162. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

Mr. Reddaway's little volume on "The Monroe Doctrine" is published at the right moment. Mr. Reddaway traces the origin of the doctrine, discusses its authorship, and describes its subsequent history. He shows what part Canning played in the elaboration of the doctrine, and how its declaration strengthened his hands in the councils of Europe. Mr. Reddaway also shows how the interest and policy of England has frequently agreed with a portion, at any rate, of the famous doctrine. Mr. Reddaway holds that the doctrine cannot claim to be recognized as international law, for the rules of one nation for its own guidance are not binding upon other nations except by their acquiescence. Much confusion of thought exists as to the real significance of the Monroe doctrine, but it has established itself as a political force which, however esteemed, must be recognized. Above all, as Mr. Reddaway remarks, it must be understood. He has done something towards this most desirable end by publishing this little treatise.

Industrial Experiments in the British Colonies of North America. By Eleanor Louisa Lord. 8vo, pp. 164. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.25.

In this monograph Miss Lord very ably describes the inception and failure of the attempts made by Great Britain in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to force on her American colonies the production of naval supplies. This record of England's attempted exploitation of New England forms the economic background, so to speak, of the Revolution. The monograph makes it clear that the physical conditions of the country and the natural operation of economic laws made inevitable the commercial as well as the political independence of the colonies.

A French Volunteer of the War of Independence (The Chevalier de Pontgibaud). Translated and edited by Robert B. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The memoirs of the Chevalier de Pontgibaud (the writer was known also as the Comte de Moré) are interesting for the revelations they make of the conditions of society in Philadelphia and New York just after the Revolution (when the author revisited this country and received about \$10,000 for his services in the war) as well as for the military experiences narrated. The Chevalier de Pontgibaud was a typical young French nobleman of the period, who enthusiastically followed the fortunes of the Marquis de la Fayette in our War of Independence. The original French edition of his memoirs has become a rare book because of its printer, who was no less a personage than Balzac, the novelist.

The Cruel Side of War: With the Army of the Potomac. By Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, pp. 216. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

The letters composing this volume form a record of personal service at the headquarters of the United States Sanitary Commission during the Peninsular campaign of 1862 in Virginia. These letters are published just as they were written; they give realistic pictures of an important phase of war experience—one that has been too much neglected by the historians. This little book, like Walt Whitman's "Wound Dresser," which we noticed in these columns last month, surrounds us with the very atmosphere of hospital service in war time.

Washington vs. Jefferson: The Case Tried by Battle in 1861-65. By Moses M. Granger. 12mo, pp. 207. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Colonel Granger's book is devoted to a review and exposition of the secession controversy from the national, or non-secession, point of view. The positions taken by Northern and Southern statesmen, respectively, are clearly, and in the main fairly, stated. The book explains some mysteries in American political history for the benefit of the younger generation of readers and students.

The Building of the British Empire: The Story of England's Growth from Elizabeth to Victoria. By Alfred Thomas Story. In two parts. 12mo, pp. 391—468. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

Mr. Story takes up the narrative of Great Britain's development at the time when territorial conquest in Europe ceased to be regarded by British statesmen as a possibility and when new-world discovery had opened to the Anglo-Saxon race new vistas of imperial expansion beyond seas. Throughout the work there is a conscious endeavor to subordinate or ignore such details of fact as might have had a place in an ordinary history, and to bring out in bold relief the significant steps in Britain's growth as a colonizing power. Each of the two parts is separately indexed, and the publishers have changed the binding heretofore used for the "Story of the Nations" series to a style better suited to the requirements of the library.

The Franks, from their Origin as a Confederacy to the Establishment of the Kingdom of France and the German Empire. By Lewis Sergeant. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Another volume in the "Story of the Nations" series is devoted to the authentic history (almost inseparable from legend) of the ancient Franks. The author has aimed to confine himself "almost exclusively to facts which have a sure foundation." How far he has succeeded in this laudable undertaking, only the special student of the period is competent to judge, but of the difficulties in his path even the superficial reader may have a realizing sense. Mr. Sergeant's evident familiarity with the original sources of his story tends to strengthen our confidence in his work.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

The Isles and Shrines of Greece. By Samuel J. Barrows. 8vo, pp. 389. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.

It is a pleasant thing to find among our public men at Washington the scholarship and the literary skill that is exemplified in this admirable volume on Greece. Dr. Barrows, now member of Congress from the Tenth Massachusetts district, and known for a longer time as editor of the *Christian Register*, gives us something much more valuable than the superficial travel-book of the average visitor to Greece. He dedicates his book to Dr. Dörpfeld, and acknowledges in his preface the assistance of such men as Manatt, Wheeler, White, and other American Grecians, whose very names are a guarantee of excellence. Dr. Barrows knows his Greece thoroughly. He takes us through the Ionian Isles, shows us the shrines of Athens and environs Attica, next visits the Peloponnesus, then leads the way through Phocis and the Delphi region, takes us to Thessaly, pauses among the islands of the Ægean, and finally takes us with him to the site of old Troy.

Geographical and Statistical Notes on Mexico. By Matias Romero. 8vo, pp. 300. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Señor Romero, in his long residence at Washington has, to a singular degree, won the respect of the people of the United States. His scholarly accomplishments are on a par with his elevated character as a diplomat and statesman. He has compacted into this volume of Geographical and Statistical Notes on Mexico an immense amount of information that the reader might vainly seek elsewhere. The book sums up territorial information, is remarkably valuable in its facts about mining, gives adequate information about the climate, devotes due attention to agricultural products, is very interesting in its account of the races who inhabit the country, and presents the best attainable statistical information on population, religion, political organization, education, railways, telegraphs, public lands, finances, trade and commerce, and other matters of interest. The statistical tables are elaborate, and the volume is supplied both with a valuable table of contents and a satisfactory index.

BIOGRAPHY.

Benjamin Franklin, Printer, Statesman, Philosopher, and Practical Citizen, 1706-1790. By Edward Robins. 12mo, pp. 364. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Of arranging books in the form of series there seems to be no end. The house of Putnam's has had an exceptionally large experience of that sort, and undoubtedly it has been successful. This new life of Benjamin Franklin belongs to a new series entitled "American Men of Energy." It requires only a moment's reflection to perceive that this country has been peculiarly rich in distinguished personalities who have played a great part in the real development of the country, and who would not belong in a series of statesmen or men of letters, but would be quite at home in a group of "Men of Energy." It happens that Benjamin Franklin was a man of so large a nature and so varied a career that he could be made to fit into almost any sort of a biographical scheme. Mr. Robins has given us a very convenient, compact, and trustworthy narration of the life and services of the "sturdy printer, statesman, philosopher, and practical citizen."

The Eugene Field I Knew. By Francis Wilson. 12mo, pp. 134. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

The actor and book-lover, Francis Wilson, has written a charming little book of reminiscences of his friend the late Eugene Field. Of all Field's intimates none has given us so lifelike a portraiture of that inimitable genius as appears in this rather informal pen-sketch by Mr. Wilson. It is incomplete—but then, no Field biography that is likely to be written will ever seem complete or adequate to those who knew the man.

Here, There and Everywhere. By M. E. W. Sherwood. 8vo, pp. 299. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$2.50.

A gossipy book, made up mainly from journals of foreign travel, with chapters of reminiscences of General Scott, N. P. Willis, Washington Irving, George Bancroft, and other eminent Americans, and a few miscellaneous essays. Mrs. Sherwood has had unusual social advantages and has enjoyed the acquaintance of a remarkably large number of distinguished men and women, at home and abroad.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy. By Edwin L. Godkin. 12mo, pp. 272. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

Mr. Godkin finds the unforeseen tendencies of our American democracy manifested chiefly in the nominating system, in the decline, of our legislatures, in our municipal government, and in the methods by which expression is given to public opinion. Mr. Godkin's aim is to show that in these particulars democracy has departed from the paths marked out by the fathers. These essays leave the general impression that democracy is a far safer political system than its earlier critics believed it could be, but that as an effective governing force it has disclosed weaknesses formerly undreamed of. Mr. Godkin's estimate of Australian democracy is more favorable.

The Twentieth Century City. By Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D. 16mo, pp. 186. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 50 cents.

Dr. Strong, the well-known author of "Our Country" and "The New Era," has written a little book which attacks several of the more acute problems of modern civilization, notably those related to the growth of cities. There is a bravely optimistic note in Dr. Strong's message, even when he pictures the dark aspects of present-day materialism.

Workingmen's Insurance. By William Franklin Willoughby. 12mo, pp. 398. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.

Mr. Willoughby, whose position in the Department of Labor at Washington gives him unusual facilities for con-

ducting such an investigation, has devoted this work to an exhaustive survey of modern systems of insurance among workmen the world over against accident, sickness, and non-employment. He examines not only the German and Austrian methods of compulsory insurance, which have lately attracted so much attention, but also the various forms of voluntary insurance in operation in the United States and in foreign lands. The subject is one of great practical importance, and considering the prominence that it has long had in European literatures it seems strange that up to the present time it has been so generally neglected in the United States.

The Cotton Industry: An Essay in American Economic History. By M. B. Hammond, Ph.D. Part I. The Cotton Culture and the Cotton Trade. Paper, 8vo, pp. 394. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

This is the first of the new series of monographs published by the American Economic Association at irregular intervals. Dr. Hammond has made an exceptionally thorough study in the economics of cotton-growing in our Southern States and of the American cotton trade, reserving for treatment in a future monograph the subject of cotton manufacture in the United States. So closely is the cotton industry associated with slavery in American history that a review of the one necessarily involves an investigation of the other. Dr. Hammond discusses the influence of cotton in the preservation and extension of slavery, and especially the effects of the invention of the cotton gin.

Density and Distribution of Population in the United States at the Eleventh Census. By Walter F. Willcox, Ph.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 72. (Economic Studies, Vol. II., No. 6.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Government by Injunction. By William H. Dunbar. Paper, 12mo, pp. 43. (Economic Studies, Vol. III., No. 1.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Hand-Book of the American Economic Association, 1898. Paper, 12mo, pp. 135. (Supplement to Economic Studies, Vol. III., No. 1.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Economic Aspects of Railroad Receiverships. By Henry H. Swain, Ph.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 118. (Economic Studies, Vol. III., No. 2.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

The series of "Studies" published bi-monthly by the American Economic Association is becoming more and more valuable. Professor Willcox, of Cornell, has contributed two important papers dealing with the statistics of the last United States Census. The last is descriptive of changes during the decade between 1880 and 1890 and of present conditions so far as they may be read in the figures of density of population.

Mr. Dunbar's article on "Government by Injunction," which appeared in the *Law Quarterly Review* (London) for October, 1897, is now republished with some slight changes designed to make its reasoning clear to laymen as well as to members of the legal profession. The paper calls attention to certain grave abuses in the exercise of the powers intrusted to courts of equity.

Dr. Swain discusses the subject of railroad receiverships less from the lawyer's or investor's point of view than from that of the public economist. His essay presents important data for the consideration of the more general economic phases of the question.

The annual "Hand-Book" of the association, to which is appended a report of the tenth annual meeting held at Cleveland last December, shows that the membership is large and influential, and the interest in economic science apparently on the increase throughout the United States.

A Solution of the Race Problem in the South: An Essay. By Enoch Spencer Simmons. 12mo, pp. 150. Washington, N. C.: Published by the Author.

Mr. Simmons presents the familiar arguments for the colonization of the Southern negroes and applies them to existing conditions. In place of African colonies he proposes settlements in the States of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, which would have to be abandoned by the white race in accordance with his scheme. The practical difficulties in the way of such a "solution" of the Southern race problem are hinted at rather than seriously discussed by Mr. Simmons. Nevertheless, the book is interesting as a setting-forth of the problem from the Southern white man's point of view.

Legislation by States in 1897. Eighth Annual Comparative Summary and Index (State Library Bulletin). Paper, 8vo, pp. 249. Albany: University of the State of New York. 25 cents.

The general laws of 1897 in thirty-six of the States and in three Territories are summarized and indexed in the annual New York State Library Bulletin—an invaluable publication for everyone who wishes to keep well informed on the legislation of the day.

How to Right a Wrong: The Ways and the Means. By Moses Samelson. 12mo, pp. 383. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. \$2.

The Laborer and the Capitalist. By Freeman Otis Willey. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Equitable Publishing Company.

Parasitic Wealth; or Money Reform. By John Brown. 12mo, pp. 169. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$1.

Money, Wages, and Prices. By George E. Roberts. Paper, 12mo, pp. 96. Chicago: National Sound Money League.

Republican Responsibility for Present Currency Perils. By Perry Belmont. 12mo, pp. 90. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

RELIGION.

Sermons to Young Men. By Henry van Dyke. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

This volume, as the author's preface explains, is a new edition of "Straight Sermons," with the title so changed as to prevent misapprehension, and an additional chapter devoted to the consideration of the person of Christ as the foundation of Christianity. The sermons were first written for Dr. van Dyke's New York church, in which there are many young men, and were afterwards preached in the college chapels of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton. Few preachers have succeeded in presenting religious truths to young men of the present day so attractively.

The Christian Gentleman: A Series of Addresses to Young Men. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. 12mo, pp. 123. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.

Paul and his Friends: A Series of Revival Sermons. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks is a Methodist preacher of wide reputation and influence. He has addressed himself especially to the problems of Christian living in modern cities. His recent addresses and sermons, delivered in Cleveland, and published in the two volumes entitled "The Christian Gentleman" and "Paul and His Friends," are likely to reach a large circle of readers.

Addresses to Women Engaged in Church Work. By the Right Reverend the Bishop of New York. 16mo, pp. 149. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

The good sense, directness, and reasonableness of these addresses by Bishop Potter will commend them to many

readers outside the circle of workers for whose benefit they were first delivered.

Apostolic and Modern Missions. By Rev. Chalmers Martin, A.M. 16mo, pp. 235. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

This little volume contains the Students' Lectures on Missions at Princeton Theological Seminary for 1895. Taken together these lectures comprise a systematic comparative study of the principles, problem, methods, and results of apostolic and modern missions.

New Forms of Christian Education: An Address to the University Hall Guild. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 12mo, pp. 39. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

This short address by Mrs. Ward was originally delivered about six years ago in London, was published at that time, and reprinted later in the *New World*. It is an epitome of the changing conditions which underlie the progressive religious thought and teaching of the day.

Selfhood and Service: The Relation of Christian Personality to Wealth and Social Redemption. By David Beaton. 12mo, pp. 220. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

This book contains a stimulating and rational discussion of some of the questions connected with the possession and employment of wealth. The author is the pastor of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, of Chicago.

Aids to the Devout Life. Reprinted from the *Outlook*. 18mo, pp. 80. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

This little book contains brief appreciations of "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Imitation of Christ," Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying," Browning's "Saul," and Keble's "Christian Year."

An Outline of Christian Theology. By William Newton Clarke, D.D. 8vo, pp. 493. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Dr. Clarke holds the chair of Christian theology in Colgate University at Hamilton, N. Y. This volume is made up of lectures delivered to his classes of divinity students.

God: Nature and Attributes. By Randolph S. Foster, D.D. 8vo, pp. 316. New York: Eaton & Mains. \$3.

The present work is the fifth volume of Bishop Foster's "Studies in Theology." A previous volume in this series having been devoted to the argument to prove the existence of a first cause, the author's aim in this later study is to discuss the nature and attributes of the being whose existence has been thus logically established.

Divine Immanence: An Essay on the Spiritual Significance of Matter. By J. R. Illingworth, M.A. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Illingworth makes a clear and forcible presentation of the conclusions reached by some of the ablest theologians of the day in regard to certain theories of the universe more or less at variance with established religious beliefs. This writer is entirely sympathetic with progressive thought in science and philosophy, but too orthodox in his theology to satisfy independent inquirers in those fields of research.

The Message of the World's Religions. Reprinted from the *Outlook*. 18mo, pp. 125. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

A series of brief papers by representative scholars on the essential truths of Judaism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Mohammedanism, Brahmanism, and Christianity.

Life, Death and Immortality. With Kindred Essays. By William M. Bryant, M.A. 12mo, pp. 442. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.75.

The essays comprising this volume have been written from the modern scientific and critical point of view. The

author institutes a comparison between the Christian religion and the leading Oriental faiths.

The Preparation for Christianity in the Ancient World: A Study in the History of Moral Development. By R. M. Wenley. 12mo, pp. 194. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

This volume affords an excellent introduction to the study of church history. The three main streams of influence—the Greek, the Jewish, and the Roman—that contributed to the development of the Christian religion are clearly defined. The subject is approached on the philosophical, rather than the institutional side. The treatment is broad and comprehensive. The author, while a man trained in the Scotch universities, is at present professor of philosophy in the University of Michigan.

The Apostles, Including the Period from the Death of Jesus until the Greater Missions of Paul. By Ernest Renan. Translated and edited by Joseph Henry Allen, D.D. 8vo, pp. 318. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

The translating and editing of this work was the last literary labor of the late Dr. Allen and was completed only a few weeks before his death. The translation was made from Renan's thirteenth edition, and the editorial notes, it goes without saying, were made with the greatest care.

The Story of the Christian Church. By George R. Crooks, D.D. 8vo, pp. 617. New York: Eaton & Mains. \$3.50.

This volume contains the lectures on church history delivered at Drew Theological Seminary by the late Dr. Crooks. Such parts of the manuscript as had not been revised before the author's death were prepared for the press by his daughter, Miss Katharine Crooks. Brief bibliographies are added to some of the chapters.

The Making of Methodism: Studies in the Genesis of Institutions. By Jno. J. Tigert, D.D., LL.D. 8vo, pp. 189. Nashville: Barbee & Smith. \$1.

Dr. Tigert's new volume is intended as a contribution to the governmental, or administrative, history of American Methodism. It contains interesting studies of the presiding eldership, of the itinerancy, and of the origin of the General Conference. The author's point of view is that of Southern Methodism.

A Dictionary of the Bible, Dealing with its Language, Literature, and Contents. Edited by James Hastings, M.A., D.D., with the assistance of John A. Selbie, M.A. In four vols., Vol. I, A—Feasts. 8vo, pp. 879. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$6.

This work is really a Biblical encyclopedia. All the more important articles are signed, and the proofs have been revised by such scholars as Professor Davidson, of Edinburgh; Canon Driver, of Oxford, and Professor Swete, of Cambridge. The departments of Old and New Testament criticism, theology, and geography fairly represent the best American and British scholarship of the day. Excellent maps are provided. The work is sold only by subscription.

The Bible Story Retold for Young People. By W. H. Bennett, M.A., and W. F. Adeney, M.A. 12mo, pp. 418. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

In this volume the Old Testament story is told by W. H. Bennett, M.A., of Hackney and New Colleges, London, and the New Testament story by W. F. Adeney, M.A., of New College. The narratives are compact and skillfully carried. There are three maps and a score or more of illustrations.

The Woman's Bible. Part II. Comments on the Old and New Testaments from Joshua to Revelation. Paper, 8vo, pp. 217. New York: European Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The second part of the "Woman's Bible," containing comments on those portions of the Scriptures referring to women by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and a group of collaborators, has just made its appearance. This work has provoked much controversy, and its purpose has apparently been misunderstood. It is not a new version of the Bible, but a commentary prepared by women who deny the divine inspiration of those passages which seem to them to foster degrading ideas of womanhood.

The Topical Psalter: An Arrangement of the Book of Psalms by Topics, for Responsive Reading. Arranged by Sylvanus B. Warner, D.D. 16mo, pp. 187. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. 25 cents.

The New Dispensation (The New Testament). Translated from the Greek by Robert D. Weekes. 8vo, pp. 525. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$2.25.

Christ and the Critics. By G  r  me. 18mo, pp. 85. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. 50 cents.

The Coming of the Great King; or, An Examination and Discussion of the Subject of the Second Coming of Christ, and of Questions Thereto Related. By William Houlston. 16mo, pp. 184. Boston: DeWolfe, Fiske & Co.

In His Steps: "What would Jesus Do?" By Charles M. Sheldon. 12mo, pp. 282. Chicago: Advance Publishing Company. 75 cents.

The Life of Jesus. By Ernest Renan. Translated from the Original French. 8vo, pp. 388. New York: Peter Eckler. 75 cents.

Renan's Life of Jesus. Translated, with an Introduction, by William G. Hutchinson. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: A. Lovell & Co. 40 cents.

ETHICS AND PSYCHOLOGY.

A Genealogy of Morals. By Friedrich Nietzsche. Translated by William A. Hausmann. Poems. Translated by John Gray. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The tenth volume of Nietzsche's collected works is mainly devoted to what his English editor calls "gentleman-morality," as distinguished from "slave-morality." "A Genealogy of Morals" includes the discussion of such topics as the conceptions of good and evil, "guilt," "bad conscience," and especially "Ascetic Ideals." The present volume also includes a selection of Nietzsche's poems.

Studies of Good and Evil: A Series of Essays upon Problems of Philosophy and of Life. By Josiah Royce. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The titles of some of the essays composing this volume do not in themselves indicate the unity of the series. "The Problem of Job," "The Case of John Bunyan," "Tennyson and Pessimism," etc., are the subjects of concrete studies along the same line. As Professor Royce says in an introductory chapter, the general title, "Studies of Good and Evil," commits the essays merely to one common character. "They are all, directly or indirectly, contributions to the comprehension of the ethical aspects of the universe." One of the papers is an historical study of a conflict between good and evil tendencies in early California life—the "squatter" riot of 1850 in Sacramento.

Dynamic Idealism: An Elementary Course in the Metaphysics of Psychology. By Alfred H. Lloyd, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 241. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

Dr. Lloyd contends that not only is psychology without metaphysics useless, but that real psychology is metaphysics.

"Only the metaphysical principle can make any fact or any process really concrete." He holds to the old definition, "science of the soul," usually employing the more general term, "self," for the soul-reality. His lectures are adapted to the needs of non-technical students of the subject.

The Metaphysics of Balzac. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. 12mo, pp. 112. New York: The Gestefeld Publishing Company. \$1.

A brief analysis of "The Magic Skin," "Louis Lambert," and "Seraphita," made with a view to deducing the basic principles of the great French novelist's philosophy of life.

All's Right With the World. By Charles B. Newcomb. 12mo, pp. 261. Boston: The Philosophical Publishing Company. \$1.50.

The philosophy of existence accepted by the author of this book is well summarized by the title of his treatise. It is unmixt optimism. The book is cast in the form of a series of brief and often epigrammatic maxims and argumentative or exhortatory paragraphs.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The World's Great Books. Aldine Edition. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Sold by subscription.

This series, under the editorship of Dr. Rossiter Johnson, certainly begins well. We have received the initial five volumes, and find that they include works as varied as "The Dialogues of Plato" (Benjamin Jowett's translation) with an admirable new introduction by Professor Royce of Harvard; Creasy's "Decisive Battles of the World," with an introduction by Dr. Rossiter Johnson, and with new chapters added on Gettysburg and Sedan which give the volume an especial value; Gilbert White's "The Natural History of Selbourne," with an introduction by George H. Ellwanger; Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre," with an introduction by Harriet Prescott Spafford; and Heine's "Pictures of Travel" (Translated by Charles Godfrey Leland), with an introduction by Charles Harvey Genung. Dr. Johnson, as editor-in-chief, has the assistance of a committee of selection consisting of Speaker Reed, President Harper, Dr. Hale, and Mr. Spofford of the Congressional Library. The volumes are to have a very wide range, and each one is to be complete in itself and to belong to what we may term the irreducible minimum of masterpiece literature. The typography and paper are admirable, and the series gains distinct value also from illustrations which, if not profuse in number, are of a high quality. We shall duly announce subsequent volumes in this attractive series as they make their appearance.

REFERENCE AND HAND-BOOKS.

The Century Atlas of the World. Prepared under the Superintendence of Benjamin E. Smith, A.M. Folio. New York: The Century Company.

The long-awaited "Century Atlas" amply fulfills all expectations and promises. It is truly a magnificent achievement. Some of the editorial and managerial ability that produced the "Century Dictionary" and "Cyclopædia of Names" has been turned to good account in the preparation of this masterpiece of modern cartography. Nearly three hundred maps are presented, covering all parts of the globe, a large proportion of space being given to those countries, in both hemispheres, about which, for one reason or another, the popular desire for information is strong. On all the maps railroads are printed in red, and in the case of mountain systems contour-lines, or lines of equal elevation above the sea, are printed in olive or brown. Altogether the indexes cite about 170,000 names as recorded in this atlas, and this

fact affords some indication of the thoroughness with which places have been located and identified on the maps. The color effects and typography are admirable. It is hard to see how a more satisfactory or beautiful piece of work, in these respects, could have been produced. The size of the page (9 x 13 inches) facilitates consultation; this is a great convenience. For general use the "Century" will surely supersede all works of its class heretofore published.

The Bookman Literary Year-Book, 1898. Edited by James MacArthur. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. MacArthur, of the *Bookman*, has invented and carried through a very attractive year-book which prints the pictures of prominent writers of the past year, with brief biographies. There is also appended a good deal of interesting information on matters relating to books and publishing. The volume is printed on beautiful paper, and its half-tone portraits are therefore exceptionally attractive.

Who's Who.—1898. Second year of New Issue. Edited by Douglas Sladen. 12mo, pp. 864. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

This is a biographical dictionary revised annually. It contains much general information not easily accessible elsewhere, and is well up to date.

Music: How it Came to be What it Is. By Hannah Smith. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

A brief popular history of music. To make the subject intelligible the writer begins with a chapter on "Musical Acoustics." She then describes ancient and mediæval music, and gives a chapter each to the Belgian school and music in Italy. She then explains the evolution of the modern scale and the development of the opera and the oratorio. The last four chapters of the book are devoted to instrumental music, the piano-forte, and the orchestra. The book is illustrated, and a series of pictures of rare old musical instruments is appended.

How to Play Golf. By H. J. Whigham. 12mo, pp. 313. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

There are a good many books extant on the great question how to play golf, but there seems to be a demand for more. Mr. Whigham's book is very American and very much up to date. A novel feature of it is its great number of photographs of prominent players, to illustrate various attitudes and strokes.

De Pontibus: A Pocket-Book for Bridge Engineers. By J. A. L. Waddell. 16mo, pp. 414. New York: John Wiley & Sons. \$3.

The author of this little technical work is an engineer of wide experience, and he has compacted in convenient form a vast deal of information on the subject of bridges and bridge-building. Its only fault seems to be its lack of illustrations. Engineers will find it invaluable.

The Pruning-Book: A Monograph of the Pruning and Training of Plants as Applied to American Conditions. By L. H. Bailey. 12mo, pp. 546. New York: The Macmillan Company.

It is now rather late in the season of '98 to use this little volume as an immediate practical guide in the treatment of trees and shrubs. Nevertheless, its range of information is very much wider than the title of the book would imply. Anybody really interested in the culture of trees—whether orchards, forests, or lawns—will find this volume an indispensable treasure, good for all years and all seasons.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

The Arena.—Boston. June.

Usurpations of the Federal Judiciary in the Interests of the Money Power. D. L. Russell.
Direct Nomination of Candidates by the People. J. S. Hopkins.
Decadence of Patriotism, and What It Means. H. E. Foster.
Elements of Organic Evolution. David S. Jordan.
Professor Briggs and the Bible. O. B. Jenkins.
Restrictive Medical Legislation and the Public Weal. B. O. Flower.
Relation of Color to the Emotions. Harold Wilson.
The Invisible Empire. John Clark Ridpath.
The Open Vision In Art. D. P. Baldwin.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. June.

The War with Spain, and After.
Uncertain Factors in Naval Conflicts. Ira N. Hollis.
The Montanians. Rollin L. Hartt.
Washington Reminiscences. A. R. Spofford.
A New Programme in Education. C. H. Henderson.
Normal Schools and the Training of Teachers. Frederick Burk.
High-School Extension. D. S. Sanford.
A Successful Bachelor. L. H. Vincent.
The Teacher and the Laboratory; A Reply. H. Münsterberg.
The End of All Living. Alice Brown.
A New Estimate of Cromwell. James F. Rhodes.

Century Magazine.—New York. June.

Toledo, the Imperial City of Spain. Stephen Bonsal.
Pictures for Don Quixote. W. D. Howells.
Club and Salon.—II. Amelia Gere Mason.
The Fate of the Spanish Armada.—I. William F. Tilton.
The Seven Wonders of the World. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.
The Three Rs at Circle City. Anna Fulcomer.
A Critical Review of Daly's Theater. J. R. Towse.
The Inside Working of the Theater. George Parsons Lathrop.
An Outline of Japanese Art.—II. Ernest F. Fenollosa.
The Confederate Torpedo Service. R. O. Crowley.
Gilbert Stuart's Portraits of Women. Charles H. Hart.
Ten Months with the Cuban Insurgents. Emory W. Fenn.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. June.

Liquid Air—Newest Wonder of Science. Charles E. Tripler.
In Havana Just Before the War. Frances C. Baylor.
Some Previous Expeditions to Tropical Countries. Gen. A. W. Greely.
Autobiography of Napoleon Bonaparte.
Transformation of Citizen Into Soldier. Vaughan Kester.
Lovers' Day at a State Camp. Irving Bacheller.
Bombardment of Zanzibar. R. Dorsey Mohun.

The Forum.—New York. June.

Our War with Spain: Its Justice and Necessity. J. B. Foraker.
The Hull Army Bill. J. A. T. Hull.
Cuba and Its Value as a Colony. Robert T. Hill.
The War for Cuba. Joseph E. Chamberlain.
Social Conditions in Our Newest Territory. Helen C. Candee.
Textile War Between the North and South. Jerome Dowd.
The Little Kingdom of the President. H. L. West.
The School System of Germany. Theobald Ziegler.
The Ideal Training of the American Girl. Thomas Davidson.
Some Aspects of the Teaching Profession. W. H. Burnham.
A French View of the American Workingman. T. Stanton.
Have We Still Need of Poetry? Calvin Thomas.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. June.

Our Newest Appliances of War. Mary A. Fanton.
Home Sanitation. Katherine B. Johnson.
Three Months in Europe for Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Margaret Bisland.
Hints Concerning the Aim of All Decorations. T. Dreiser.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. June.

When War Is Right.
The Spaniard in Cuba. Joseph D. Miller.
The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. Elsie Reasoner.
Japanese Glimpses. Mabel C. Jones.
Our System of Moving Freight. D. J. Greene.

Freaks of Sea-Lamps and Fog-Signals. Joanna R. N. Kyle.
A Forerunner of Freedom. J. L. Wright.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. June.

The Czar's People. Julian Ralph.
Current Fallacies Upon Naval Subjects. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
The Spirit of Mahongui. Frederic Remington.
The Trolley in Rural Parts. Sylvester Baxter.
A Rebel Cipher Dispatch. David H. Bates.
A Study of a Child. Louise E. Hogan.
A Century of Cuban Diplomacy—1795 to 1895. A. B. Hart.
The Situation in China.

Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. June.

Fortress Monroe. Henry Hale.
Famous Sea Fights.
The Great War Secretary—Edwin M. Stanton. W. G. Irwin.
In Time of War. Minna Irving.
Labor Exchanges—A New Social Factor. A. S. Chapman.
The Anglo-American Alliance.
Remarkable Animal Instincts. James Weir, Jr.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. June.

The Anecdotal Side of Mrs. Cleveland.
The Most Beautiful Love Story in Literature. Clifford Howard.
A Wonderful Little World of People. Madeline S. Bridges.
Gardens for Children. Charles M. Skinner.
Lillian Bell on the Russian Frontier.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—Philadelphia. June.

Klondike and Climatic Reflections. Felix L. Oswald.
Suicide in India. Lawrence Irwell.
Gastronomic Germany. Walter Cotgrave.
Robins. George R. Frysinger.
In Time of Peace. Henry H. Bennett.
Dogs and Railroad Conductors. Richard Malcolm Johnston.
The Terrors of Authorship. Elmer E. Benton.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. June.

Cuba Under Spanish Rule. Fitzhugh Lee.
Sons of the Ships of Steel. James Barnes.
How the War Began. Stephen Bonsal.
With the Turkish and Greek Armies. Nelson A. Miles.
Social Life in the Army of the Union. Ira Seymour.
The Cost of War. George B. Waldron.
Reminiscences of the Civil War. C. A. Dana.
Stories of the Fighting Leaders. L. A. Coolidge.
An American in Manila. Joseph E. Stevens.
In the Field with Gomez. Grover Flint.
The Battleship at Work. Earl Mayo.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. June.

Historic Naval Engagements.
Two Miles of Millionaires.
Into Battle and Through It. Elliott F. Shaw.
Dewey's Invincible Squadron.
Havana.

The National Magazine.—Boston. June.

Heroism on the Battlefield. Sara C. Burnett.
Memorable Scenes in Our First Congress. Joe M. Chapple.
The American Volunteer. R. C. Kempton.
War Times at the White House. Mitchell Mannering.
The Naval Militia. Herbert D. Sawyer.
The Evolution of Our Army and Navy. Frank H. Lamson.
Outburst of Patriotic Sentiment. Arthur J. Dodge.

New England Magazine.—Boston. June.

At Home with the Birds. Elizabeth W. Schermerhorn.
Concord History and Life. George W. Cooke.
A Glimpse at Colonial Schools. Amelia L. Hill.
A District School Seventy Years Ago. Reuben A. Guild.
A New England College in the West. (Iowa College.) J. I. Manatt.
The Stone Fleet of 1861. F. P. McKibben.
The Whaling Disaster of 1871. F. P. McKibben.
Ben Franklin's Ballads. Edward E. Hale.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. June.

Undergraduate Life at Vassar. Margaret Sherwood.
Seaside Pleasure Grounds for Cities. Sylvester Baxter.
The Story of the Revolution. Henry Cabot Lodge.
The Workers—The West.—IV. Walter A. Wyckoff.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. April.

Good and Bad Combined Baths. A. W. Scott.
One Hundred and Ten Degrees. F. R. Batchelder.
Developers. Henry Wenzel, Jr.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-Monthly.) May.

Possibilities of the Present Industrial System. Paul Monroe.
Relation of Sex to Primitive Social Control. W. I. Thomas.
Relief and Care of Dependents.—IV. H. A. Mills.
Plea for a Coöperative Church-Parish System. W. Laidlaw.
Social Control.—XIII. Edward A. Ross.
The Persistence of Social Groups.—II. Georg Simmel.
A New Plan for the Control of Quasi-Public Works. J. D. Forrest.

American Monthly Review of Reviews.—New York. May.

Two Great American Treaties. W. Martin Jones.
Kuropátkin: War Lord of Russia. Charles Johnston.
The Late Anton Seidl. Charles D. Lanier.
George Müller: A Character Sketch. W. T. Stead.
The Movement for Better Primaries. W. L. Hotchkiss.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-Monthly.) May.

The Municipality and the Gas Supply. L. S. Rowe.
Causes Affecting Railway Rates and Fares. W. W. Weyl.
Intervention and the Recognition of Cuban Independence. A. S. Hershey.

The New York Primary Election Law. W. J. Branson.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. May.

The Question of Wheat.—II. W. C. Ford.
The West Indian Bridge Between North and South America. J. W. Spencer.
Witchcraft in Bavaria. E. P. Evans.
Kite-Flying in 1897. George J. Varney.
Principles of Taxation.—XVIII. David A. Wells.
A Study of Snow Crystals. W. A. Bentley, G. H. Perkins.
A Relic of Astrology. H. C. Bolton.
A Study of Children's Ideals. Estelle M. Darrach.
Man's Dependence on the Earth. M. L. Gallouédec.
Earliest Recollections. Victor and Catherine Henri.

The Architectural Record.—New York. (Quarterly.) April.

The Mairies of Paris. Fernand Mazade.
The Evolution of Furniture. Alvan C. Nye.
The Art of William Morris. Russell Sturgis.
French Cathedrals.—XIV. Barr Ferree.

Art Amateur.—New York. May.

Pen Drawing as It is Practiced in Drawing.
The Painting of Cherries. A. O. Moore.
First Lessons in China Painting.—I. F. E. Hall.
Drawing for Children.—VIII. Ernest Knaufft.

Art Interchange.—New York. May.

The Work of Joseph Israels. C. H. Israels.
Goya y Lucientes.
Decoration in the Public Schools. W. G. Page.

Atlanta.—London. May.

The Argylls: The Romance of a Great Family. Gertrude Oliver-Williams.
Love Songs of Many Lands. Laura A. Smith.
Theodore Watts-Dunton: A Living Poet. Kent Carr.
The Ruskin Museum. Dudley Lewin.
Diderot and Rousseau: Stories of Two Great Men. John Grant.

Badminton Magazine.—London. May.

Mustering "Scrubbers" in Queensland. H. L. Heber-Percy.
University Cricket Matches. R. H. Lyttelton.
Knappan: A Welsh Game of the Tudor Period. A. G. Bradley.
Cross-Country Running. R. R. Conway.
Twixt Trout and Grayling: A Study on the Monnow. C. Parkinson.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. May.

Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1897.
The Indian Currency Commission.
The Competition of Penny Banks.
Stock-Exchange Values.
Insurance of Employers' Liability.

The Bankers' Magazine.—New York. May.

Safety of Notes Issued Against Bank Assets. O. A. Ellason.
Some Economic Problems. J. W. Fries.
The Institute of Bankers in Scotland. J. M. Forbes.
Changes in the National Bank Act.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. May.

Literary Influence in the Development of Greek Religion. A. Fairbanks.
Influence of Jesus on the Doctrine of God. G. B. Foster.
Expository Preaching.—II. W. H. P. Faunce.
An Outline of the Life of Jesus. Staller Mathews.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. May.

Disraeli the Younger. C. Whibley.
The Zionists. C. R. Conder.
The Philosophy of Impressionism. C. F. Keary.
The Volunteers as a Fighting Force.
Odd Volumes. Herbert Maxwell.
The Noose. Horace Hutchinson.
Nomenclature of Our Battleships. J. C. D. Hay.
Sir Charles Murray.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. April.

Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom.
The Economic Condition of Hong Kong.
Trade and Trade Routes in Siam.
Commercial Publication and Information Bureau in the United States.
The United States Trade in Metals and Their Manufacturers.
British Trade with Tunis.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. May.

Some Aspects of the Social Life of Canada. Adam Shortt.
The Makers of the Dominion of Canada.—VII. J. G. Bourinot.
The Anglican Church in Canada. T. E. Champion.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. May.

Is the End of the World Near? John Munro.
My Day on Circuit. A Practising Barrister.
Under Water in a Submarine Boat. A. H. Atteridge.
London: A Capital at Play. B. Fletcher Robinson.
The Reporters' Gallery in the House of Commons. Robert Machray.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. May.

Johannesburg of To-day. A. C. Key.
Wire Ropeways. W. T. H. Carrington.
Nickel-Steel Armor in the United States. Titus Elke.
Present-Day Ship-Building Problems. W. F. Durand.
Raising Wrecks in the Thames. David W. Noakes.
Compressed Air in Mining. Edward A. Rix.

Catholic World.—New York. May.

Progress of Catholicity in New York: Its Cause. Customs, Races, and Religions in the Balkans.—II. E. M. Lynch.
Henryk Sienkiewicz. George McDermot.
Catholic Life in New York City. R. H. Clarke.
The Life of Sleep. William Seton.
The Net in the Modern World. Henry E. O'Keeffe.
The New Departure in Citizenship. Robert J. Mahon.
"Ta Pinu" and Its Madonna. Dom Michael Barrett.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. May.

Commercial Education Abroad and at Home. Grant Ogilvie.
A Trip in a Torpedo-Boat Destroyer.
Holy Island. Sarah Wilson.
Australian Snakes and Snake-Yarns.
A Chapter on Conversation.

Charities Review.—New York. May.

National Conference of Charities and Correction.
A Klondike Problem.
Church Districts in Charity Work. Frederic Almy.
Public Outdoor Relief.—I. Edward T. Devine.
Industrial Insurance: A Discussion.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. May.

Glimpses of Switzerland. H. H. Ragan.
A Study of Literature in Rome. William C. Lawton.
The Spring Revival Among Flowers. F. S. Mathews.
Economic Politics in the United States. J. W. Perrin.
King Diaz. Felix L. Oswald.
The Electric Furnace. John Trowbridge.
Europe in China and the Great Siberian Railway. G. Garollo.

The New Arctic Eldorado. Henry Wysham Lanier.
The United States and Hawaii. Mary H. Krout.
Cuba and Her People. William E. Curtis.

Contemporary Review.—London. May.

The Collision of the Old World and the New.
The Dreyfus Case. Yves Guyot.
Health on the Bicycle. E. B. Turner.
The Waning of Evangelicalism. Richard Heath.
A Bird's-Eye View of the Transcaspians. E. N. Adler.
The Slave Trade in the West African Hinterland. C. H. Robinson.
The Jewish Colonies in Palestine. Joseph Prag.
In Andalusia with a Bicycle. Joseph Pennell.
The Opinions of Friedrich Nietzsche. Professor Seth.
How China May Yet Be Saved. Demetrius C. Boulger.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. May.

George II. at Dettingen. W. H. Fitchett.
James Payn. Leslie Stephen.
Charles Lamb and Robert Lloyd.—I. E. V. Lucas.
At Storey's Gate. Horace Hutchinson.
A Comrade of the Napiers. Stephen Gwynn.
Social Evolution in Japan. Maurice E. Paul.
The Ethics of the Tramp. F. M. F. Skene.
Schoolmaster's Humor. W. B. Thomas.

Cosmopolis.—London. April.

(In English.)

Stray Thoughts on South Africa. Olive Schreiner.
Coleridge's Notes on Flögel's History of Comic Literature.
(In French.)

Vörösmarty, the Poet of the Hungarian Renaissance.
Unpublished Letter from Millet to Rousseau.
On the Grand Banc. Charles de Goffic.
The Corsican Patriotism of Napoleon. A. Chupuet.
(In German.)

Letters from Rome.—III. P. D. Fischer.
Prussian and German Tactics. A. von Boguslawski.
May.

(In English.)

Mr. Bodley's "France." Frederic Harrison.
Topelius. R. N. Bain.
Cycling in the High Alps. Joseph Pennell.
Greek Contemporary Literature. Lewis Sergeant.
(In French.)

The Hollanders in Java.—III. Joseph Chailley-Bert.
The Hundred Days in Italy. G. Marcotti.
(In German.)

The Imperial Game. J. J. David.
Bernhard von Lepel. Theodor Fontane.
Letters from Rome.—IV. P. D. Fischer.
Prussian and German Tactics.—II. A. von Boguslawski.

The Dial.—Chicago. April 16.

Zachris Topelius.
Tolstoi on Art and Beauty. V. S. Yarros.
May 1.

A New Theory of Biography.
The Greatest Literary Form. Charles L. Moore.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

Monuments to Cardinal Wiseman. T. E. Bridgett.
Craft Guilds in the Fifteenth Century. Abbot Snow.
Queen Clementina. Miss A. Shield.
Textual Criticism of the New Testament. J. H. Howlett.
Philosophy of the Renaissance. W. H. Kent.
Pictures of the Reformation Period. Miss J. M. Stone.

Education.—Boston. May.

An Address to Teachers of English. Samuel Thurber.
The Popular Lecture as an Educator. Barr Ferree.
The State Normal School and Its Mission. G. R. Pinkham.
Dr. E. A. Sheldon and the Oswego Movement. A. P. Hollis.
Home and School Window Gardens. J. W. Harshberger.
Hereditry of the Power of Observation. Aina B. Morton.

Educational Review.—New York. May.

Election of Studies in Secondary Schools:
Its Effect Upon the Colleges. N. S. Shaler.
Its Effect Upon the Community. Samuel Thurber.
A Negative View. John Tietlow.
Affirmative Views. C. W. Eliot, G. H. Martin.
The School Grade a Fiction. W. S. Jackman.
Knowledge Through Association. T. L. Bolton, Ellen M. Haskell.

Educational Review.—London. April.

How Compulsory Education Fails. John Gibson.
The Seamy Side of School Board Work. Continued. Mary Dendy.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

The State and Conditions of Labor.
Recent Solar Eclipses.
English Jesuits and Scottish Intrigues, 1581-82.
General Bourbaki.
Babylonian Discoveries.
The Understanding of Architecture.
Antiquities of Hallamshire.
Peter the Great.
The Border Elliots and the Family of Minto; A Scottish Border Clan.
The French Revolution and Modern France.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. May.

Development of the Torpedo-Boat Destroyer. John Platt.
Railroad Fares and Passenger Travel. H. G. Prout.
Economical Use of Steam in Non-Condensing Engines. J. B. Stanwood.
European Sea-Going Dredges and Deep-Water Dredging. E. L. Corthell.
American and English Architectural Steel Construction. C. V. Childs.
Effective System of Finding and Keeping Shop Costs.—II. H. Roland.
Purification of River Water-Supplies. Allen Hazen.
Mining the Gold Ores of the Rand. H. H. Webb, P. Yeatman.
Applications of Electricity on a Modern Warship. G. H. Shepard.
Tank Irrigation in Central India. George Palmer.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. May.

Newark: The Field of W. E. Gladstone's First Campaign.
Metcalfe Wood.
Figureheads of the Navy. A. S. Hurd.
Men Who Would Be Kings.
Napoleon I., the Great Adventurer. Continued.
Count Arnim's Grave in the Isle of Ely. J. F. Wilkinson.
The Artist as Headsman. G. S. Layard.

Fortnightly Review.—London. May.

Egypt, 1881 to 1897. Edward Dicey.
Glimpses of Havana and Havanese. Richard Davey.
The Influence of Balzac. Emile Faguet.
The Irish Local Government Bill. O'Connor Morris.
A Cure for Indolence. Maurice de Fleury.
Prisons and Prisoners. William Douglas Morrison.
Our Female Criminals. Eliza Orme.
The Insolvent Poor. Judge Parry.
The Position and Policy of Mr. Rhodes.
The United States and Cuban Independence. Fred. J. Matheson.
The Mournful Case of Cuba. G. H. D. Gossip.
The Breakdown of Our Chinese Policy.
Aubrey Beardsley. Arthur Symons.

The Forum.—New York. May.

Germany and China. M. von Brandt.
The Fifty Million Appropriation and Its Lessons. H. A. Herbert.
Independence of the Military System. G. Norman Lieber.
The Trans-Siberian Railway: Its New Terminus in China. C. Carey.
The Utility of Music. Henry T. Finck.
The Physical Factor in the Public-School Education. E. C. Willard.
The Primary-Education Fetish. John Dewey.
Canada's Relations with the United States. J. G. Bourinot.
Weather Forecasting. Willis L. Moore.
Central America: Its Resources and Commerce.—II. W. E. Curtis.
Journalism as a Profession. Walter Avenel.
Evolution of the German Drama. Dr. Ernst von Wildenbruch.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. May.

America and Charles III. A. Shield.
A Fifteenth-Century Guide-Book, by William Wey. W. W. Sterry.
Pickwickian Bath. Percy Fitzgerald.
Henry Peacham the Younger as an Educationist, 1622. F. Watson.

The Green Bag.—Boston. May.

Sir Frank Lockwood.
The Recent Zola Trial.
Judges and Their Environment. Henry C. Merwin.
The Columbia Law School of To-day. George W. Kirchwey.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. May.

A War for Peace.
England and America.
Spain and Cuba—A Few Facts.
Relation of Economics to Politics.

What to Do for the Slums.
Tammany and Public Improvements.
Does Invention Lessen Employment?

Hartford Seminary Record.—Hartford, Conn. (Quarterly.)
May.

New Pauline Chronology. F. N. Merriam.
Some Literary Utopias. A. R. Merriam.
Contributions of Women to the Hymnody of this Century.
Lydia E. Sanderson.
Suggestions for Studies in New Testament Criticism. M. W.
Jacobus.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. May.

Three Historic Regiments. W. L. Culver.
The Advance of Artistic Photography. F. H. Hoge.
The Last of the Whalers. J. L. Wright.
King Christian IX. of Denmark. Richard H. Savage.
The Use of Electricity in Mining. C. F. Parsons.

The Homiletic Review.—New York. May.

How Best to Use Church History in Preaching. F. W.
Farrar.
The First Chapter of Genesis and Modern Science. G. F.
Wright.
Buddhist Eschatology—What Is Nirvana? F. F. Ellinwood.
How to Make Pastoral Evangelism General. D. L. Moody.
Assyriology and Bible Lands. J. F. McCurdy.
Inspiration and Infallibility of the Bible. A. J. Lyman.

International.—Chicago. May.

The Oldest Printing House in the World. Harry T. Sher-
man.
Maurice Leloir.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Phila-
delphia. March.

The Erection of Metallic Bridges. F. P. McKibben.
Rainfall and Run-Off in Relation to Sewerage Problems.
W. C. Parmley.
Effects of Heating and Working on Iron and Steel. H. E.
Smith.
Brick Paving. Irving E. Howe.

Journal of Finance.—London. May.

Modern War and Modern Finance.
At the Chartered Company's Meeting.
The Chartered Company's Report. L. H. West.
The Progress of Westralian Mines. A. J. Norman.
Argentine Railways.—VII. John Samson.
Lord Dudley's Companies' Bill.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-
Monthly.) May.

The Infantry of Our Regular Army. R. K. Evans.
How Should Our Volunteer Armies Be Raised? W. A.
Glassford.
The Military Shoe. H. S. Kilbourne.
Water: Its Pollution and Purification. E. E. Hatch.
Light Artillery: Its Use and Misuse. Tully McCrea.
Improvements in Apparatus for Signaling. H. A. Giddings.
Some Impressions of the German Maneuvers of 1897. F. S.
Foltz.
Proposed Progressive Field-Training Year at Fort Neuces.
C. R. Edwards.
Wireless Telegraphy and Its Military Possibilities. W. P.
Brett.
Direct and Indirect Fire. J. L. Keir.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe, Va.
(Bi-Monthly.) March-April.

Pack Saddles and a Powerful Mountain Gun. A. D. Schenck.
Concerning the Reliability of Range-Finding Shots.
Shrapnel Fire from Field Howitzers and Mortars.
Howitzers and Mortars for Field Artillery.
Early Fortifications Around New York City.
Apparatus for Pointing, Automatically Finding Concealed
Position.

Juridical Review.—Edinburgh. April.

Prisoners as Witnesses. J. H. A. Macdonald.
Some Points in Roman-Dutch Procedure. David P. Chal-
mers.
The Myth of the Gratuitous Trustee. Philip F. Wood.
The Copyright Bill. Alexander Moffatt.
Cragli Jus Feudale. George Law.
Vesting Subject to Defeasance. A. M. Hamilton.
Preliminary or Dilatory Pleas in England and Scotland.
Infuria, Its Scope and Conception. T. W. Marshall.
The Scots Law of Treason. William K. Dickson.

Knowledge.—London. May.

British Bees. Continued. Fred Enoch.
A Valley on São Nicolau, Cape Verde Islands. B. Alexander.
Deserts and Their Inhabitants. R. Lydeker.
The Recent Eclipse of the Sun. E. Walter Maunders.

Leisure Hour.—London. May.

The White House, Washington, from the Inside. Edward
Porritt.
Women at the Universities. Alice Zimmern.
Grimsby. W. J. Gordon.
The Medals of English Science. T. E. James.
Sir John Gilbert.

London Quarterly.—London. April.

Our Lord's Knowledge as Man.
Bryce's Impressions of South Africa.
The Making of a Great Preacher.
Civil and Religious Liberty in the United States, 1600-1800.
The Klondike.
Joseph Arch.
France as It Is To-day.
The Crisis in the West Indies.
An Eye-Witness on Corea.

Longman's Magazine.—London. May.

The Living Garment of the Downs. W. H. Hudson.
Epping Forest. P. A. Graham.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. May.

Theodore Roosevelt; an American Historian of the British
Navy.
Anthony Hamilton. Stephen Gwynn.
Francis Place and John A. Roebuck. C. B. Roylance-Kent.
George Thomson. G. H. Ely.
The Private Soldier in Tirah.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. May.

Cuba Libre. M. Ellinger.
Origin of the Order of B'ne Brith.
The Legends of Adam and Eve. Moses Gaster.

The Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. May.

The Fallacy of Vaccination. Alexander Wilder.
Nature's Trinity: Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. M. J. Barnett.
One's Atmosphere. F. B. Wilson.
Dogma of the Incarnation.—II. Henry Frank.
Philosophy of the Divine Man.—VII. Hudor Genone.
The Doctrine of Reincarnation. Mrs. C. L. Howard.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) May.

George Richard Crooks. W. F. Anderson.
The World-Neighborhood. J. W. Bashford.
Ethical Legislation by the Church. B. F. Bowne.
Reasons Against Repeal. James Mudge.
Church Music. J. T. Hatfield.
A New Departure Proposed. A. B. Leonard.
The Triumph of Jargon. Maurice Thompson.
Tennyson in New Aspects. J. B. Kenyon.
How Jesus Became the Saviour. H. G. Billbie.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. May.

The Tragedy of the "Maine." Minna Irving.
Our Claims. Edith Tuttle.
Longfellow's Early Home. Fanny K. Earl.
Grant's Life in the West.—XXI. John W. Emerson.
The Social Life of a Girl in Iowa College. Helen B. Morris.
Cuba's Capital—A Trip to Havana. Alfred Ashton.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. May.

Giralano Savonarola: The Friar of Florence.—I. G. H. Gid-
dings.
Mission Work Among Lepers. A. T. Pierson.
The Gospel in the New Hebrides. John G. Paton.
The Malay Archipelago. H. G. Guinness.
Preparation for Missionary Service. J. C. R. Ewing.

Month.—London. May.

"Liberal" Catholicism. G. Tyrrell.
Contributions Toward a Life of Father Henry Garnet. Con-
tinued. J. Gerard.
Rev. Mother Philippine Duchesne. James Connelly.
The Encyclical on the Condition of the Working Classes.
Joseph Rickaby.
Celibacy. C. Kegan Paul.
In the Closing Days of Prince Charles. A. Shield.

Municipal Affairs.—New York. (Quarterly.) June Supple-
ment.

Observations on Street Cleaning Methods in European Cities.
George E. Waring, Jr.

Review of the General Work of the Street Cleaning Department.
Report of the Snow Inspector.
Adjustment of Labor Questions.

Music.—Chicago. May.

Unique Musical Experiences. Edward B. Perry.
Rimsky-Korsakow.
Arthur Mees on Chorus Reading. Egbert Swayne.

National Review.—London. May.

The Advance on the Soudan. Charles Williams.
Surprise in War. T. M. Maguire.
The Chartered Company. L. March-Phillipps.
Handicaps. G. H. Stutfield.
The Autocrat of the Sick-Room. Margaret Vane.
A Publicist's View of France. Miss Betham-Edwards.
Plunder by Death Duties. C. Morgan-Richardson.

New Century Review.—London. May.

Polar Exploration. Continued. C. M. Aikman.
Enrico Ferri. Helen Zimmer.
The Special Army Health Question. F. H. Welch.
Party Loyalty and Cabinet Change. Hugh Tichhurst.
A Journalist's Recollections.
Medical Men and Medical Manners. T. H. S. Escott.
English Socialism. F. W. Aveling.
Problems East and West. Louis Egerton.
The Claim to Banish Compromise in the Church of England.

Nineteenth Century.—London. May.

England's Duties as a Neutral. John Macdonnell.
The Growth of the World's Armaments. H. W. Wilson.
The Caucasus and Tirah: A Retrospect. Lord Napier of Magdala.
The "Limited-Company" Craze. S. F. Van Oss.
Fox-Hunting and Agriculture. George F. Underhill.
Nicholas Culpeper. Sidney Peel.
A Postal Utopia. J. Henniker Heaton.
The English Bible: Wyclif to Coverdale. H. W. Hoare.
The Prisons Bill and Progress in Criminal Treatment. E. Du Cane.
Representation of the Colonies in the Home Parliament. J. M. Orpen.
Personal Notes and Reminiscences of Meissonier.

North American Review.—New York. May.

The Basis of an Anglo-American Understanding. Lyman Abbott.
The Informers of Ninety-eight. I. A. Taylor.
Reminiscences of a Young French Officer. Max O'Rell.
The Federal Government and Public Health. A. H. Doty.
Our Work and Observations in Cuba. Clara Barton.
The Insurgent Government in Cuba. Horatio S. Rubens.
The Description of Our Volunteers. J. Parker.
Our Duty to Our Citizen Soldiers. J. A. Dapray.
Autobiographical Notes by Mme. Blanc. Theodore Stanton.
Men and Machinery. Starr H. Nichols.
Suburban Annexations. A. Z. Weber.
Recollections of the Civil War.—IV. W. H. Russell.

The Open Court.—Chicago. May.

History of the People of Israel.—X. C. H. Cornill.
Savonarola.
Belligerency in Christianity. Paul Carus.
The Polychrome Bible. Paul Carus.
Victor Charbonnel. Theodore Stanton.
The Reason Why Abbé Charbonnel Failed. Paul Carus.

Outing.—New York. May.

Outdoor Life at Wellesley College. Jeannette A. Marks.
Cycling Round About Old Manhattan. A. H. Godfrey.
With a Pack-Train in the Sierra Madre. O. C. Farrington.
Buckboarding in Switzerland. Edith A. Logan.

The Outlook.—New York. May.

The Parks and the People. Samuel Parsons, Jr.
Mr. Stedman's Poems. John H. Boner.
James Russell Lowell and His Friends.—VIII. Edward E. Hale.
Life at an English Inn. Clifton Johnson.
Animals. Charles M. Skinner.
The Polychrome Bible. Francis Brown.
Public and Private Ownership of Water-Works. M. N. Baker.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. May.

Melbourne. Charles Short.
Afghanistan, 1878-1880.
Evolution of Comfort in Railway Traveling. G. A. Sekon.
The Late John Loughborough Pearson. R.A. Cosmo Monkhouse.

Philosophical Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) May.

The Genesis of Critical Philosophy.—III. J. G. Schurman.
The Metaphysics of Aristotle.—III. J. Watson.
The Law and Responsibility. T. W. Taylor.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. April.

The Question of Choice of Lens.
Composition in Figure Studies. V. Blanchard.
Methods of Improving Negatives and Prints. E. Dunmore.
Theory and Practice of Bromide Printing.
How to Make a Portfolio for Photographs.
Dirt.
Trimming and Mounting Photographs. R. C. Whiting.
Hints to Beginners Upon Developing Lantern Slides. J. A. Hodges.
Hints on Spotting Negatives. R. C. Whiting.

The Photographic Times.—New York. May.

Marine Photography. H. C. Delery.
Application of Photography to the Study of Celestial Spectra.
Possibilities of a Single Motive.
The Amateur in Central America. E. De Neuf.
Naturalistic Photography.—VII. P. H. Emerson.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. April.

The French Canadians in New England. William MacDonald.
The Bank-Note System of Switzerland. A. Sandoz.
Objects and Methods of Currency Reform in the United States. F. M. Taylor.
Samuel Bailey on Appreciation. C. W. Mixer.

Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Pusey and Wiseman.
Trade Unions in Practice and Theory.
The Unpublished Lettters of Napoleon.
Prehistoric Arts and Crafts.
The Poems of Bacchylides.
Gardiner's Protectorate.
The Astronomy of Dante.
Military Espionage in France.
Changes in the Unchanging East.
The Irish University Question.

Review of Reviews.—London. May.

Uncle Sam, Lord Chief Justice of America. W. T. Stead.
The Anglo-American Alliance.
Sir Vigilante of the Strand.

Review of Reviews.—Melbourne. March.

The Federal Bill.
The Drift of Politics in New Zealand. Robert Stout.
With Stoddart's Team in Australia.—V. Prince Ranjitsinhji.
John Burns: A Character Sketch.
The Threatened St. Bartholomew in France.

The Rosary Magazine.—Somerset, Ohio. May.

Madonnas of Fra Angelico. Bernard Merlin.
The Irish Rebellion of 1798.—I.
A Benedictine Princess—Louise de Conde.
Holy Name Society—New York Archdiocesan Union.
The Rosary and the Holy Land.—III. A. Azzopardi.

The Sanitarian.—New York. May.

Washington's Polluted Water Supply. S. C. Busey.
Garbage Disposal. Thomas B. Carpenter.
Hygiene of the Stable. H. B. Bashore.
The Climate for Consumptives. W. F. Waugh.
Densities of Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Argon. A. Leduc.
The Effects of Nicotine on Growth. J. W. Seaver.
Evil Results of Present Educational Methods. S. P. Wise.
Sanitary Conditions of Schoolhouses.

The School Review.—Chicago. May.

Relative Values in Secondary and Higher Education. M. V. O'Shea.
Rigid Versus Elastic Courses of Study. A. F. Nightingale.
Some Possible Improvements in Curriculum-Making. A. Brown.
English as It Is Taught. C. H. Thurber.
English Requirements. J. V. Donney.
Secondary Education in the United States.—II. E. E. Brown.

The Strand Magazine.—London. (American Edition.) May.

A Corn Carnival. Arthur Harris.
Glimpses of Nature.—X.: British Bloodsuckers. Grant Allen.
The Chinese Drama in California. Arthur Inkersley.
"Lewis Carroll" (Charles L. Dodgson). Beatrice Hatch.
A Journey to Jerusalem. George Newnes.
Car Ferries. John C. Hodson.

The Sunday Magazine.—London. May.
Charles Haddon Spurgeon. W. R. Nicoll.
Peterborough Cathedral. W. C. Ingram.
The Gospel in the Shire Highlands. A. Werner.
The Bishop of St. Asaph. F. E. Hamer.
Judgment, Human and Divine.—II. George Jackson.
From the Land of the Lotus.—I. James Wells.
Great Books.—V.: Shakespeare. F. W. Farrar.
United Service Magazine.—London. May.
Developments of Naval War. P. H. Colomb.
The Truth About the Home Battalions. H. O. Arnold-Forster.
Reminiscences of a Midshipman in Japanese Waters More Than Thirty Years Ago.
What the British Empire Requires from Its Army. Charles W. Dilke.
Maneuvers of the Fourteenth German Army Corps, 1897. A. E. Turner.
The French Army in the Eighteenth Century. Lieutenant-General Tyrrell.
Battle Formations Against Dervishes. E. Stanton.

The Westminster Review.—London. May.
Wanted, an Imperial Minimum.
Thomas Lovell Beddoes: A Forgotten Oxford Poet. D. F. Hannigan.
The New Lunacy Bill.
History of the Forms and Migrations of the Signs of the Cross.—III.
The Berlin Treaty Examined in the Light of 1898.
A Stirring Scene in the Long Parliament, 1641. Arthur W. Fox.
The Bond of Empire. J. E. G. Montmorency.
Practical Religion, from the Agnostic's Point of View. Lawrence Irwell.
Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. May.
Papers for Professional Photographers.—XXXIII. J. A. Tennant.
Some Old Expedients Worth Remembering. E. Dunmore.
Outdoor Work. Xanthus Smith.
Wave-Catching. J. W. Sowerbutts.
Trimming Prints. R. C. Whitney.
The Modern School of Photography. A. Eddington.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.
April 2.
The Johannes Gossner Mission in India. Hermann Dalton.
The Pewit. Prof. W. Marshall.
April 9.
The Poetry of the House. E. Muellenbach.
The Earliest Biblical Pictures. V. Schultze.
April 16.
The Novels of Theodor Hermann Pantenius. H. v. Zobelitz.
The Edict of Nantes, 1598. T. Schott.
April 23.
King Albert of Saxony as a Soldier.
The Castles of the King of Saxony. L. Hollfeld.
Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.
Heft 9.
The Church of St. Blasius, Kaufbeuren. H. Wagner.
The Mendicant Orders in the Thirteenth Century. A. Gottlob.
The Birch-Tree. C. Berlage.
Cairo. K. Zitelmann.
Easter Church Services. Dreibach.
1848 in Germany. J. M. Höhler.
Heft 10.
Aschaffenburg. J. Balerlein.
1848 in Germany. Continued.

Princess Theresa of Bavaria as a Writer.
Archbishop Komp, of Freiburg, Baden. With Portrait.
Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. April.
General Field-Marshal von Steinmetz. General v. Conrady.
The Skull in Art and in Science. M. Benedikt.
Conversations with Adolph Menzel. Ottomar Beta.
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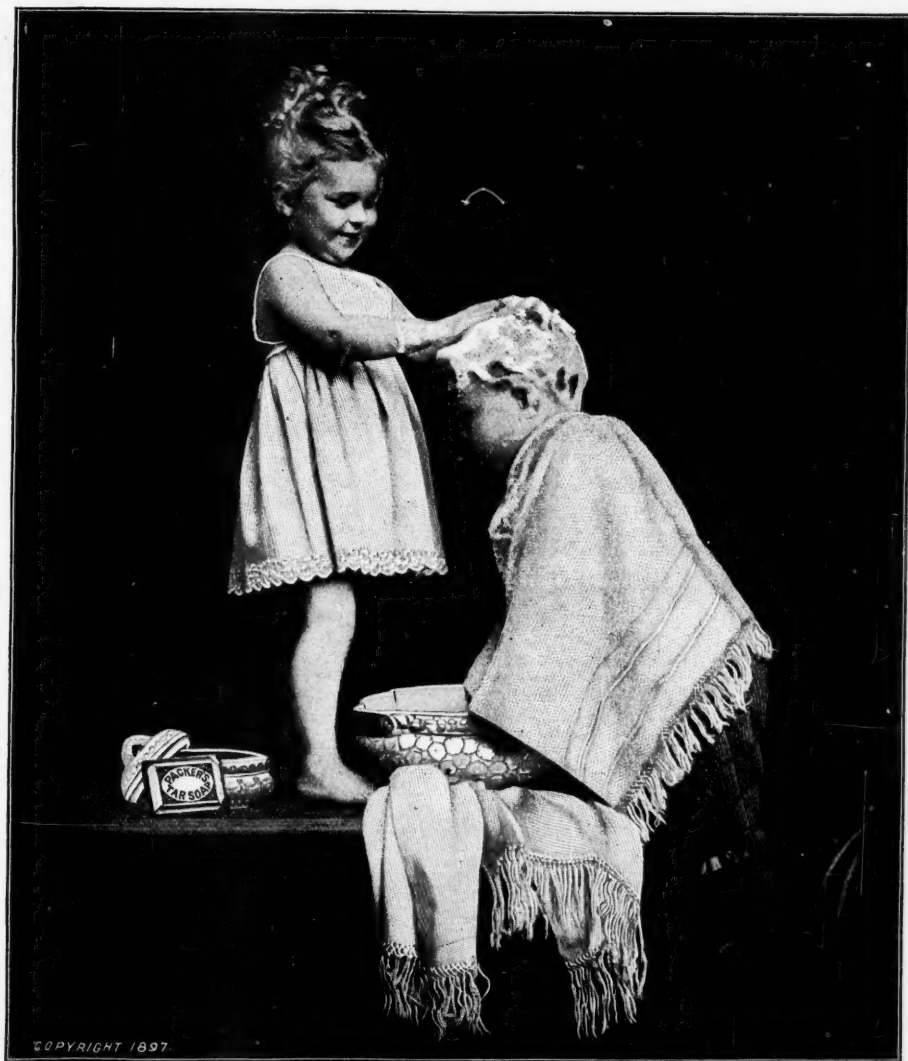
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Zola and Dreyfus Trials, The, J. T. Morse, Jr., AM.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NatM.	National Magazine.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.	Ed.	Education.	NatR.	National Review.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	NCR.	New Century Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EdRNY.	Educational Review (New York).	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
AMon.	American Monthly.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NW.	New World.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NAR.	North American Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	OC.	Open Court.
A.	Arena.	FreeR.	Free Review.	O.	Outing.
AA.	Art Amateur.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	Out.	Outlook.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.	Godey's.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GBag.	Green Bag.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GMag.	Gunter's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.	HM.	Home Magazine.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine (New York).	Inter.	International.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BW.	Biblical World.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Bkman.	Bookman (New York).	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RRM.	Review of Reviews (Melbourne).
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	R.	Rosary.
CW.	Catholic World.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SRev.	School Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CR.	Charities Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	SR.	Sewanee Review.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Sten.	Stenographer.
C.	Cornhill.	Met.	Metaphysical Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolita.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
Cosmopol.	Cosmopolitan.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	TB.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
		M.	Month.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
		MunA.	Municipal Affairs.	YR.	Yale Review.
		MM.	Munsey's Magazine.		
		Mus.	Music.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

TOILET ARTICLES



With Packer's Tar Soap.

Young Americans who do not wish to lose their hair before they are forty must begin to look after their scalps before they are twenty.—*New York Medical Record*. Systematic shampooing with Packer's Tar Soap means healthy hair and scalp—and you cannot begin too early. Send for our leaflet on shampooing at home. The Packer Mfg. Co. (Suite 87B), 81 Fulton St., New York.

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At \$6.50—Yachting suit (Style No. 468), made of your choice of over thirty fine cotton fabrics and handsomely trimmed with braid, as illustrated.

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At \$6—Fashionable summer costume (Style No. 475), made from your choice of over thirty new fabrics in crash, piqué, cotton covert cloths, denim, duck, etc., trimmed with braid and pearl buttons. An exquisite suit for warm-weather wear.

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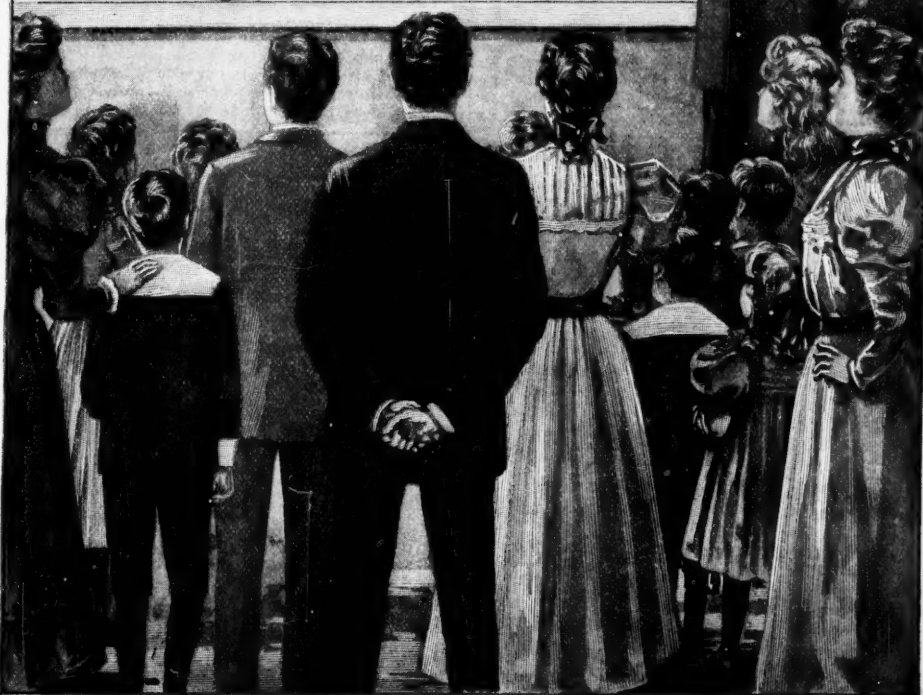
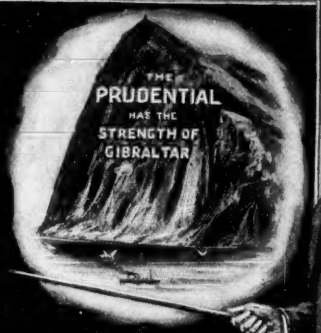
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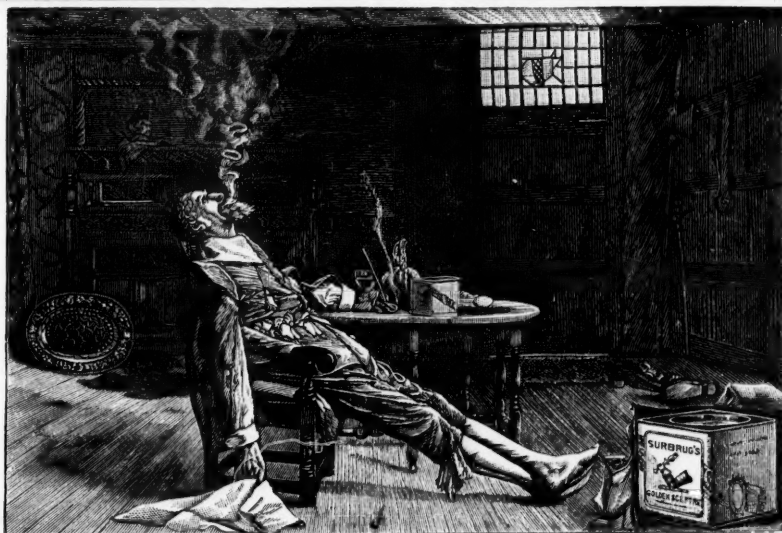
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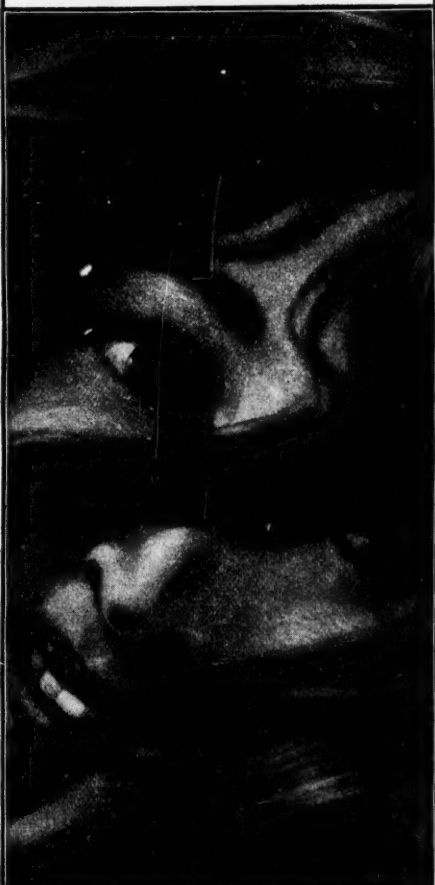
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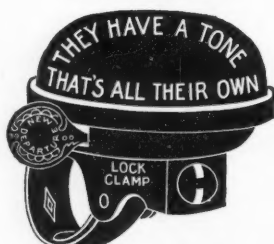
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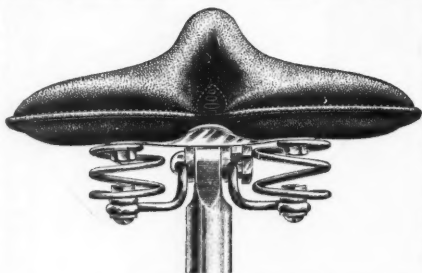
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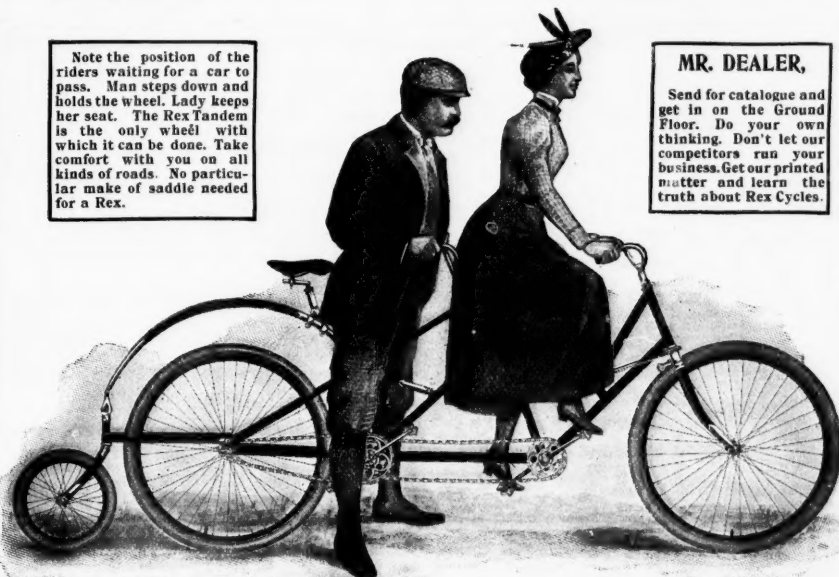
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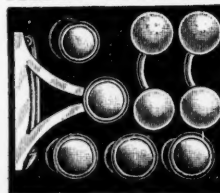
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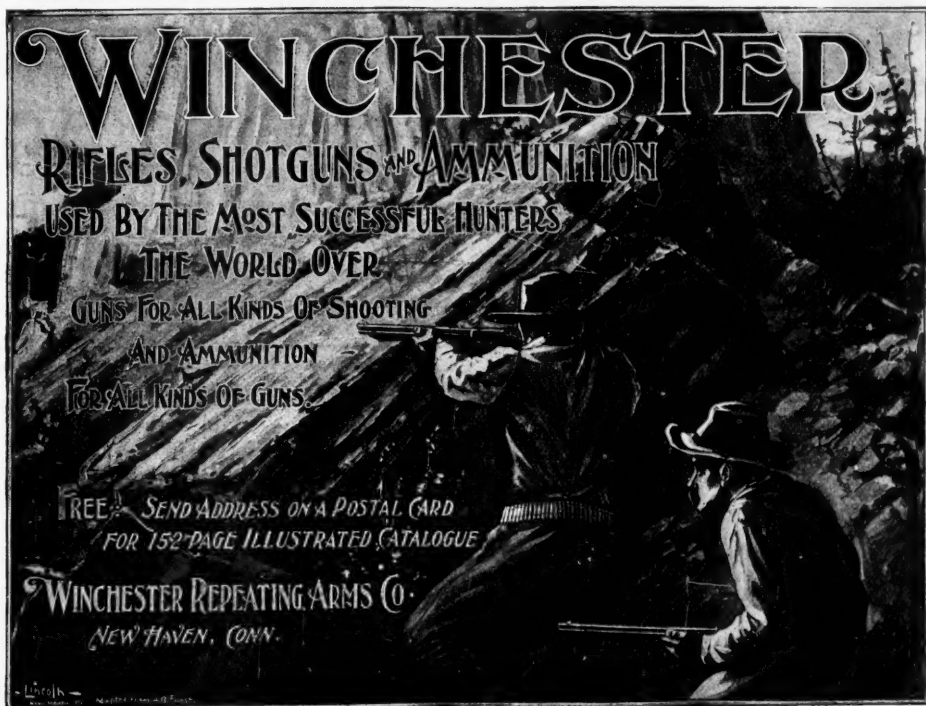
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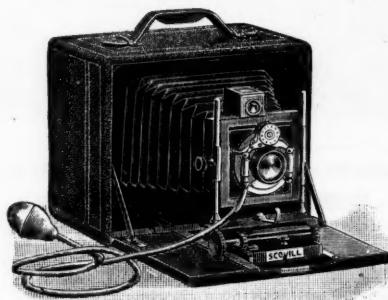
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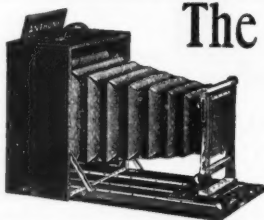
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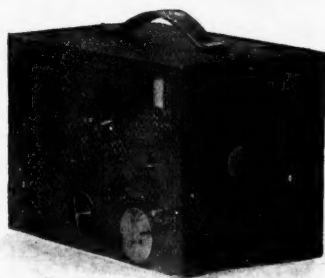
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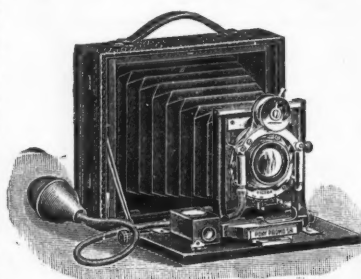
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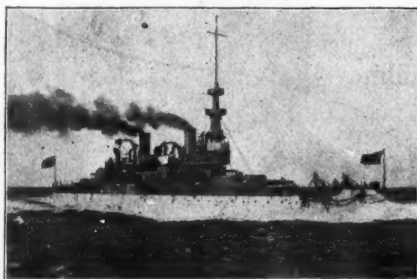
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The Cost of War, - - - *George B. Waldron*

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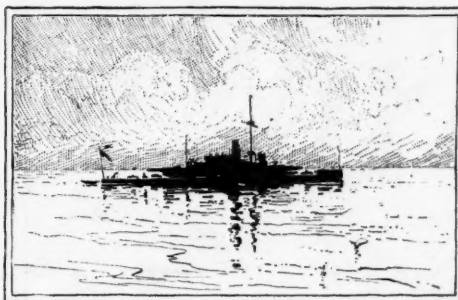
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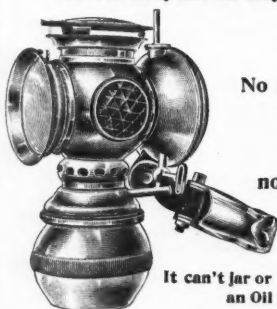
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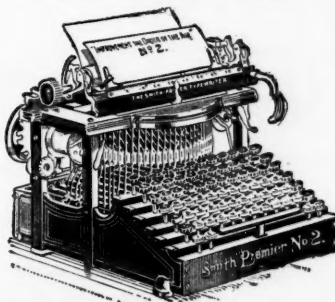
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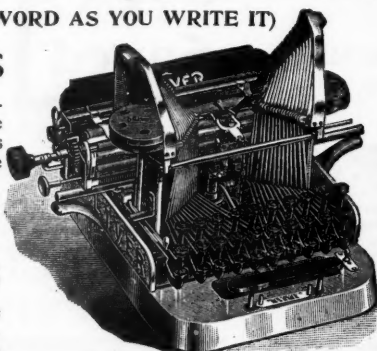
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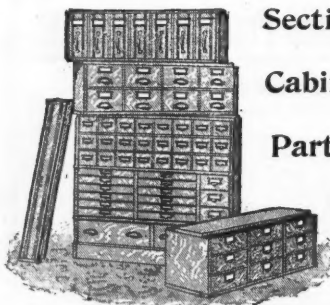
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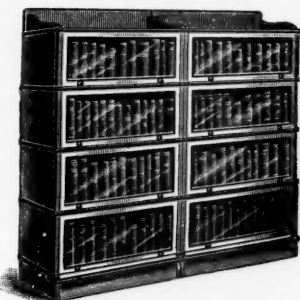
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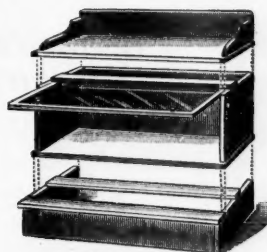
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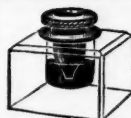
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Equal in design and finish to
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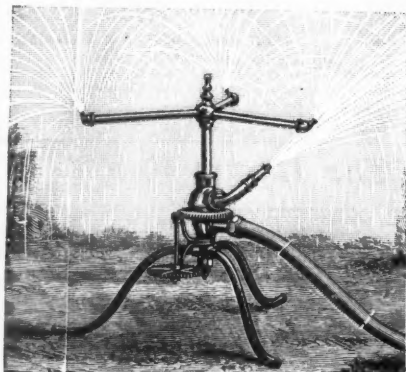
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enables the occupant to move from place to place
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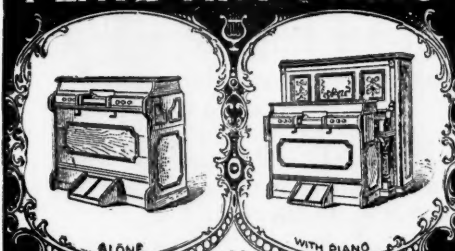
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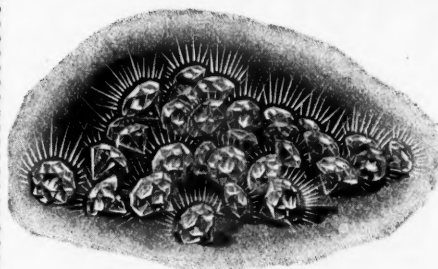
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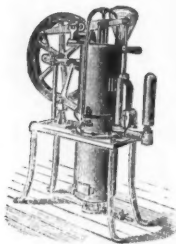
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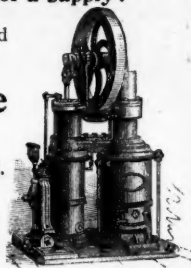
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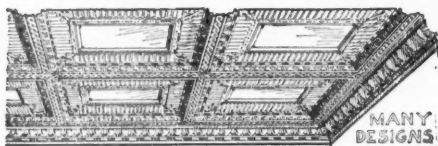
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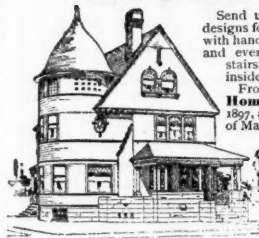


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Buildings erected expressly for this purpose at a cost of \$225,000.



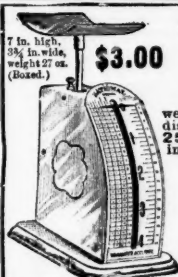
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When bleeding, lower the vitality.
When protruding, annoy the sufferer.
When internal, cause obscure symptoms.
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Temporary relief can be obtained by using the Brinkerhoff prescription locally. Write for sample; with it you will receive valuable information concerning the Brinkerhoff System, together with endorsements from people of the highest integrity and standing in professional and business circles. This will satisfy you that a thorough cure can be effected without surgery when the Brinkerhoff System is employed. Address

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McVicker's Theatre Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

[The American Monthly Review of Reviews exercises a very close scrutiny of everything that is admitted to its columns, and especially of any statements in the medical line. In presenting to our readers the announcement of the Brinkerhoff System for the treatment of hæmorrhoids, we do so after personal interviews with citizens of Chicago who have been cured. Among those interviewed was one of the higher officials of the First National Bank of Chicago, who spoke enthusiastically of its merits.—Review of Reviews.]

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Richardson's Celebrated
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have cured Rheumatism,
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Remedies absolutely pure and safe.
Cure permanent. Free advice about
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Edison's Obesity treatment. (Signed) MRS. ANNIE WALKER.

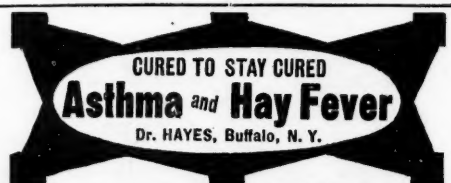
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Stand-Up or Turn-Down Collars.

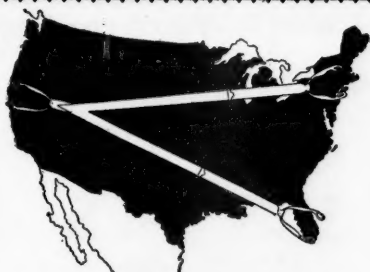
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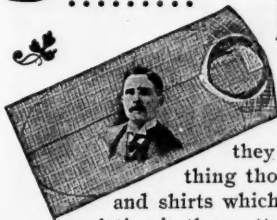
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in looks and taste cannot be told from table salt.

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Made in the Mexican way with genuine Mexican flavoring. Guaranteed fresh, properly cooked, delicious, full-flavored. A new idea in dainty dishes. A fancy tid-bit for those who appreciate good things.

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Highest Award at World's Fair.

Knox's Gelatine is indorsed by every leading teacher of cooking.

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is made from tomatoes and represents all that's good in ketchup—
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Write us for booklet, "From Tree to Table," and our "Soup-let," descriptive of our "Blue Label" Soups, which are "The Finest Yet."

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Whitman's

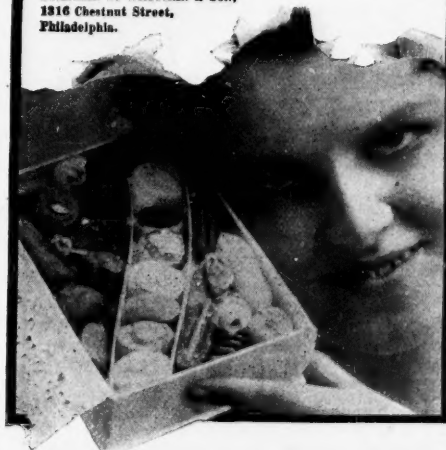
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200 Prescriptions in English Given.

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It gives a long chapter upon **Hygienic Treatment**.
Also several chapters upon the diseases that make it fall out, such as "scall," "milk crust," **animal and vegetable parasites**, and how to prevent and destroy them.

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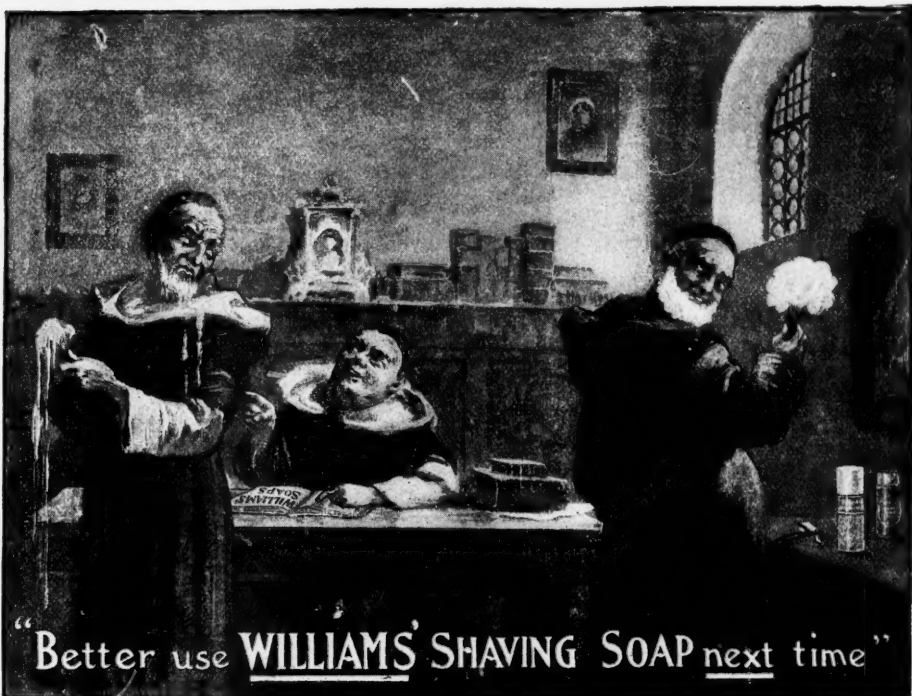
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